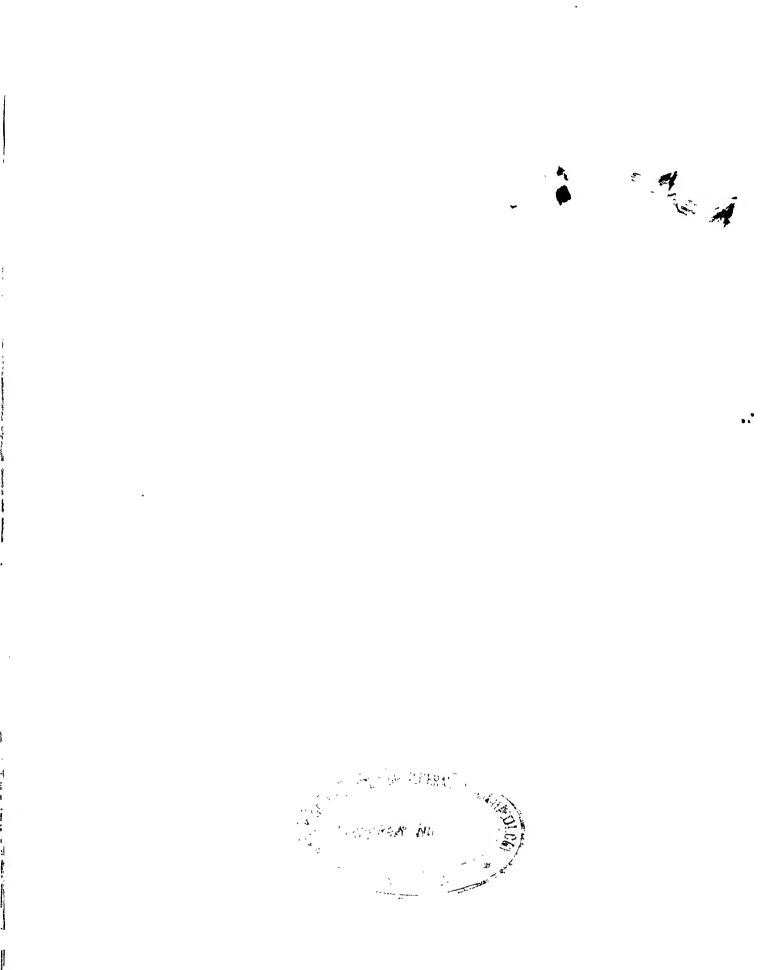
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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921

VOLUME XIII

MADRAS

A de la constant de l

PART I REPORT

BY

G. T. BOAG, M.A.

OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE

Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras

512.035-4 C1.(21)



MADRAS
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

1922

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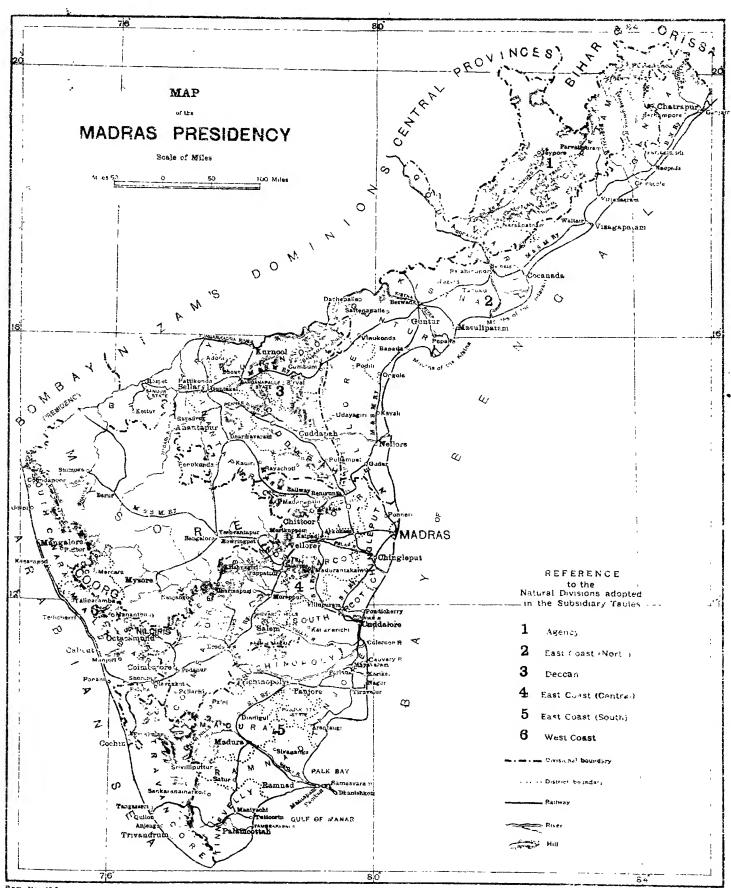
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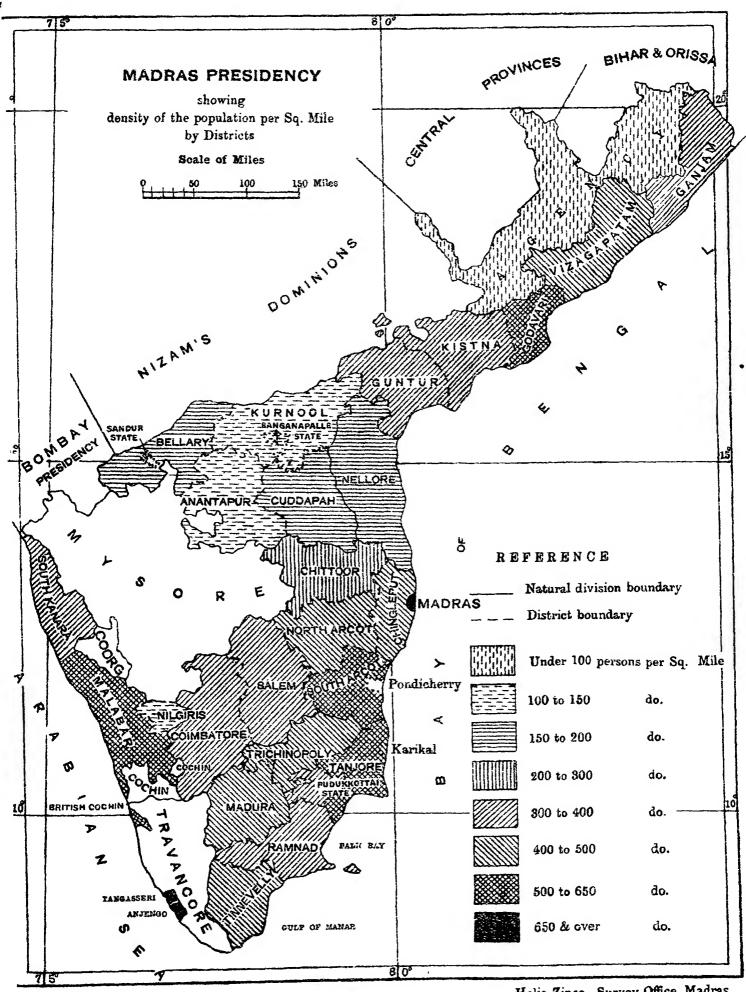
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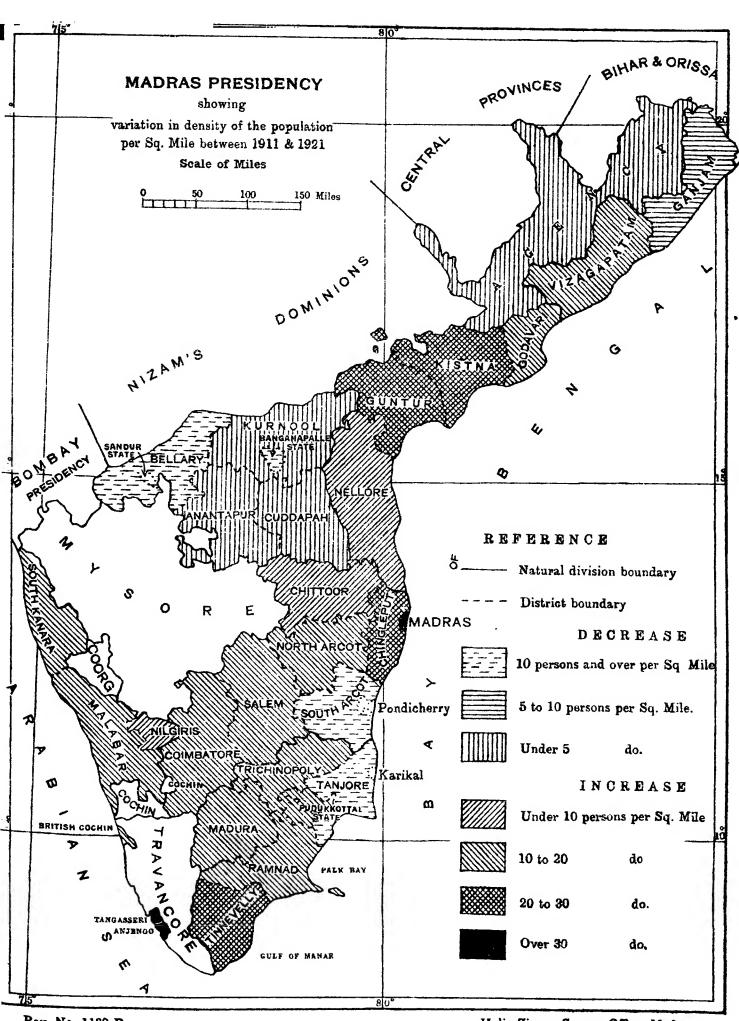
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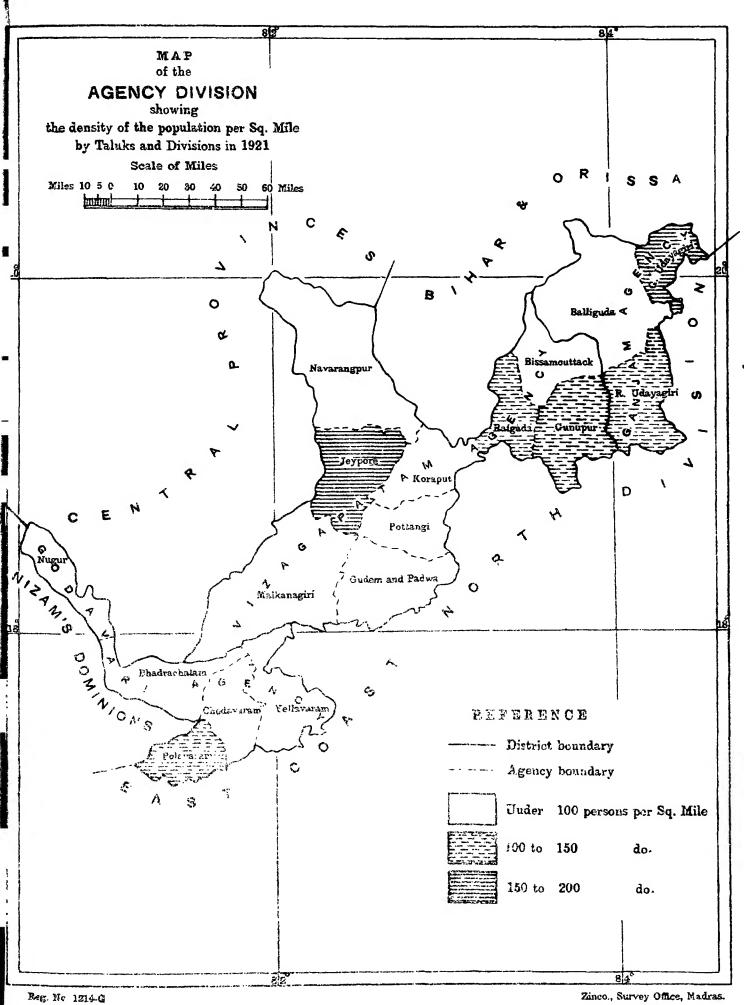




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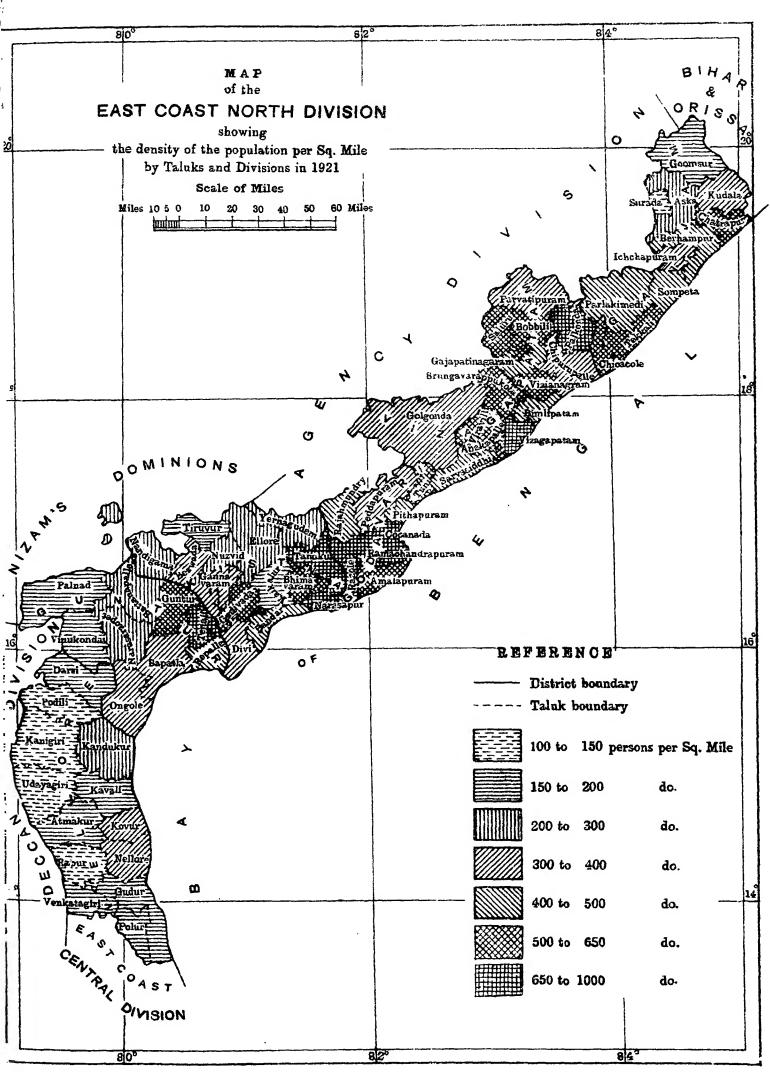




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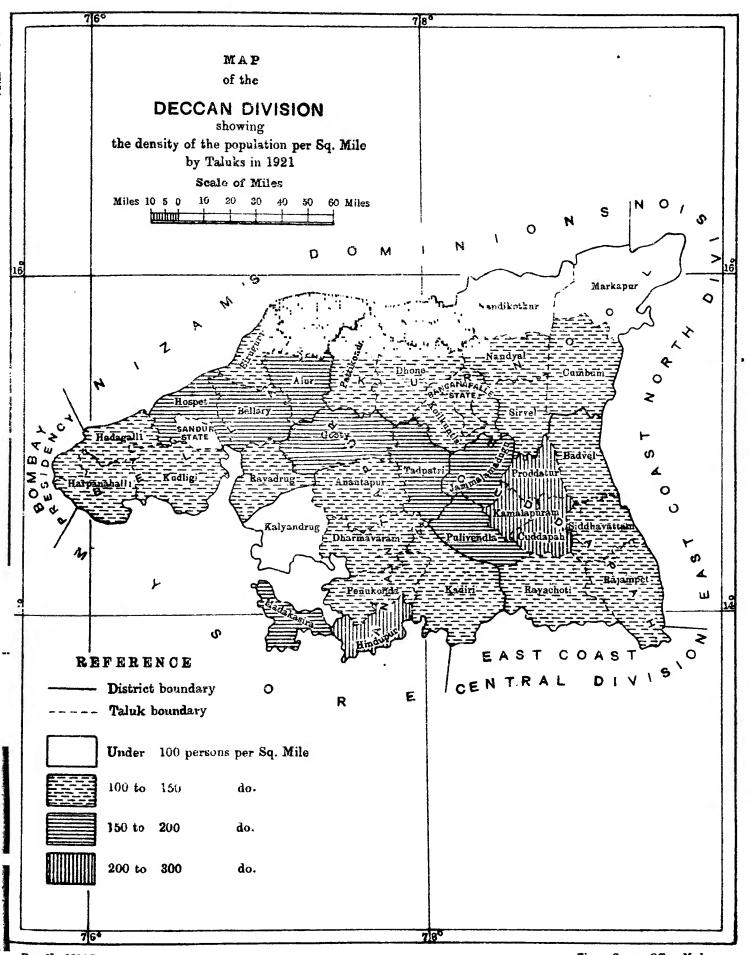
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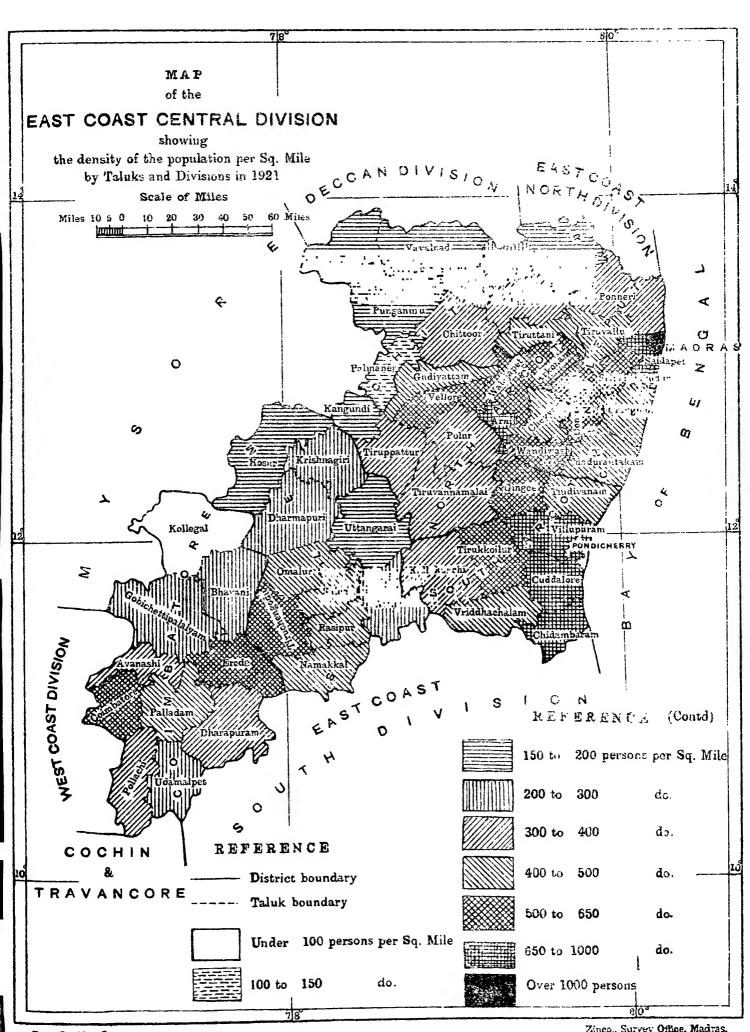
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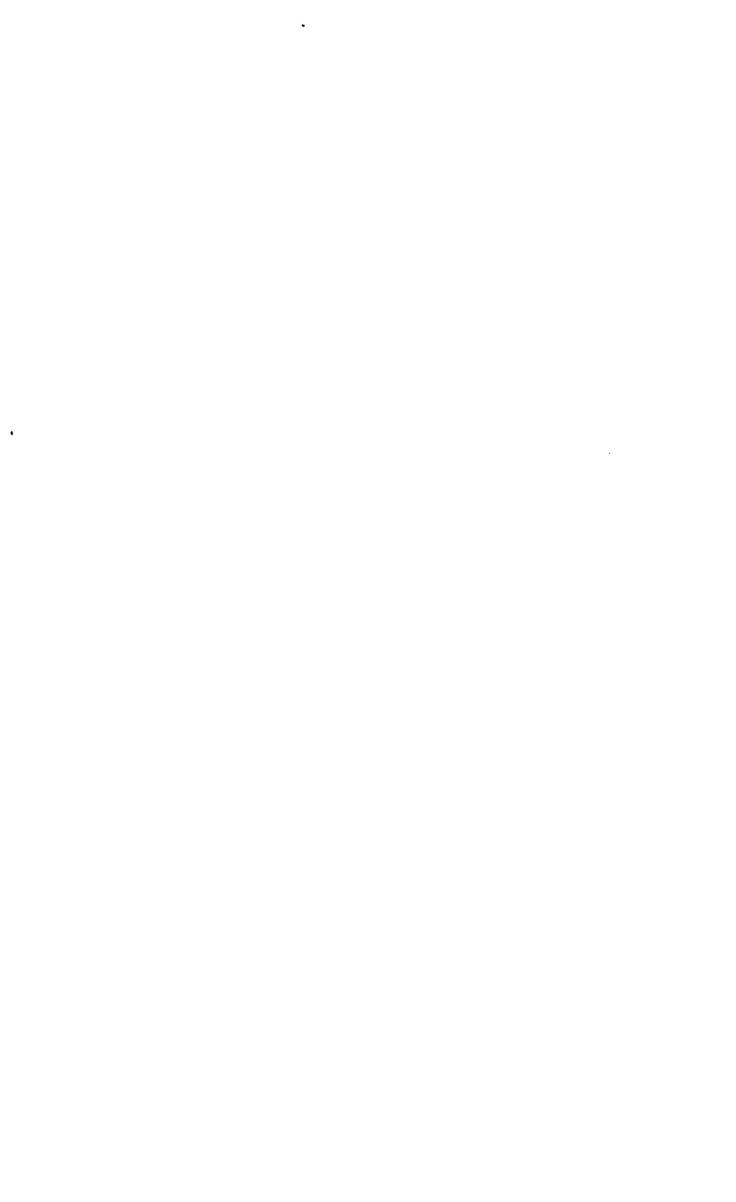
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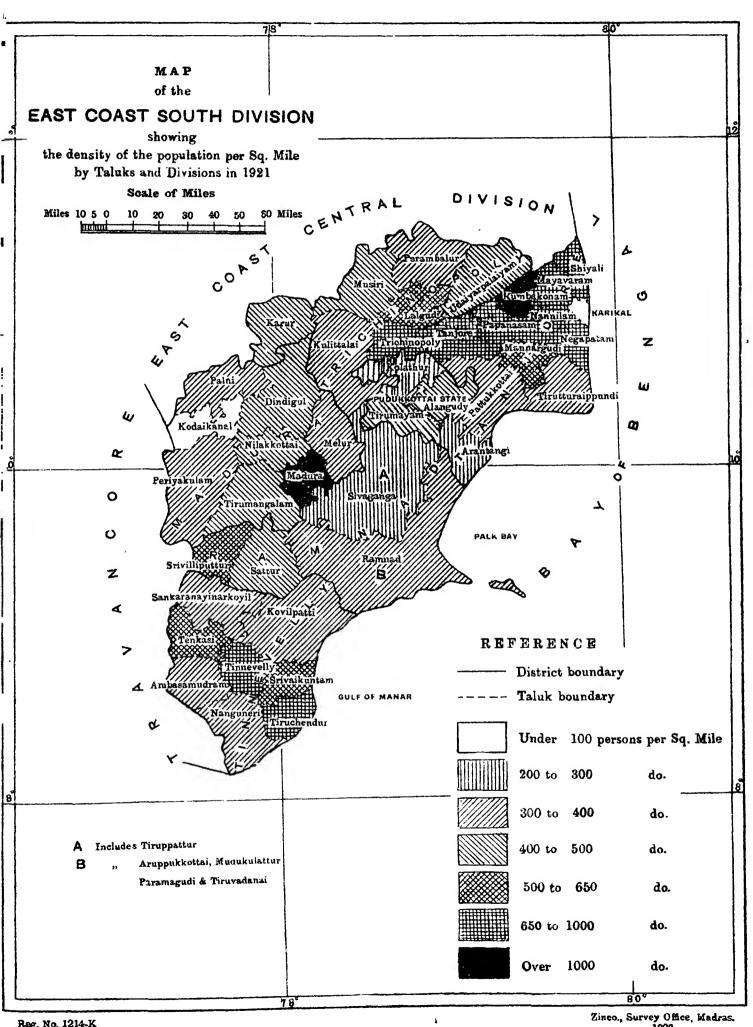
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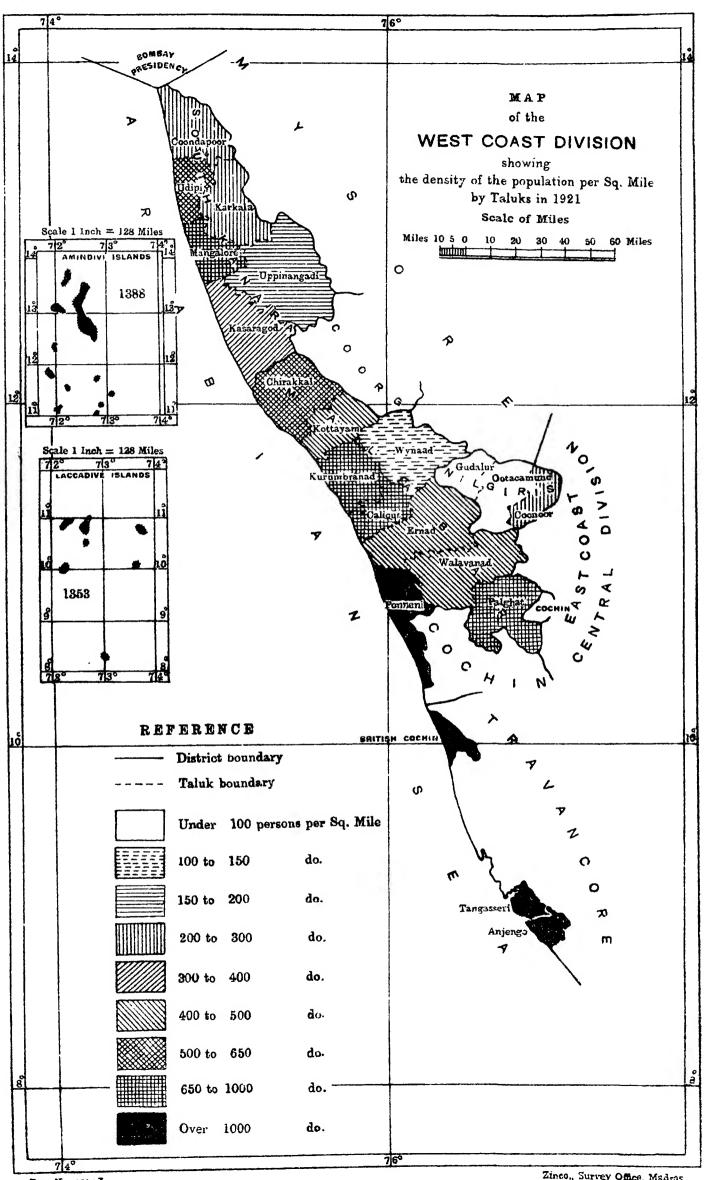


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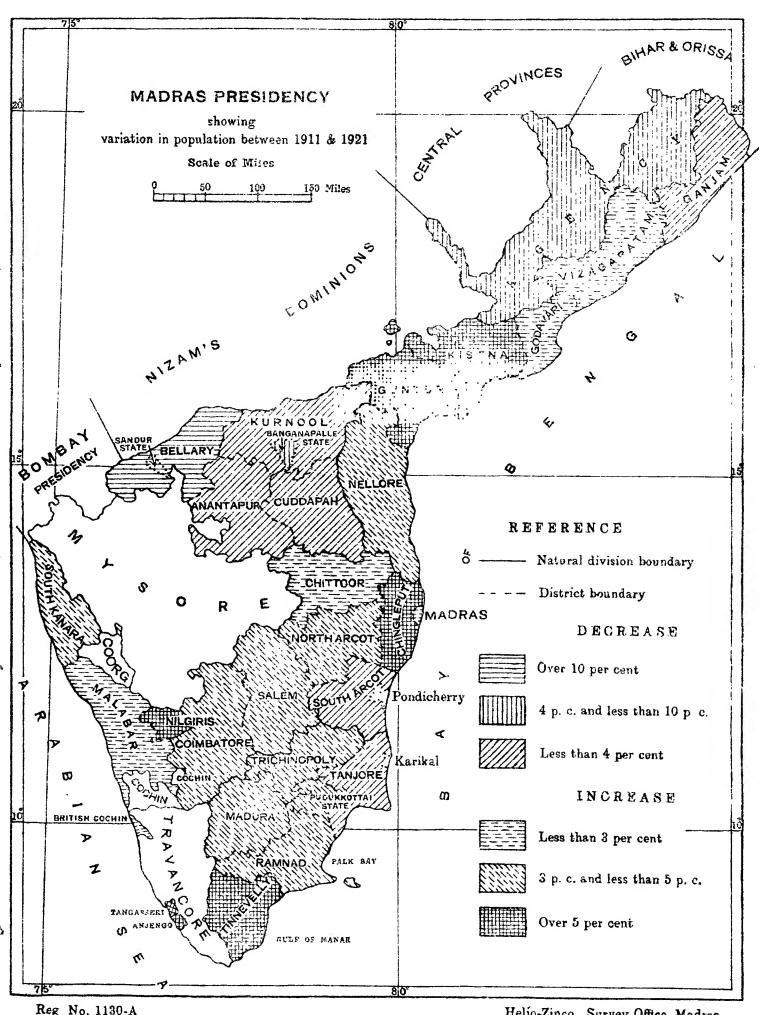






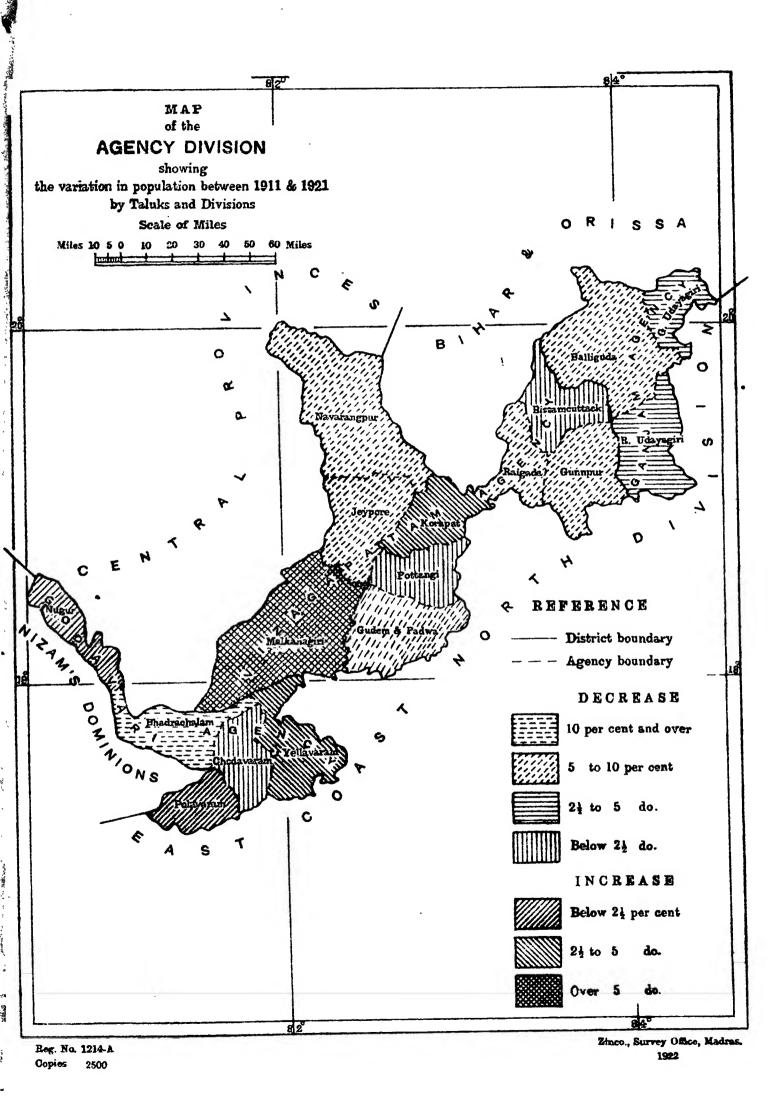
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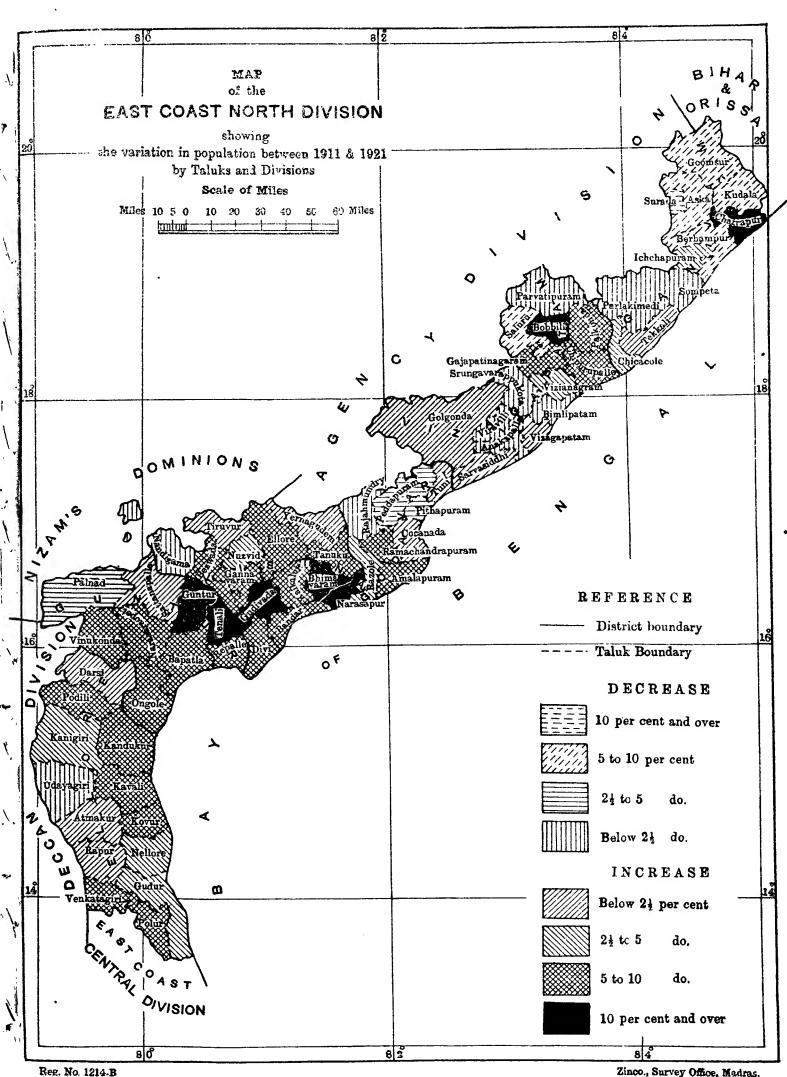


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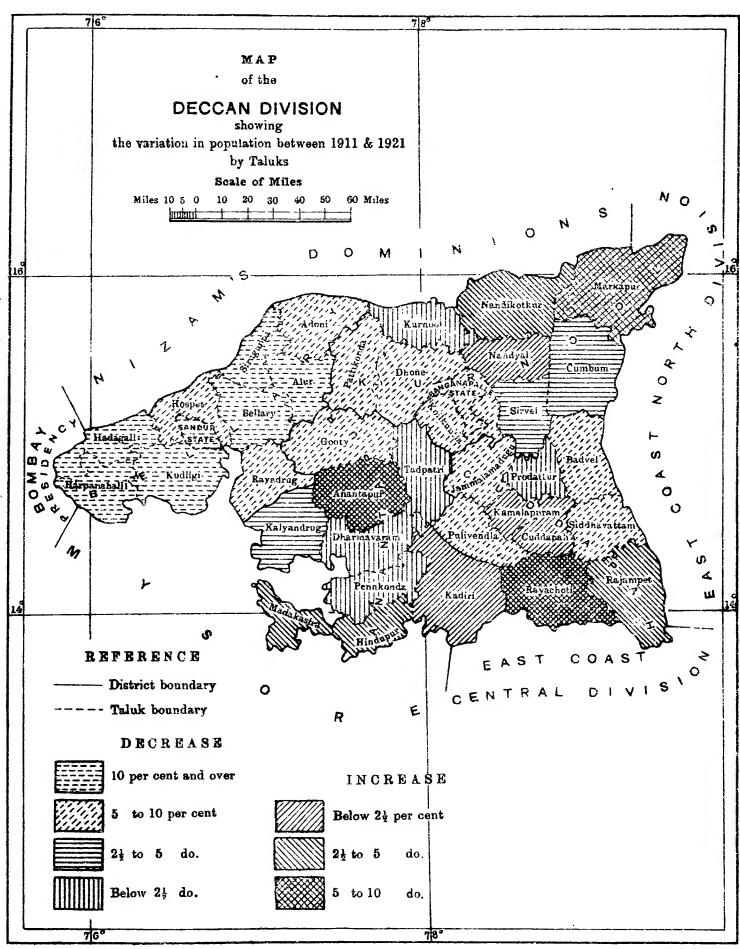




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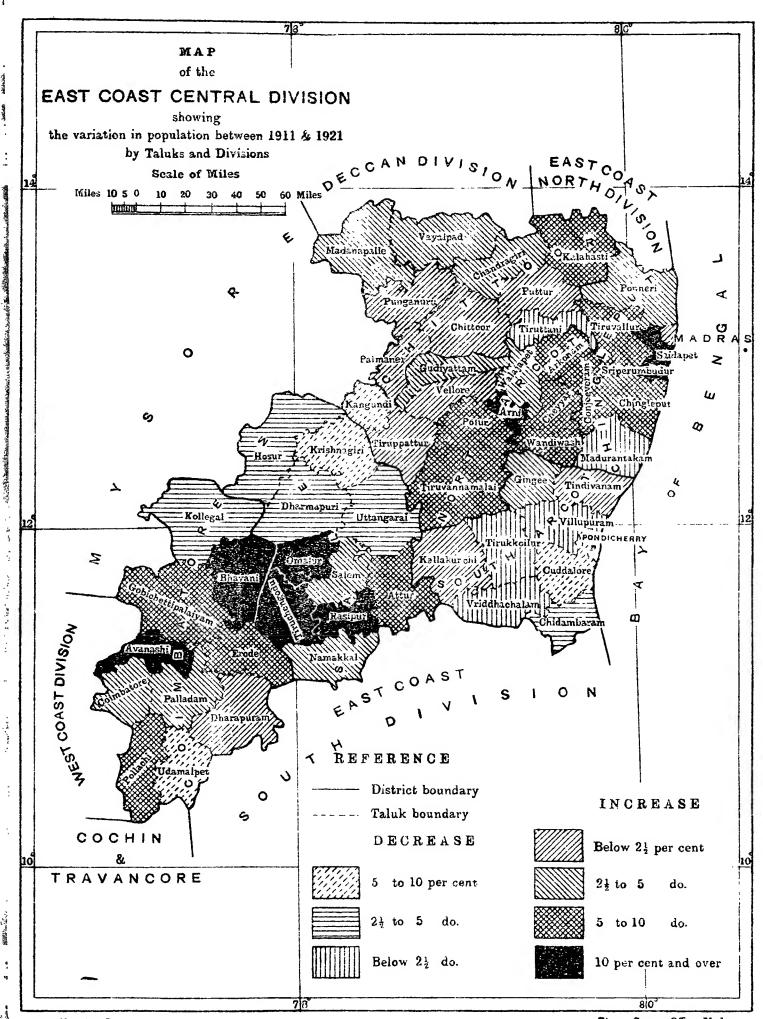
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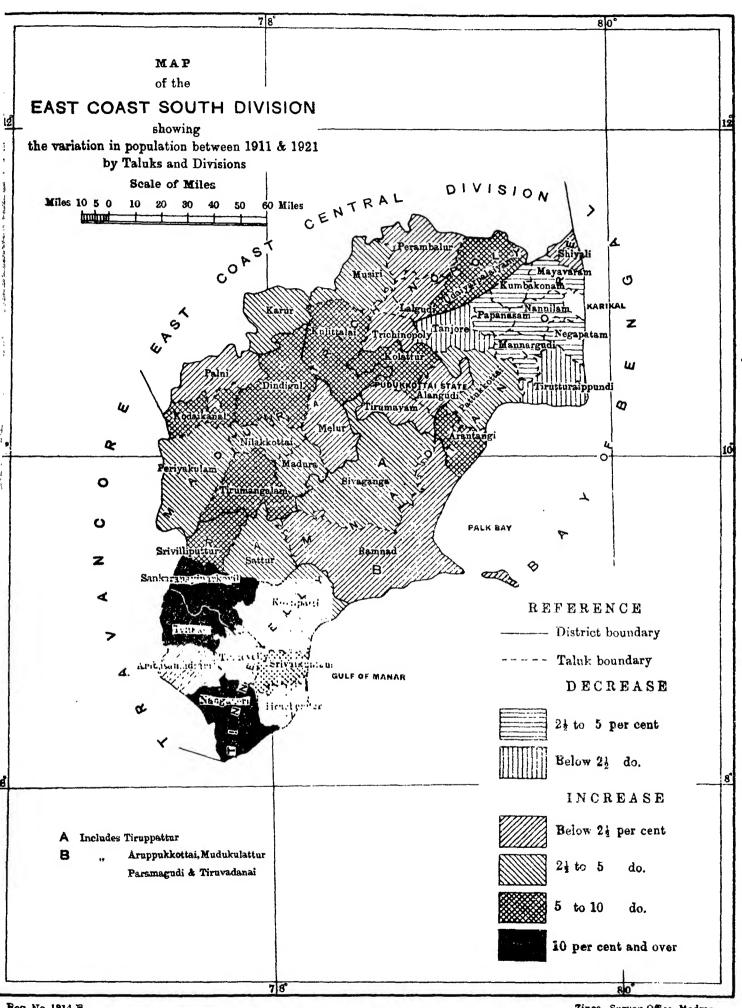


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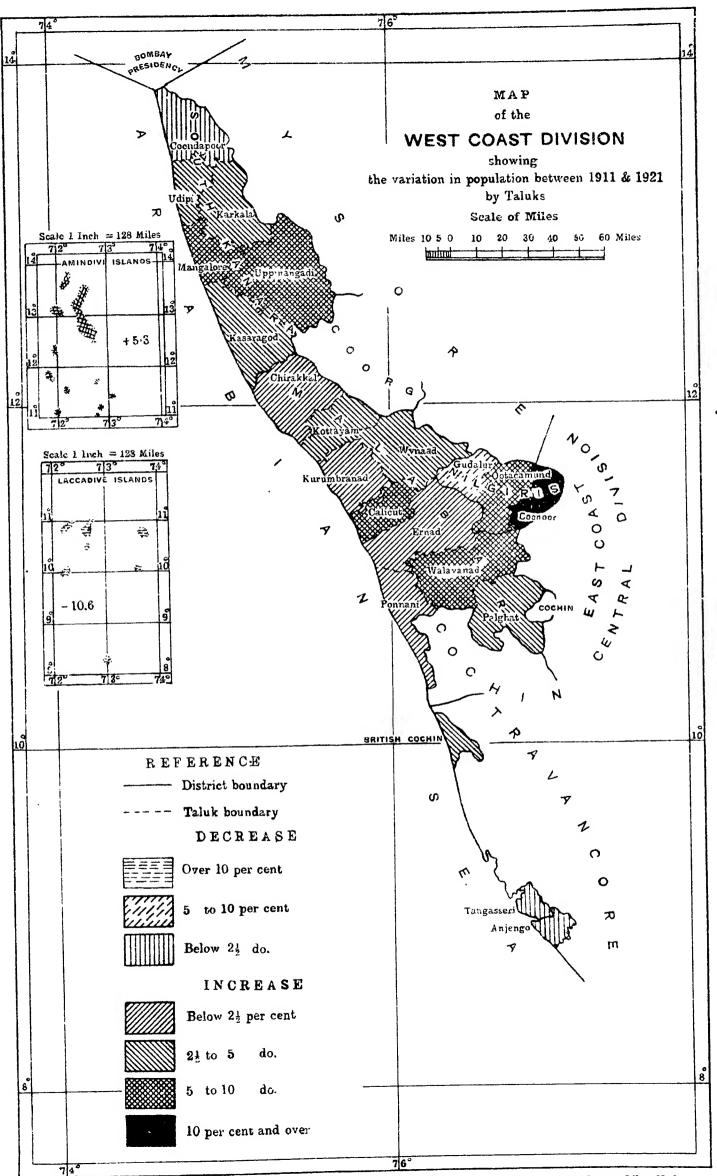
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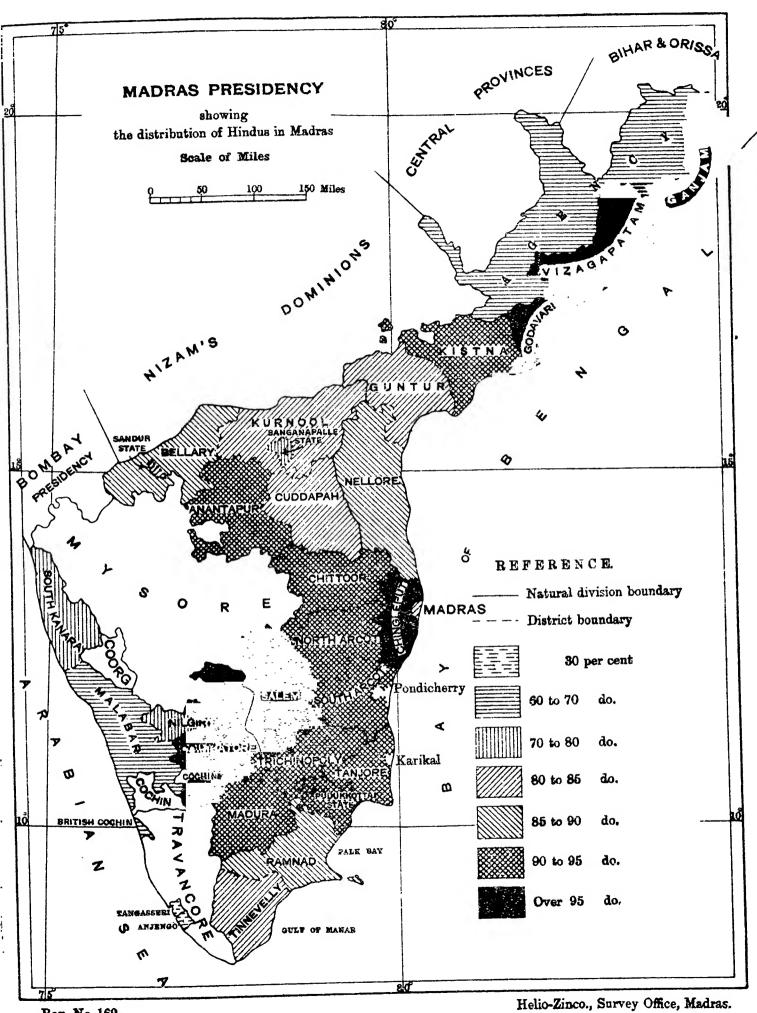


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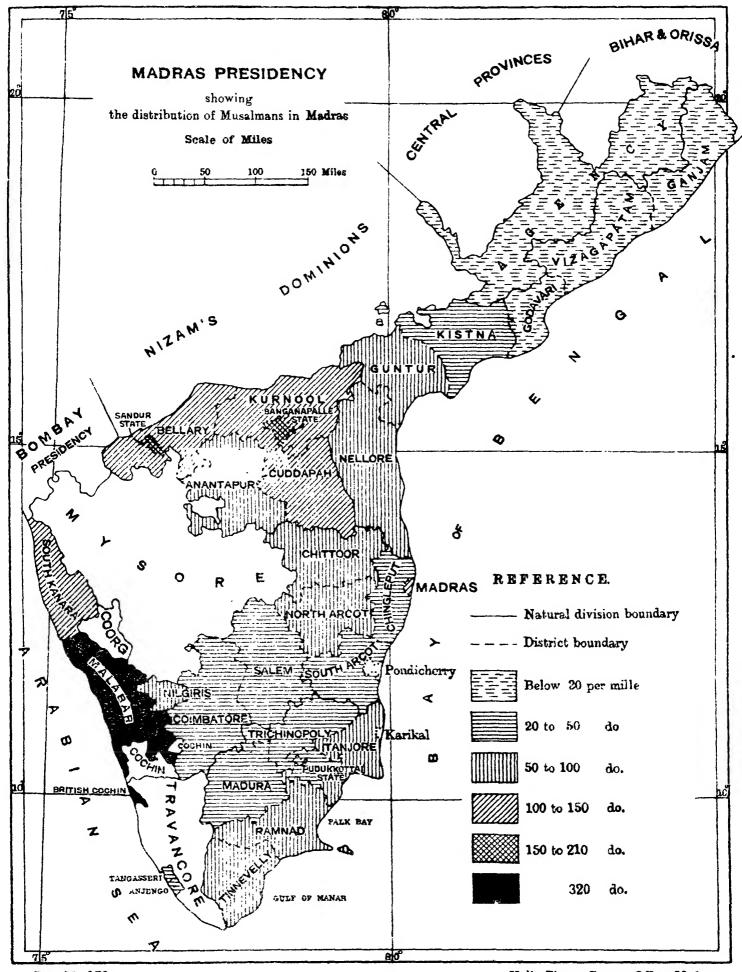




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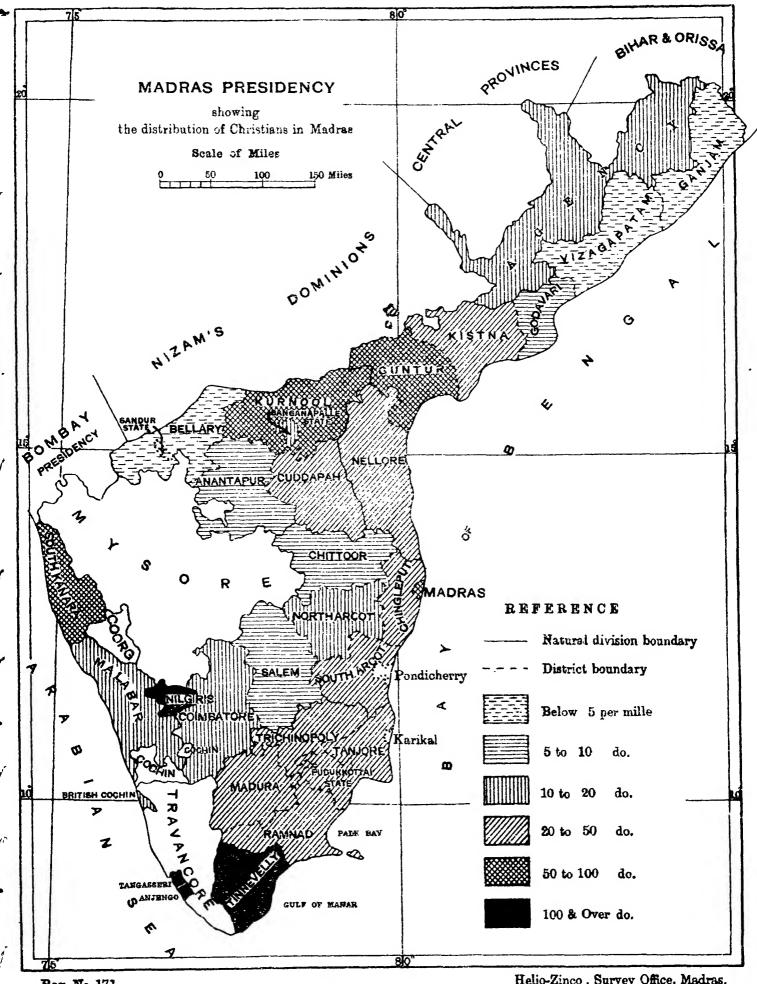
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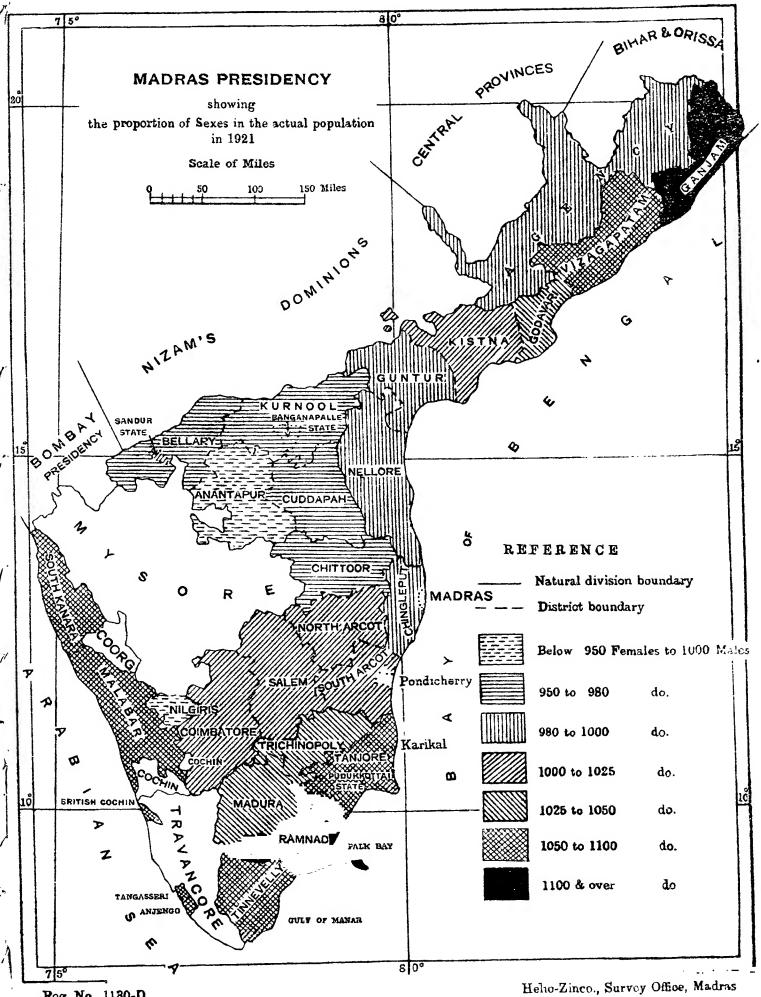




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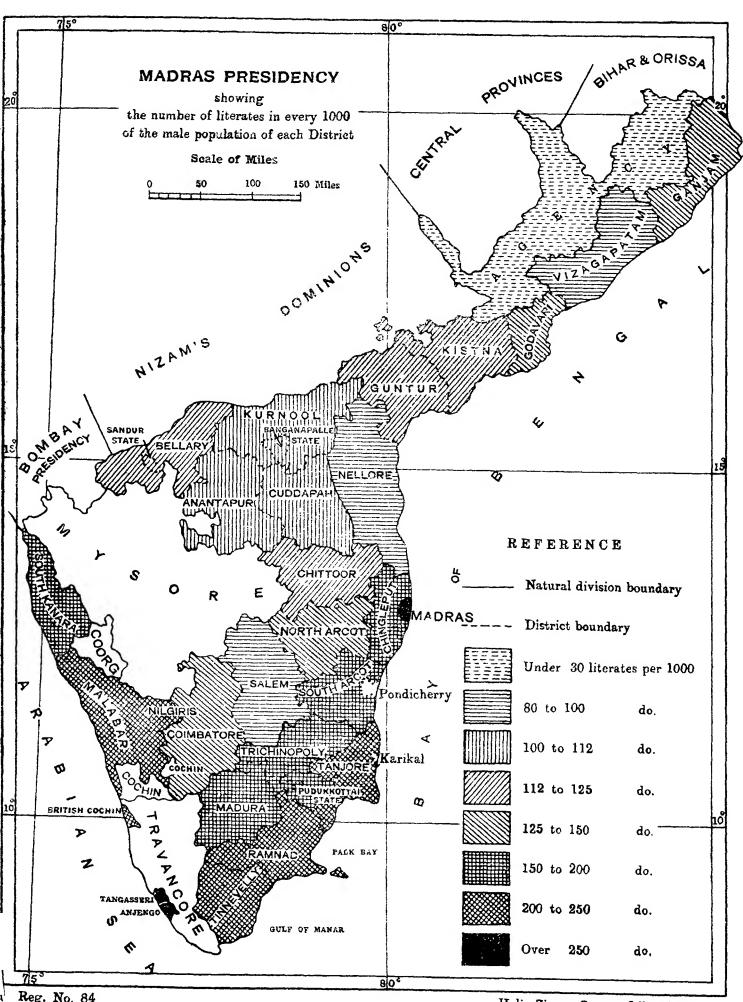




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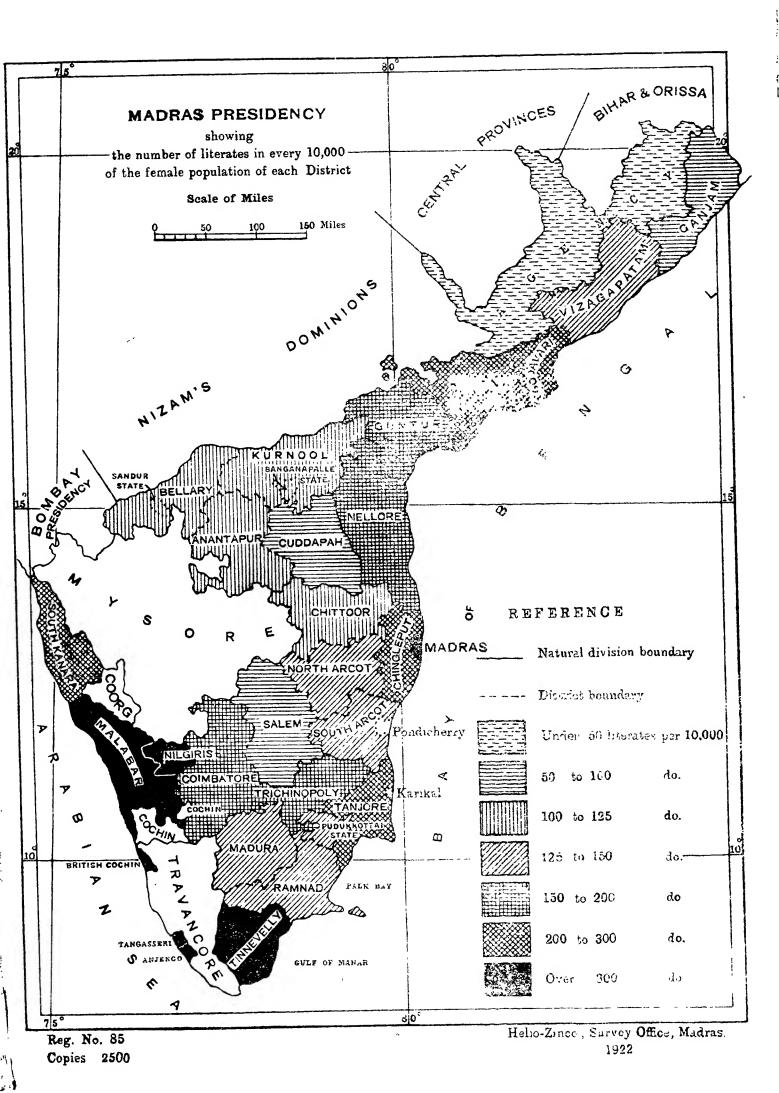
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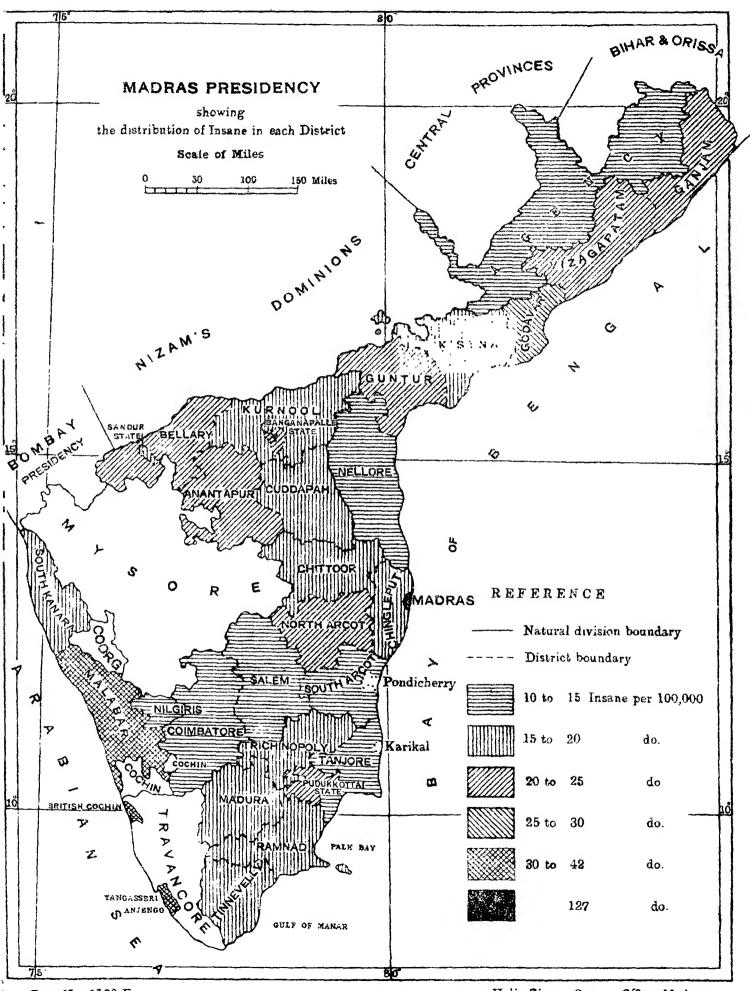
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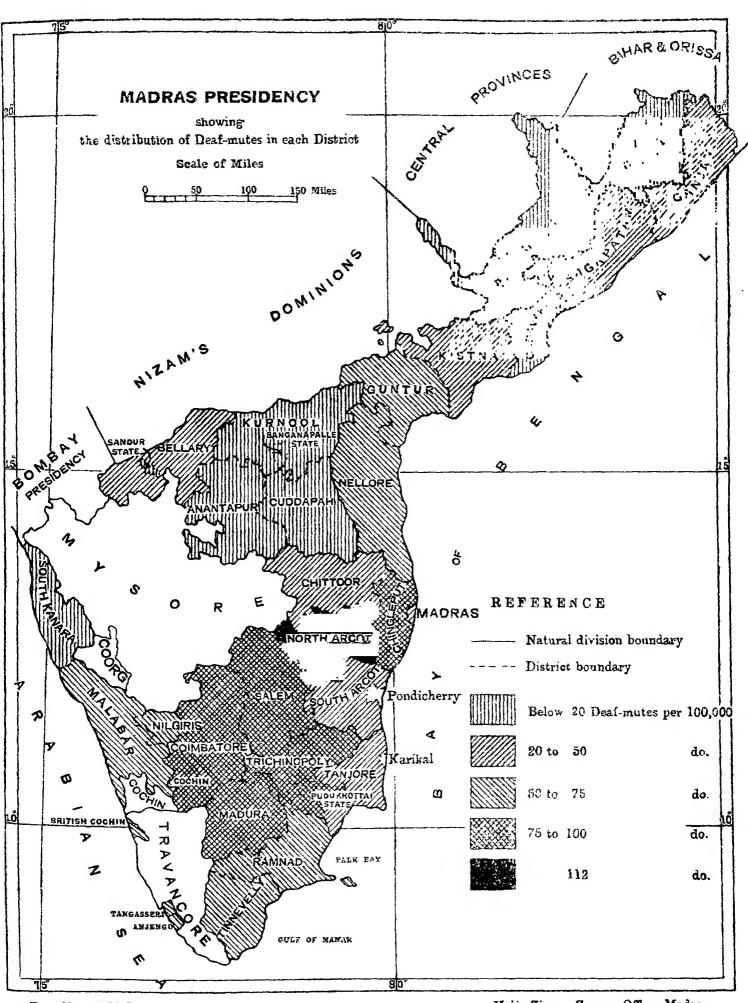




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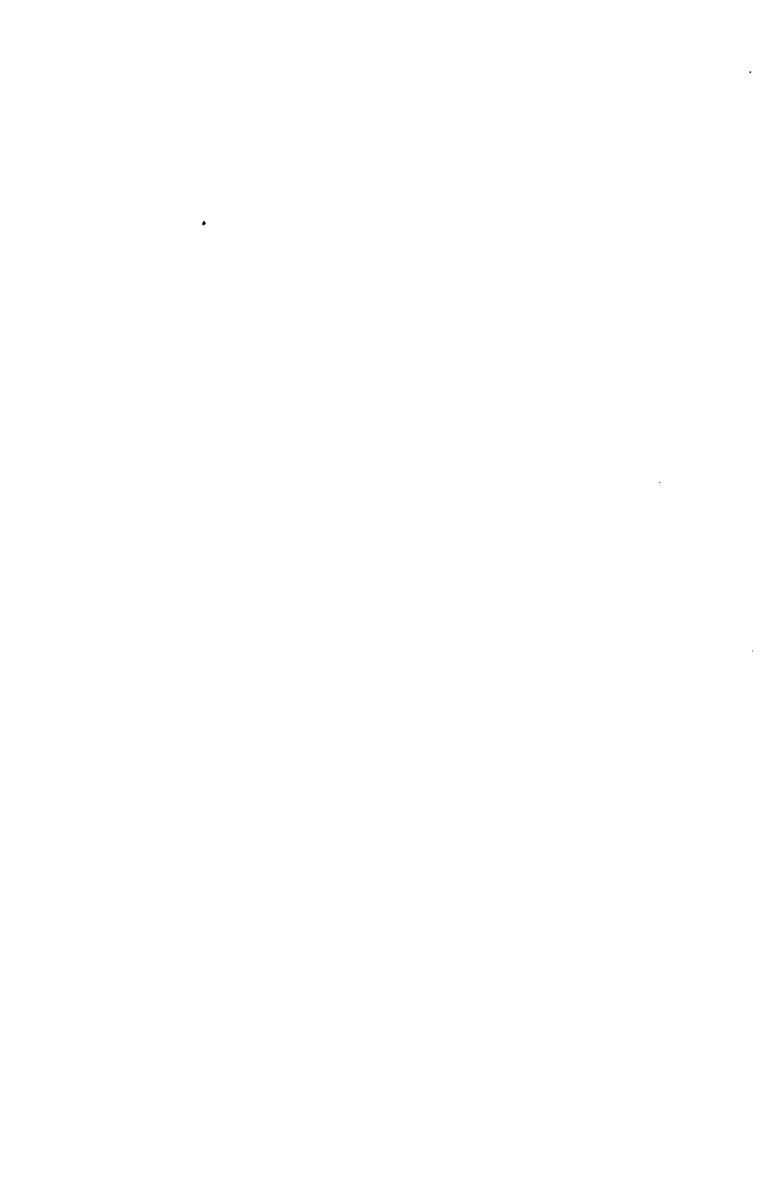
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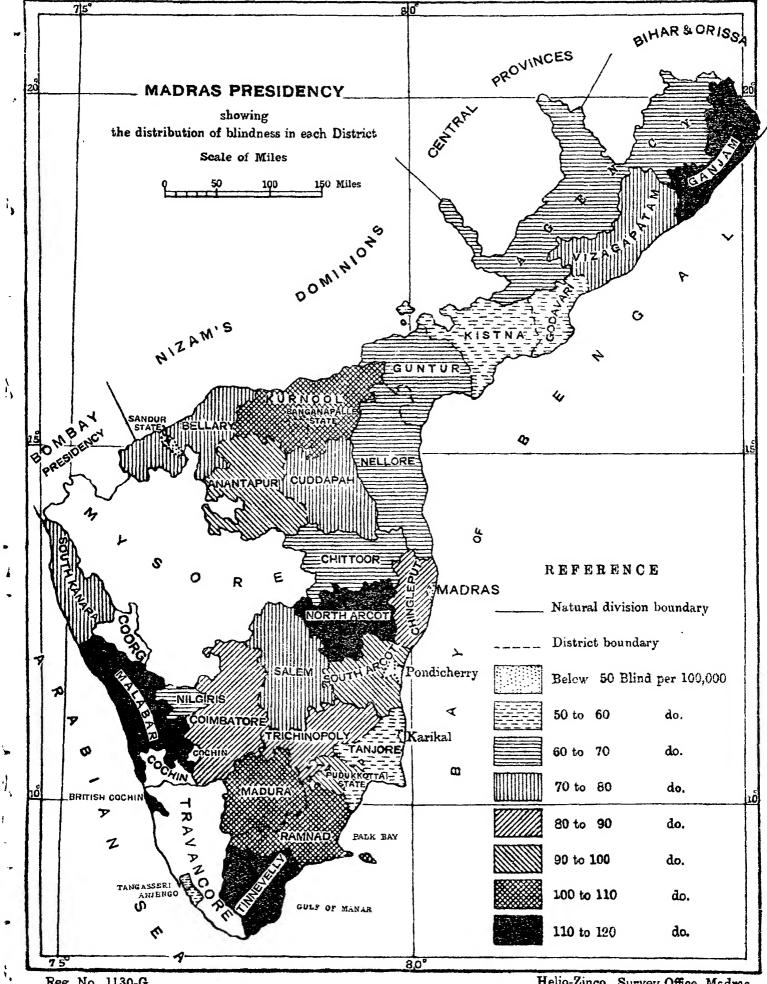




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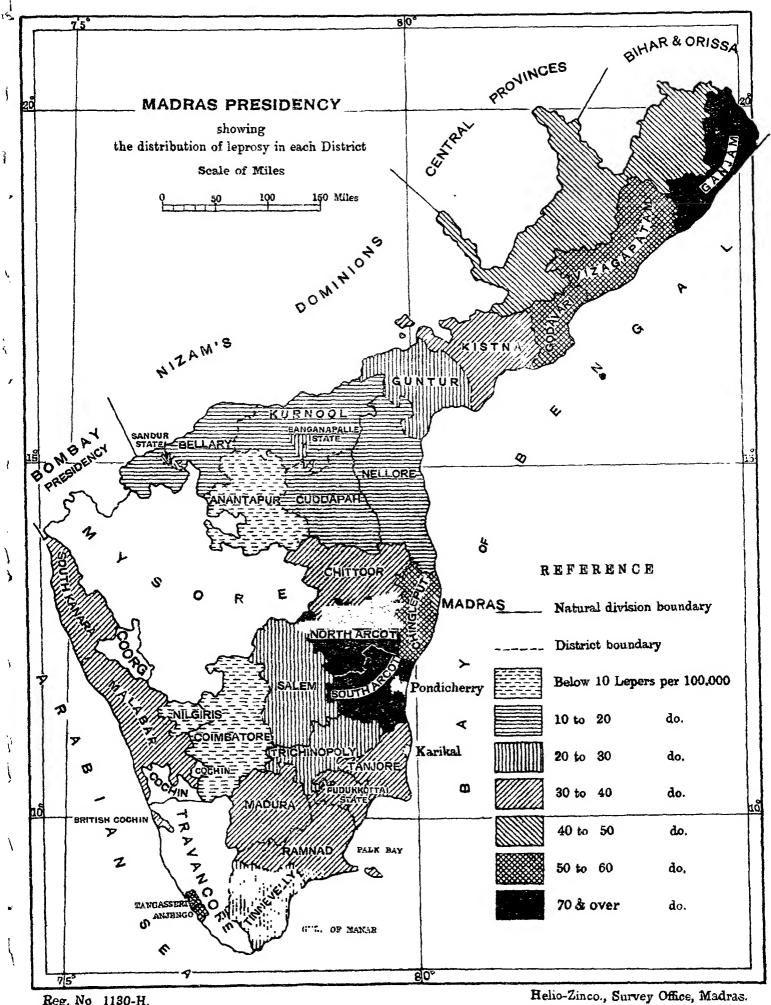
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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.

MADRAS.

IMPERIAL SERIES. VOLUME XIII, PROVINCIAL SERIES. PART I.

THE REPORT ON THE CENSUS.

INTRODUCTION.

The first attempt to number the people of Madras appears to have been made in the year 1822, when the population of the Presidency was returned as a little less than $13\frac{1}{2}$ millions. But these figures, while they included the population of North Kanara, which now forms part of the Bombay Presidency, omitted the population of Kurnool which was still an independent State.

- 2. In the year 1836-37, there was another enumeration of the population within the same territorial limits, when it was found that in fifteen years the population had increased by not more than half a million, and in several districts the returns showed an actual decrease. This was ascribed to serious outbreaks of cholera, which occurred between the years 1818 and 1827 and culminated in the year 1833-34 in a most deadly epidemic. A terrible famine had just preceded this outbreak and it was estimated that in the Guntūr district alone more than half the people perished from famine and disease.
- 3. In the year 1849, the Government of India desired the Local Government to introduce the practice of making an enumeration of the population every five years. The first of these quinquennial returns was made during the official year 1851-52, and the practice was continued regularly until 1871-72 when the quinquennial census was merged in the first imperial census. These early enumerations were carried out through the agency of the village officials; and in the large towns it is probable that the quinquennial enumerations were a matter of estimate rather than of actual computation; for until the imperial census of 1871 no arrangements were made for the appointment of special enumerators in towns.
- 4. Thus when the Government of India suggested the imperial census of 1871, both the officials and the people of the Madras Presidency were quite familiar with the procedure, and the Government reported in 1868 "there is nothing novel in the idea of the census in this Presidency and there is no reason to anticipate any difficulty in carrying out the wishes of the Government of India." The method by which the first imperial census was taken was very much the same as that followed to-day. The organization of the undertaking was in charge of the Board of Revenue, who after some preliminary discussion and consideration decided that the first thing to be done was to count and mark the houses in each village and to ensure that the inhabitants of every detached hamlet were included within the proper village limits. This work having been completed, it was then decided that the actual enumeration of the people and the filling up of the schedules should extend over a period of not more than fifteen days, and finally when the information required had been obtained for the whole people

in this manner, and the enumerators' work had been checked and tested by the district officials, on the 15th of November 1871 the census papers in every town and village were finally corrected and a special enumeration was made of travellers and of persons not present in any house.

- 5. The agency employed in villages were the village officers working under the supervision of the superior revenue officers of the district. In municipal towns the arrangements were entrusted to the municipal commissioners. In some of the larger villages and towns extra enumerators had to be employed and they were paid for their trouble. In fact a sum of Rs. 33,000 was paid out to enumerators.
- 6. The information collected on the schedule was first a description of each house, whether terraced, tiled or thatched; then for each individual the following particulars were recorded: Age, religion, caste, race or country of birth, occupation, and whether able to read and write. For persons below the age of 20 information was also collected as to whether they were attending school or college or were under private tuition; and a column was provided for a note to be made against all blind, deaf, dumb, insane, idiots and lepers. The result of the census was a return of the population at just over $31\frac{1}{4}$ millions or an increase of about $4\frac{3}{4}$ millions over the returns obtained at the quinquennial census of 1866-67.
- 7 The second imperial census was held after an interval of $9\frac{1}{4}$ years on the 17th February 1881. In preparation for this census a committee of experts was appointed by the Government of India to suggest the best system for taking the census and for publishing the results. The committee decided in the main to follow the lines of the 1871 census, to employ, as a rule, the same agency and to continue the practice of having a preliminary census extending over 15 days and a final census which was to be synchronous. Some modifications were made in the schedule, additional information being required as to (1) civil condition; (2) birth-place; (3) language. The result of this census was a decrease of population by nearly half a million, in consequence of the great famine of 1877-78. famine made its mark in every table compiled at this census. It "stained every column of the returns and compelled allusion on every page of the report." estimated that the loss by famine to the population of 1881 was about $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions; and it made a special mark on the age returns, for the children born in the year 1878-79 were appallingly few. Another feature of the 1881 census was that it cost about Rs. 5 lakhs as compared with Rs. 2,05,000 spent on the census of 1871.
- 8. The next census was held on the 26th February 1891 when for the first time the States of Travancore and Cochin made their own arrangements to take the census and publish the results. About 150,000 persons were employed as enumerators; in addition to officials many non-officials were employed, most of whom gave their services gratuitously; as no official received any extra remunera-tion for the census work 99 per cent of the census officers employed were unpaid. It was only in hill and forest tracts that a considerable number of paid enumerators and supervisors were employed. The general procedure was the same as in 1871 and 1881. The preliminary record was written up from the beginning of January onwards. On previous occasions the final record had been made on the morning following the night to which the enumeration related; in 1891, however, the final census was taken on the actual night; the change did not give rise to any difficulty or inaccuracy. Special arrangements were made to publish the main results of the census as quickly as possible and the approximate total of the enumerated population of each district was known on the 18th March. These provisional results fell short of the finally tabulated figures by 15,600 or 0.04 The result of this census was an increase in the population since 1881 by 4,800,000 persons or 15.6 per cent.
- 9. The census of 1901 was chiefly remarkable for the introduction of the "slip" system of tabulating the results. This resulted in a great economy,

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reducing the expenditure to Rs. 2,85,000 as compared with Rs. 4,72,000 spent in 1891. The actual enumeration was taken in the same way as on former occasions. The final enumeration was held on the night of the 1st March, and the provisional totals, published on the 8th March, were only 0.024 per cent different from the results as finally tabulated. At this census the population was found to have risen by 7.2 per cent.

- 10. The census of 1911 was remarkable for one new feature, the introduction of a special return of all industrial establishments employing 20 persons and upwards. It cost about the same as that of 1901, and that it did not cost more was due to the fact that the slip system of tabulation used in 1901 was continued without the necessity for wasting time and money on experiments to find out the best way of working it. The population in the decade 1901–1911 rose by 8.3 per cent.
- authority for the procedure involved was conveyed in the Census Act IV of 1920 and in rules framed by the Government of India and by the Local Government under that Act. The date was selected with reference partly to the state of the moon and partly to the occurrences of fairs and festivals. It is desirable to have moonlight to enable the enumerators to get about, and it is desirable to avoid as far as possible large fairs and festivals which are bound to upset the normal distribution of the population. The Government of India first wished the census to be taken about the time of the full moon in February; but they agreed to postpone it to March when the Madras Government pointed out that if held in February it would coincide with the Mahamagham Festival at Kumbakōnam—a festival held only once in twelve years which attracts upwards of half a million people to a town whose normal population is under 60,000.
- 12. The Administrative Volume of this Report gives a detailed account of the machinery by which the census was taken and the results compiled. It is unnecessary to do more here than to give a brief sketch of the proceedings. Existing administrative divisions such as the village or town are used as far as possible. The first process in the census operations is to get a complete list of all the houses in each village and town. This was easily prepared by the village or municipal officers, who, of course, are familiar with all the local conditions. Since each enumerator is expected to visit every house for which he is responsible in the course of the census night, it is unwise to allot too many houses to each Experience has proved that from 25 to 30 houses is about as much as one enumerator will undertake, except in towns where the houses lie close together and where it is usually possible to get a better class of enumerator. Accordingly in villages from 25 to 30 houses were grouped together to form an enumerator's Blocks were grouped into circles; each circle contained, as a rule, about 20 blocks and was entrusted to the care of a supervisor; circles again were grouped to form charges; and each charge, which was usually identical with a revenue inspector's firka, was entrusted to a charge superintendent. Municipalities and other large towns were each constituted a charge, with the municipal chairman or some other local official as charge superintendent. A tahsildar was generally responsible for all arrangements in his taluk and was not expected to have any specific charge to look after. Supervisors and charge superintendents were as far as possible selected from Government officials of all departments. In many cases, however, officials ran short and non-official supervisors were appointed; and reports from the districts testify that in almost every case the non-officials did their work no less willingly and no less efficiently than the officials. Altogether 1,536 charge superintendents, 17,399 supervisors and 354,128 enumerators were employed. Almost all these officers were unpaid. It was only enumerators who were required to go far from their homes, for example, the enumerators who were sent from village to village through the Agency or persons who were sent to specially unhealthy places like the Attapadi valley in Malabar district, who were paid for their services. Other census officers were paid their out-of-pocket expenses as they submitted their claims.

- 13. While this preliminary work of preparing the house lists and forming census divisions was going on in the districts, the Government Press was busy printing the forms required for the enumeration. As soon as the house lists were completed each tahsildar was required to consolidate the information for his taluk and submit it to the Superintendent's office. On receipt of this information orders were given to the Press as to the number of forms to be sent to each taluk.
- 14. The actual census was taken in the traditional manner. There was a preliminary census which started about the end of January and the final census was taken on the night of 18th March. In certain places it is impossible to carry out the final census at night. For example, throughout the district of Malabar the final census was taken on the morning following the night to which it related. So also in certain hilly tracts in the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and South Kanara. In this case the census to all intents and purposes is synchronous, the only difference being that the enumerator goes on his rounds on the following morning instead of on the actual night. There is another class of place, for example, the greater part of the Agency division, the remoter Chenchu gudems in the Nallamalai hills, the Laccadive and Amindivi Islands and certain hill villages in Malabar and South Kanara, where, owing to the illiterate condition of the inhabitants and to the difficulty of moving from place to place, it is impossible to get an adequate number of enumerators to visit each house on any one day or night. The best that can be done in such tracts is to make a record of the normal inhabitants, which may of course differ slightly from the numbers actually present on a stated night. A typical example may be quoted from the Agency division, where an enumerator is appointed for two months and is given a certain number of villages to visit within that period. He visits each of these villages, and at each house in each village he writes up the census record for all people normally resident. By these means we get a return of the de jure population though we may not get a perfectly accurate statement of the population present on the census night.
- 15. Special arrangements have also to be made for the enumeration of travellers by railway, by boat or by road and of large crowds of visitors or pilgrims present at fairs or festivals. At previous censuses it was the practice for the railway administration to undertake the census of their own employees, of all persons living on railway premises, and of travellers by train. In 1921, however, under the orders of the Government of India the railway census was brought within the scope of the ordinary district census administration. Each railway station (except very large stations or colonies which were made charges) was constituted a circle and, as a rule, the station-master or assistant station-master was both supervisor and enumerator. By this means the railway employees had the advantage of the same training in the census procedure as was given to other supervisors and enumerators. The result of the change is everywhere reported to have been satisfactory. Travellers by road are enumerated by the police and toll-gate attendants. Travellers by boat are enumerated at fixed points on rivers or canals generally by Public Works Department subordinates specially posted for the occasion.
- 16. On the morning after the census each supervisor was instructed to gather his enumerators and to see that each enumerator compiled an abstract for the population with which he dealt. From these enumerators' abstracts, each supervisor compiled an abstract for his circle which he sent off by the quickest possible method to the taluk office. There the tahsildar compiled an abstract for his taluk which, as soon as it was completed, he despatched to the Collector's office, where the abstract for the district was worked out. As soon as the Collector had completed his district abstract he wired the result to Madras and also to the Census Commissioner at Simla. The first of these telegrams reached Madras on Monday, 21st March and the last on the night of 23rd March, so that it was possible to publish the provisional results on the 24th March. The results so published differed from the finally tabulated results by less than 0.01 per cent.

- 17. As soon as possible the enumeration schedules were despatched to central offices, where the tabulation was to be made. The slip system introduced to India in 1901 and continued in 1911 was again adopted on this occasion. Nine offices were organized, one at Berhampur for the Oriyā and Telugu schedules of the Agency division and the districts of Ganjām and Vizagapatam; two other Telugu offices were located in Madras; there was a Kanarese office at Bellary, a Malayālam office at Malappuram, two Tamil offices in Tanjore, one Tamil office and one office, partly Tamil and partly English, in Madras. Each of the offices was placed in charge of a deputy superintendent, an officer borrowed in most cases from the Revenue Department. An office was organized in a certain number of sections according to the amount of work entrusted to it. The largest number of sections in any office was eleven and the smallest was four. Each section consisted of one supervisor, three checkers and from 20 to 25 clerks. The maximum number of men employed in these offices was 2,468.
- 18. The work to be done fell into three stages:—(1) Abstraction or copying of details from enumeration schedules on to the slips; (2) Tabulation or successive sortings of the slips in order to obtain materials for the various Imperial tables; (3) Compilation or the posting and addition of the results of the several sortings. The copying of the slips was started in most offices on 11th April 1921, and was finished in all offices by the first week in July. The earliest date on which the sorting began in any office was 25th May 1921. The compilation proceeded as far as possible pari passu with sorting. The first Imperial tables were prepared and sent to the Press on 15th October 1921, and the last was sent on 9th May 1922.
- 19. The tabulation and compilation had to be done in considerably more detail than on previous occasions; the Local Self-Government Department required certain statistics for municipalities tabulated by wards; the age tables were required separately for taluks and towns; and the Government also required the caste statistics to be tabulated by taluks and towns. The multiplication of compilation sheets and registers necessitated by the demand for these additional details inevitably prolonged the work beyond the period occupied in 1911–12. But by the end of July 1922 when the census office closed, all the tables had been finally approved, all except one chapter of this report had been written, sent to the Press, and passed in proof, and all volumes of village statistics had long been completed.
- 20. Two accounts are maintained for expenditure on account of the census; the departmental account shows everything paid out in connexion with the work; while in the treasury account certain abatements are admitted such as salaries, which must in any case be paid whether the men are employed on a census or on some other work. From April 1920 to the end of July 1922 the departmental accounts show an expenditure of four lakhs eighty-two thousand rupees, while the treasury account shows eighty-eight thousand rupees less. Adding the estimated cost of printing this report and other charges which have still to be met, and deducting recoveries from municipalities, from the sale of paper, furniture and calculating machines, the total cost of the census may be put down at five lakhs fifteen thousand rupees on departmental account, or four lakhs twenty-seven thousand rupees on treasury account. This works out at about Rs. 12-1-0 per 1,000 of population, as compared with about Rs. 6-4-0 in 1911. The census of England and Wales in 1911 cost £5-8-8 per 1,000 of the population.
- 21. The cost of the 1921 census was inevitably greater than that of the census of 1911. The heaviest item of expenditure is the maintenance of the large abstraction offices, of which the establishment in 1921 cost about two and a half lakhs as against one lakh and sixty thousand rupees in 1911. Salaries have almost doubled in the decade and so has the cost of printing and paper.
- 22. Acknowledgments are due to many who have helped both in the enumeration and in the preparation of this report. To Collectors and other district officers, the task of enumeration comes as a troublesome addition to an already

full day's work. Yet it is hardly an exaggeration to say that census matters invariably received prompt and careful attention; and any success which attended the enumeration is to be attributed to the admirable arrangements made by Collec-

Mr. S. Dandapani Ayyar.
" T. J. Abboyi Nayudn.
" Muhammad Taj-ud-din Sahib,
" R Srinivasa Varada Ayyangar.
" J. H. Hensman.
" T P Kanhiraman.

R Srinivasa Varada Ayys
J. H. Hensman.
T P Kunhiroman.
B. Ananda Baliga.
Srinan D Mahanty.
P. V. Subba Rao.

tors and their assistants. The superintendents of the abstraction offices had special difficulties to face. An officer in control of 250 men must always have an anxious time; but on this occasion the anxiety was increased by the fact that in every one of these census offices there were at times murmurs and threats of a strike, while in Madras, Berhampur and Bellary the threats were actu-

ally carried out and the clerks refused to work under the conditions laid down. The superintendents in every case were firm, and in due course the clerks saw that their efforts were vain, and sought for re-employment. Apart from these special difficulties the superintendents managed their offices with energy and skill; to Mr. S. Dandapani Ayyar's experience of no less than two previous censuses I am especially indebted; his suggestions for improving details of the work in the abstraction offices and his assistance in the final compilation of the tables were of outstanding value. Much credit is due to Mr. T. P. Kunhiraman and his subordinates at Malappuram for the part they played. The census office was located in the empty barracks and work was in full swing when the Mappilla rebellion broke out; Malappuram was in the very centre of the disturbed area and for more than a week was cut off by the rebels. Many of the supervisors and clerks were naturally anxious about their relatives and wanted to go home; so the office had to be closed. Then when the troops made their way through to Malappuram of course they required the barracks; and the census office was moved to the travellers' bungalow. With all these difficulties to face Mr. Kunhiraman was able to reopen his office after an interval of ten days and on the re-opening day there were only three absentees. Of many others who did good work space permits me to mention only Mr. S. Shanmukham Pillai, another veteran of 1911, who kept the accounts and managed the office.

- 23. The maps and one of the diagrams which illustrate this report were prepared in the Madras Survey Office, and I take this opportunity of acknowledging the assistance received from successive Directors of Survey both in the preparation and printing of the maps and also in the loan of a draftsman to plot the diagrams.
- 24. Finally, my heaviest debt is to Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Green and Mr. Marsh of the Government Press and to their staff, from whom at every stage I have received all possible consideration and help. The census involves an enormous mass of work for the Press. Forms are required by the million for the enumeration, and by the thousand for the abstraction offices; and the printing of this report and tables demands the greatest care and accuracy. The Press replied to every request with unfailing courtesy and promptitude, and to its resource and skill the present volumes bear eloquent testimony.

CHAPTER I.—DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

THE area dealt with in this report is the Presidency of Madras. The southern- The Madras most province of India, Madras is bounded on the east, south and west by the On the north it touches the Presidency of Bombay, the States of Mysore and Hyderabad, the Central Provinces and Bihar and Orissa. Within these limits are included not only the districts under direct British rule, but also the five States of Travancore, Cochin, Pudukkōttai, Banganapalle and Sandūr. From 1891 onwards the States of Travancore and Cochin, though they have been in direct political relations with the Government of Madras, have had their own census organization and published their own reports; and consequently the figures for these States find no place in the reports for Madras. On this occasion the State of Pudukkottai has done its own tabulation and is publishing a report of its own; but the statistics for this State as well as those for the smaller States of Banganapalle and Sandur are included in this report.

2. During the last decade there have been no changes in the boundary of the Changes in Presidency. Nor have there been any considerable changes in the boundaries of area the districts into which it is divided for administrative purposes. The principal change has been the separation of the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari from those districts and the formation of a separate administrative unit called the Agency division. The boundaries of a few other districts, for example, Chittoor, North Arcot, Madura and Ramnad have undergone slight changes; and the taluk of Nāmakkal, which, in 1910, was transferred from the Salem to the Trichinopoly district, has now been transferred back to Salem. New taluks have been formed in the districts of Ganjam, Kistna, Chingleput, Salem, Trichinopoly and South Kanara, and this has involved revision of the boundaries of other taluks in these districts.

3. To describe in detail each of the twenty-seven districts into which the The natural Presidency is divided for administrative purposes would be a bewildering and divisions fruitless task. In 1911 the districts were grouped into six natural divisions, the distinctive characteristics of each of which are graphically depicted at the beginning of Chapter I of the 1911 report. The same grouping is adopted in the present report and it is unnecessary to do more than to give a brief description of the divisions.

4. The Agency division, as its name indicates, comprises what were formerly The Agency the Agency tracts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam and Godavari, a primitive country consisting almost entirely of jungle and low hills, deficient in communications, devastated by fever, sparsely populated by uncivilized tribes who speak languages of their own, are reluctant to leave their own country, and depend for their livelihood almost entirely on sporadic cultivation.

5. The plains below the Agency hills constitute the East Coast North The East Coast division, which includes the wealthy deltas of the Godavari and Kistna rivers. Parts of the district of Ganjām and the uplands of Kistna and Guntūr have been affected by famine during the decade. But on the whole the division has an adequate rainfall and is sufficiently protected by irrigation to guarantee its prosperity except in very abnormal seasons.

6. Passing westwards we come to the Deccan division which comprises the The Deccan four districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur and the States of Banganapalle and Sandūr. Situated in the middle of the peninsula where it gets the full benefit of neither monsoon, this division must always have a struggle to maintain its population. The prosperity of all these districts is immediately affected by even a comparatively small shortage of rainfall, while Bellary and Anantapur especially are seldom free if not from the reality, at least from the

haunting apprehension of famine, and from the epidemics which come in famine's train. During the past decade these districts have all lost in population and Bellary especially has been very badly hit. The epidemic of influenza took greater toll in these districts than in other parts of the Presidency, and in addition to the abnormal mortality from this cause Bellary and Anantapur were at the end of the decade visited by famine.

The East Coast Central 7. To the south of the Deccan we come to the East Coast Central division and here we first see the Tamil country, where a more generous rainfall and greater fertility of soil, coupled with the greater industry of the Tamil peasant, give the country an air of much greater prosperity.

The East Coast South 8. Further south in the East Coast South division the prosperity is still more evident in the thickly populated deltas of the Cauvery and Tambraparni as well as in the rich cotton fields of Madura and Tinnevelly.

The West Coast 9. But the wealthiest division of the Presidency is beyond doubt the West Coast where with an abundant rainfall nature produces from the soil sufficient wealth to support a teeming population with hardly any exertion on their part. A general summary giving the main statistical features of each of these divisions is given in Appendix I to this report.

Reference to statistics

10. The area and population of each district and State are given in Imperial Table I. Provincial Table I at the end of Volume II gives the area and population of each taluk. At the end of this chapter are seven subsidiary tables in which the salient features of the statistics regarding the density and movement of the population are exhibited in a more convenient form.

Definition of population

11. By "population" is meant the people actually present within the area specified on the date of the census. Thus the population enumerated on Friday, 18th March 1921, in the several areas into which the Presidency is divided includes the residents, both permanent and temporary, the inmates of institutions such as hospitals, jails, etc., persons on board the ships which were in the ports on the census night or which arrived from elsewhere within a period of fifteen days after the census and which could not prove that they had been enumerated at a previous port of call; it also includes vagrants, visitors and pilgrims gathered at fairs and festivals. Persons engaged in night work were, as a rule, counted as belonging to the population of the place from which they started in the evening or to which they returned the following morning, while travellers were included in the population of the place at which special arrangements were made to enumerate them. The above remarks apply to the greater part of the Presidency in which the census was synchronous. In the non-synchronous tracts such as the Agency and other inaccessible hill villages, and in the Laccadive and Amindivi islands, no attempt was made to ascertain the actual population present on the census night. All that was attempted in these places was to obtain a record of the normal or de jure population.

De facto and de jure population 12. From the last column of Imperial Table III it is seen that the number of travellers enumerated in the whole Presidency was only 41,334 or less than one per mille of the total population; and of these travellers it may safely be assumed that the majority were permanent residents of some part of the Presidency. Thus taking the population of the Presidency as a whole, the difference between the de jacto and the de jure population is not sufficient to warrant the attempt which is made in some European countries to obtain the returns, not only of the persons actually present in each area at the time of the census, but also of all the usual inhabitants of the area whether present or not, persons who usually live in other places but who happened to be within the area on the census date being excluded.

Summary of the statistics

13. The total number of persons enumerated in the Madras Presidency on the 18th March 1921 was 42,794,155. This is an increase of 923,995 over the number returned in March 1911, which corresponds to a decennial rate of increase of 2.2 per cent. This is the lowest rate of increase met with since the census of

1881, when the Presidency was suffering from the effects of the great famine of 1877-78, as shown by the following table:-

Population at each census since 1871.

						Population.	Variation	Decennial variation		
					Persons.	Males.	Females.	since last census.	per cent of population.	
1871		•••	•••		 31,636,276	15,893,962	15,742,314	•••	•••	
1881	•••	•••	•••		 31,181,940	15,426,698	15,755,242	- 454,336	- 1.6	
1891			•••	•••	 36,064,408	17,828,047	18,236,361	+ 4,882,468	+ 15.7	
1901		•••		•••	 38,653,558	19,054,012	19,599,546	+ 2,589,150	+ 7.2	
1911	•••	•••		•••	 41,870,160	20,606,008	21,264,152	+ 3,216,602	+ 8.3	
1921		•••	•••		 42,794,155	21,100,158	21,693,997	+ 923,995	+ 2.2	

14. The population is distributed over the natural divisions as shown in the Distribution

Distribution of population by natural divisions.

...

...

Agency East Coast North

Deccan East Coast Central

East Coast South

West Coast

Population.

1,496,358

10,866,740

11,996,687

3,669,463

4,478,676

Per cent of total population. 3.2 8.4 280 10.5

margin; the three East Coast divisions between them contain 77.4 per cent of the population, 10.5 per cent are in the West Coast districts, 8.6 per cent in the Deccan, and 3.5 per cent in the Agency. Fifty-two per cent of the population are found in the East Coast Central and South divisions

are preponderatingly Tamil; 34 per cent are contained in the East Coast North and Deccan divisions which, except for parts of Ganjam which are Oriya and the western taluks of Bellary which are mainly Kanarese, constitute the Telugu or Andhra country. Thus the Tamil country has a distinct numerical superiority over any other part of the Presidency.

15. Nine districts now contain a population over 2,000,000 each, as against Population of

by natural divisions

							only six in 1911. Trichinopoly district
District.						Population.	which in 1911 had 2,107,029 inhabitants
Malabar	•••	• • •	••	•••	•••	3,098,871	has now only 1,902,838 on account of
Tanjore	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	2,326,265	the transfer of Namakkal taluk back to
South Arcot	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	2,320,085	
Viza gapatam	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		Salem which brings Salem over the
Coimbatore	•••	•••	•••	•••		2,219,848	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Kistna	•••	•••	•••	•••		2,133,314	2,000,000 limit. The districts of
Salem	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	2,112,034	Kistna, North Arcot and Madura have
North Arcot	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	2,055,594	
Madura	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	2,007,082	by a natural increase of population
							gained their place in the list. It may

gained their place in the list. It may be noticed that of these nine districts, no less than six belong to the Tamil country, two are Telugu, and one is Malayalam. Except the four Deccan districts, Madras, the Nilgiris and Anjengo, each of the other British districts has a population ranging between 1 and 2 millions. The average population of a British district is 1,567,370.

16. Of 244 taluks under British rule, 1 (Ponnāni in Malabar district) has Population of a population over 500,000; 3 (2 in Malabar and 1 in Madura) have between taluks 400,000 and 500,000 inhabitants; 17 number between 300,000 and 400,000, of which 3 are in Malabar, and 13 in the Tamil country; of 66 taluks with between 200,000 and 300,000 inhabitants each, 4 are on the West Coast, 16 are in the East Coast North division, and the rest in the East Coast Central and South divisions. Of the remaining taluks 98 have a population above 100,000 and 59 have less than 100,000 each. The average population of a taluk in British territory is 173,226.

17. Before proceeding to investigate and discuss the density and movement influences of the population it is desirable to survey briefly the circumstances during the affecting the population

past decade which have exerted an influence, favourable or the reverse, on the population.

The past decade: the seasons

18. The early years of the decade 1911-1921 were in the main favourable to cultivation and to the prosperity of the country. The monsoons on the whole were adequate and generally speaking crops matured satisfactorily. The annual rainfall was sufficient every year, though in 1911 and 1913 the south-west, and in 1911 and 1914 the north-east, monsoon gave less rain than the average. The quantity of rain in each year of the decade is shown in the statement below:—

Rainfall in inches.

Year.								South-west monsoon (June to September).	North-east monsoon (October to December).	Dry weather (January to March).	Hot weather (April and May).
Averag	e of 4	6 year	s end	ding 1	915			25 13	14:40	1:37	3-90
1911								22.24	14 12	0.64	2 96
1912	***	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	26.25	16 55	0 49	3.43
1913	•••			•••			•••	21 27	17 18	0.46	4 10
1914	••	•••			• •			28.81	14 01	4.33	3.31
1915		•••		•••	• • • •	•••	•••	26.93	15 64	017	3.13
1916	•••		••		•••		•••	29.77	16 92	270	3 35
1917					•••			29 52	15.12	3.33	6.13
1918	• • •					•••	•••	16.27	15.87	1.91	3 90
1919		••	•••			•••		25.70	1806	3 63	3.79
1920	•••						•••	21.55	17.39	3.39	3.39
			Αv		or the	de ca de	•••	24.83	16.09	211	3.75

Some damage was caused by floods in a few districts in 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1916, and cyclones did great havor in the districts of Ganjām (1911 and 1914), Vizagapatam (1914) and South Arcot (1916). The year 1918–19, however, was most unfavourable. The south-west monsoon was a general failure being short in every district. On this account the area under cultivation at the end of this monsoon was everywhere below the average of the previous years; but the deficiency was most striking in the Deccan, where dry cultivation was 78 per cent and wet cultivation 73 per cent below the average of the previous five years. The situation was rendered worse by the delay of the north-east monsoon. The area cropped fell from nearly 39 million acres in 1917 to a little over 36 millions in 1918–19 and of the area cropped unirrigated land yielded little or nothing. The following statement shows the area under each of the principal crops in each year of the decade:—

Statement showing areas of principal food and commercial crops (in thousands of acres).

-			1911-12.	1912-13	1913–14.	1914-15.	1915–16,	1916-17.	191 7– 18.	1918–19.	1919–20.	1920-21.
					i 				!			
Food cro	ps-											į
Paddy	·		10,280	10,944	10,678	10,876	11,230	11,533	11,655	10,469	11,648	11,096
Cholam				5,220	5,790	5,102	5,525	4,761	4,890	5,069	5,498	5,222
Cumbu			3,384	3 ,6 06	3,273	3,482	3,673	3,4 10	3,309	3,030	3,265	3,012
Ragi			2,448	2,600	2,489	2,432	2,529	2,399	2,492	2,386	2,479	2,541
Commerc	ial c	rops-	•					!				!
Gingell	y	-		524	809	861	823	779	832	681	881	753
Ground	nut		1,299	1,456	1,605	1,866	1,136	1,796	1,415	1,001	1,144	
Castors			275	544	5 18	463	561	548	489	396	475	391
Sugare	ane		108	99	84	74	95	114	127	123	93	103
Cotton		••	2,676	2,389	2.697	2,087	2,060	2,168	2,700	3,133		2,122
Indigo			90	67	² 55	72	222	460		144	101	112
Tobacc	o	••	192	206	208	227	216	208	208	236	228	201
	To	tal	27,114	27,955	28,206	27,542	28,070	28,176	28,441	26,668	28,151	27,153
То	tal cul area	tivateo	27 200	39,120	38,344	39,090	39,175	39,052	38,821	36,047	38,210	37,553

The tracts worst affected were the East Coast North and Deccan divisions and the districts of Chittoor and Salem. It was only in the Ganjām and Kistna districts, however, that famine relief had to be undertaken, and in Kistna district the distress was very slight and confined to part of one taluk. In Ganjām there was severe distress over more than 1,000 square miles; and at the worst period, in October 1919, the number in receipt of daily relief was over 150,000.

19. The latter half of the decade was marked by a rise in prices due to the The rise in world shortage of food supplies consequent on the war. As always happens, the prices interval between the rise in prices and the rise in wages which inevitably followed, was marked by considerable distress amongst the labouring population. The rise in the price of the principal food-grains is illustrated clearly in the following statement:-

Prices of staple food-grains. (In terms of Imperial seers of 80 tolas per rupee.)

			Year	·•				Rice.	Ragi.	Cholam	Cumbu.
Average	e of 15	5 ye ars	s endi	ng 19	10			10.2	17.8	17:4	<i>16</i> ·8
911							1	9.3	15.7	14.9	15.1
1912				•••				7.5	13.5	12 ⁻ 5	12.2
1913								7.4	13 [.] 5	12.7	12.6
1914	•••							7.7	13.8	13.2	1 2· 9
915								8.2	15.1	14.8	14.3
916			•••					7 ·9	14.8	146	13.6
917			•••					7.8	14.0	12.6	12.9
918								6.8		9.9	10.2
919	•••					•••		4.7	6•9	6.5	6.9
1920		•••	•••			,		4.6	ც ∙7	6•6	6.4
			As	ze ra ge	o f 19 1	1-1920	-	7.2	12.6	11:8	11:7

20. The public health of the decade follows the same course as the rainfall Public and the prices, that is to say, during the early years of the decade and up to 1917 health conditions were generally favourable, though in 1914 the death-rate was above the average owing to cholera which was prevalent in all parts of the Presidency except the Agency and the West Coast divisions. The mortality due to certain

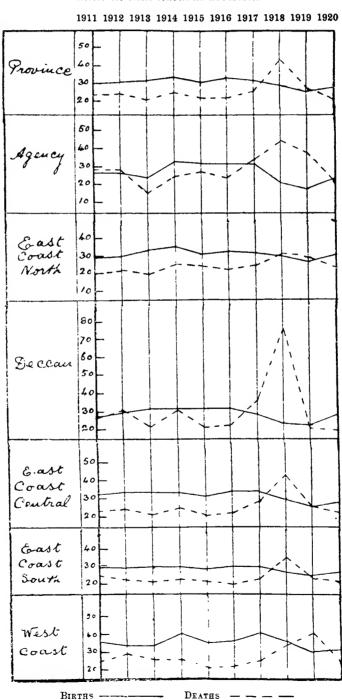
diseases, such as cholera, small-pox, fever, dysentery and plague are set out in a subsidiary statement at the end of Chapter V of this report, where also will be

				Birth-rate per mille.	Death-rate per mille.
1911	•••		•••	30.4	23.1
1912		•••	•••	30.9	24.3
1913	•••	•••		$32 \cdot 2$	21.4
1914			•••	33.5	24.9
1915				31.2	22.0
1916	•••	•••	•••	32.5	21.9
1917			•••	32.4	26.2
1918	•••	•••	•••	28.9	43.1
1919	•••		•••	25-5	27.2
1920		.,		28.4	21.8

found a statement illustrating the birth and death rates of the various divisions of the Presidency. These rates for the Presidency as a whole are noted in the margin. The most striking feature of them is that, while in 1917, the birthrate of the Presidency was 32.4 per mille and the death-rate was 26.2 per mille, in 1918 the birth-rate fell to 28.9 per mille, while the death-rate rose to 43.1 per mille. This sudden shock to the population of the Presidency was

due to the epidemic of influenza which broke out in July 1918 and rapidly spread all over the Presidency until it reached its climax in the months of October, November and December of that year. It is difficult to ascertain the exact number of deaths due to this cause; most of the deaths from influenza were recorded as due to fever; but there is no doubt that many of them were shown under the head of the "respiratory" diseases and so forth. The epidemic died down in the early months of 1919, but reappeared about the middle of the year, when, however, its ravages were neither so widespread nor so fatal as in the previous year. In spite of high prices which still continued everywhere there was a slight recovery in 1919 except in the West Coast division where a severe visitation of cholera and dysentery sent the death-rate up even higher than it had been in 1918. The birth and death rates for each natural division are compared in the following diagram, which shows clearly what a disastrous year 1918 was, and how it affected the Deccan worse than any other part of the Presidency:—

Diagram showing the yearly number of births and deaths per mille in each natural division.



Birth-rate. Death-rate.

32.3

32.8

38.8

34.2

33.5

45.5

30.7

32.8

42.2

31.3

31.1

35.2

36.9

27.6

44.2

43.0

25.6

30.3

40.2

21. The question has been asked why both the birth and death rates in The vital statistics

Madras are lower than in any other part of India. The average birth and death rates per mille during the last decade in each of the principal provinces of India are given in the margin. It will be seen that the provinces in which the rates are highest are the Central Provinces, the Punjab and the United Provinces. In 1911 the number of married women aged 15-40 to 100 women of all ages

in these three provinces was 36, 34 and 35 against only 32 in Madras; while the proportion of children to 100 females aged 15-40 in the three provinces was 160, 183 and 150 as compared with 165 in Madras. It appears thus that Madras contains a smaller proportion of married women of reproductive age, though its proportion of children to women of that age is slightly higher. Again the number

e male d	de a t h s	per 1,000 m	vale deaths			
Province.						
		5-15.	15-30.			
		881	1,100			
•••		1,055	1,010			
***		897	1,080			
••	••	923	1,232			
			5-15. 881 1,055 897			

...

Assam

Delhi

Bengal

Bihar and Orissa

Burma Central Provinces

United Provinces

•••

Bombay ...

of female deaths per thousand male deaths during age-periods 5-15 and 15-30 shows that the mortality of women before and at the child-bearing ages is considerably higher in Madras than in any other province.

22. It does not appear that, generally speaking, the registration of births Accuracy and deaths in the various districts of Madras is badly defective. An attempt has been made to test the figures by taking the number of births in the year 1920, and deducting from them the reported number of deaths of infants below one year of age. The remainder is compared with the population returned at the census as less than one year old. In three districts (Agency, South Arcot and Nellore) the variation is over 20,000 (both sexes together). As regards the Agency the variation is explained by the fact that the registration of vital statistics is in force only in a very limited part of that division. As regards the district of Nellore the Sanitary Commissioner in his annual administration report has noticed the smallness of the returns and has pointed out that they must be incomplete; and a similar explanation must account for the big variation in South Arcot district and also for a smaller though still excessive deficiency in the vital statistics of North Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem, Tanjore, Malabar and South Kanara. But in spite of this there is such a reasonably close approximation of the population as deduced from the vital statistics to the population as ascertained by the census that the whole burden of the variation between the birth and death rates of Madras and those of other parts of India cannot fairly be laid on the incompleteness of the Madras vital statistics.

23. Another possible explanation for the variation is the constant emigra. Madras birth tion from Madras of males at the reproductive ages. It is also possible that the rates lower universal custom in Madras of intermarriage of cousins may affect injuriously than those of the reproductive powers of the people. Other things being equal a low death-rate is a ces natural consequence of a low birth-rate. Thus the lowness of the birth and death rates of Madras compared with the rates reported in certain other provinces of India, is mainly due to (1) the smaller proportion of married women at reproductive ages; (2) a great excess of deaths of women at these ages; (3) a constant flow of emigration on the part of males at these ages; and (4) possibly in some measure to constant in-breeding.

24. As we have seen, the census of 1921 has given an increase of 923,995, Variation 494,150 males and 429,845 females, over that of 1911. The interval between the lation accordcensus was 8 days more than 10 years; the date in 1911 was March 10th and ing to vital in 1921 March 18th. The statistics of birth and death are compiled by calendar population at years; but for all practical purposes this difference of dates may be ignored. census

The variation according to the vital statistics compares as shown in the margin

Increase accord	ling	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Vital statistics		2,000,446	1,083,934	916,512	
Census .		- 923,995	494,150	429 845	
Difference		1,076,451	589.784	486,667	

with that arrived at by the census. The difference is considerable and exceeds that in any other province of India except the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa. The circumstances which have contributed to it are (1) the fact that vital statistics are not registered in all parts of the Presidency, e.g., in most of the Agency: (2) defective

e.g., in most of the Agency; (2) defective registration of deaths during epidemics of influenza, cholera and plague; (3) extensive emigration induced by bad seasons at the close of the decade. Subsidiary table 5 gives the comparison for each district, and for the natural as well as the actual population. From it we see that about 369,000 or more than one-third of the difference is accounted for by emigration; and in fact more than this number will be accounted for in this way when the returns of persons born in Madras and enumerated out of India are complete.

The influenza epidemic

25. We must now revert to the subject of influenza, and make an attempt

Natural division.	Average deathrule by fever from 1913-1917.	Death-rate by fever in 1918,	Percentage of increase
Madras Presidency	7.4	22.4	202.7
madias i residency	/ 3	25.4	202.
Agency	18.5	35· 4	91.4
East Coast North	12.6	25.7	104.0
De cca n	8.7	508	483.9
East Coast Central.	4.3	199	362· 8
East Coast South	4.6	13.4	191.3
West Coast	7.8	15•9	103•8

to estimate its effect in different parts of the Presidency. The statement in the margin compares for each natural division the death-rate from fever in 1918 with the average death-rate of the five years 1913–1917.

26. The increase in the actual number of deaths was about 600,000, which is the number quoted by the Sanitary Commissioner in his report for 1918 as a moderate estimate of the number of victims to influenza in the second half of that year. We see from these figures that the natural divisions which suffered worst were the Deccan, the East Coast Central and the East Coast South. We shall have reason later, when discussing the statistics by age, sex and civil

condition, to suggest that in point of fact the Agency division suffered just as much as the Deccan. This does not appear from the vital statistics, because registration is enforced only in a very small portion of the Agency division. In 16 out of the 27 districts of the Madras Presidency, the death-rate from fever rose in the year 1918 by over 100 per cent. These 16 districts are—

Viz a gapata	m	•••		116.6	Chingleput		•••	372.9
Kistna	•••		•••	121.3	North Arcot	•••	•••	706.9
$\mathbf{Gunt}\mathbf{\bar{u}r}$	•••		•••	105.0	Coimbatore		•••	617.9
Cuddapah	•••	• • •		2 46 ·9	South Arcot		•••	118.4
Kurnool	•••	•••		245.5	Tanjore	•••	•	385.7
Bellary	•••		•••	1,328.5	Madura	•••	•••	253.3
Anantapur		•••		1,410.0	Nilgiris	•••	•••	380.0
Madras	• • •	•••		148.9	South Kanara	•••		142.7
						•••	• • •	174 /

This shows clearly that the districts of Bellary and Anantapur were the worst affected. In Bellary the actual increase in the number of deaths from fever was nearly 55,000, while in Anantapur it was about 41,000. The only other district where there was an increase approximating to these figures is Vizagapatam where it was nearly 47,000.

27. The following statement shows that the epidemic of influenza was more fatal to females than to males.

15

					Death from fever.			Number of	Number of female deaths	
		 -				Males.	Females.	female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.	per 1,000 male deaths in normal years.	
		 					1		<u>'</u>	
Vizagapatam	•••	 		••		44,432	46,238	1,041	985	
Kistna		 	•••			19,034	20,253	1,064	958	
Guntür		 		• - •		20,311	21,165	1,042	965	
Cuddapah	•••	 			.	17,176	17,850	1,039	965	
Kurnool	•••	 •••			!	25,911	28,061	1,083	960	
Bellary	•••	 				27,663	31,260	1,130	926	
Anantapur	••	 	••		i	20,597	23,016	1,117	960	
Madras	••	 	•••		1	2,510	3,134	1,249	1,070	
Chingleput	•••	 •••		•••	. 1	11,314	13,339	1,179	1,033	
North Arcot	•••	 			[21,421	24,457	1,142	1,000	
Coimbatore	•••	 	• • •			21,158	21,270	1,005	998	
South Arcot	••			•••		12,478	12,672	1,016	981	
Tanjore			•••			14,459	17,969	1,243	1,073	
Madura						15,124	15,626	1,033	947	
Nilgiris		 •••				1,834	2,000	1,091	865	
South Kanara	•••	 ••				10,017	11,770	1,175	1,007	

The statement gives for each of the 15 districts in which we have seen that influenza was most severely felt, the number of deaths from fever in the year 1918, and the number of female deaths in that year per thousand male deaths as compared with the normal ratio of female to male deaths. It will be seen that in every case the proportion of female deaths is higher in 1918 than the average, and in some districts, for example, the Nilgiris, Bellary, Madras, Tanjore and South Kanara, the variation is very great.

28. It is commonly believed that the influenza epidemic was particularly fatal to persons in the prime of life and not so much so in the case of children and old persons. That this supposition is founded on fact may be seen from the following statement which compares the distribution of 1,000 deaths by certain age-periods in the year 1918 with the average distribution of deaths over the 5-year period 1913-1917:—

				0-10.		10-20.		1 0.	0. 40-50.		o. 50 and over.		
				Average of 5 years 1913-1917.	1918.	Average.	1918.	Ачетвва.	1918.	А verage.	1918.	А тога во.	1918.
Vizagapatam Cuddapah Kurnool Bellary Anantapur North Arcot Salem Vilgiris South Kanara				451 361 424 414 417 490 474 500 413	354 230 246 242 260 382 302 336 421	71 - 73 - 63 85 76 - 68 74 66 58	116 . 111 . 123 ! 156 . 134 . 179 . 124 . 118 . 116 .	151 169 156 181 172 129 140	252 317 325 353 330 229 290 341 208	77 92 81 76 78 57 70 70	86 114 97 80 92 59 92 82	256 212	200 220 160 18 15 19:
	ge foricts	or the	nine 	442	308	70	131	161	294	7 5	87	252	18

It will be observed that in almost every district the great increase of deaths s at ages 10-20 and 20-40, that there is a comparatively slight excess at ages 40-50, and a comparative fall at the two extremes of life at ages 0-10 and 50 and over.

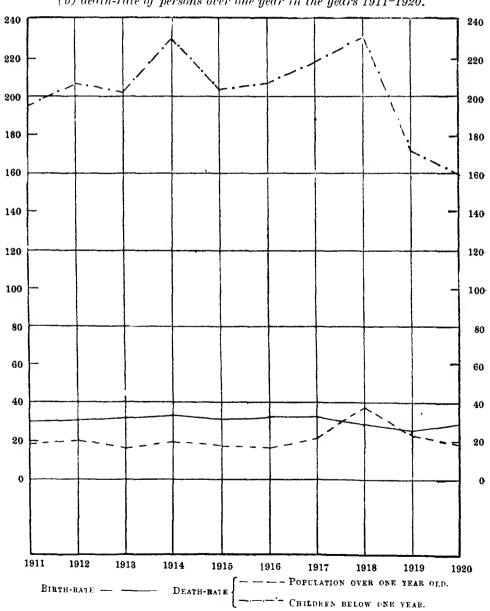
29. This great increase of deaths among persons at the prime of life naturally affected the birth-rate in the succeeding years. The accompanying statement shows that the birth-rate even in 1920 was still markedly below the average of the years 1913-1917.

	Mean birth-		Birth-rate in	נ	Ratio of infant mortality to total births.				
Natural divisions and districts	rate for the five years ending 1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	Average 1913-1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	
	3	3		5	6	7	8	9	
Vizagapatam .	33.2	32.9	27.5	31.9	167	212	176	135	
Cuddapah	29.0	23 9	22.3	27.3	153	195	127	108	
Kurnool	31.4	21.4	226	27.9	178	275	163	154	
Bellary	32.0	23.8	20.8	27.9	196	279	199	142	
Anantapur :	33 7	26.4	25 6	32.6	185	290	169	150	
North Arcut	3 4·9	33.2	27.3	27.9	179	212	198	166	
Salem	35 ·0	28.4	26.9	28.5	205	242	188	173	
Nilgiris .	30.9	29.7	25.5	25.8	213	273	227	244	
South Kanara	37.2	36.6	31.7	33.1	176	204	208	138	

On the other hand the last four columns of the statement throw a ray of light upon the gloomy prospect, for they show that in each of the districts for which particulars are given (except the Nilgiris) there is a gratifying fall in the ratio of infant mortality.

30. Subsidiary table 9 at the end of Chapter V differentiates the number of deaths during each year of the last decade by age-periods, and in the following diagram the death-rate per mille of children below the age of one year is compared

Diagram comparing the birth-rate with (a) death-rate of children below one year and (b) death-rate of persons over one year in the years 1911-1920.



Infant mortality with the birth-rate and with the death-rate per mille of the population over the age of one year. While the mean average birth-rate is 30.7 per mille and the death-rate of persons who survive the first year of their life is 20.4 per mille, the number of children out of every thousand born who die in the first year of their life is no less than 202. In the first year of the decade the ratio of infantile mortality was 195 in every thousand births: the following year it rose to 206 and in 1914 after a slight fall to 202 in 1913 it reached the high figure of 229; in 1915 it fell again to 203 but rose in each of the following years to 207, 218 and 231. In 1919 and 1920 it fell to 171 and 159. The diagram shows that the "peaks" in the infantile mortality curve at years 1914 and 1918 are reflected by a very slight rise in 1914, and by a much steeper rise in 1918, the year of influenza, in the curve illustrating the death-rate in the population over one year of age.

31. The figures for the Presidency as a whole are serious enough especially when compared with the rate of infantile mortality in a country like Sweden where in the years 1896-1900 the death-rate at age 0-1 per 1,000 births was only 100 50; or the State of Massachusetts in America where in 1915 it was 102. There is however great variation between one district and another in this respect; and it comes as a shock to find that the districts which have the highest rate of infantile mortality are those which in other respects are generally considered among the most advanced, Madras, the Nilgiris, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Chingleput.

Deaths at age 0-1 per mille of births in

		1911	1914	1918	1920
Males		320	321	372	290
₹ {Females		298	304	34 9	275
Males		220	255	270	254
Females		231	248	277	235
Males	•••	239	232	286	21 3
[Females		206	205	269	192
Males		229	230	215	186
Females		206	205	204	170
Males		217	238	295	202
Fem a les		204	218	282	185
	Females Males Females Males Males Males Males Males	Females Males Females Males Females Males Males	Males 320 Females 298 Males 231 Females 231 Males 239 Females 206 Males 229 Females 206 Males 217	Males 320 321 Females 298 304 Males 220 255 Females 231 248 Males 239 232 Females 206 205 Males 229 230 Females 206 205 Males 217 238	\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c

The marginal statement shows the rate of infantile mortality for males and females in each of these districts in the years 1911, 1914, 1918 and 1920. The consolatory feature in these figures is the fall in the death-rate at the close of the decade; though the Nilgiris cannot congratulate even on this small measure of improvement,

32. The returns for Madras city are especially bad. Even in the best conditions city life is less favourable to the survival of infants than life in the country. For instance, we have seen that in Sweden the rate of infantile mortality in the five years 1836-1900 was 100.50; during the same period in Stockholm it was 169. (It is, however, only fair to add that the present

century has seen a very great improvement in the health of all European cities (except those of Russia) and that even by 1912 the infant mortality rate of Stockholm had fallen to 82.) Again the infant mortality rate in the State of Massachusetts in 1915 was 102; in the city of Boston it was 104. But this does not excuse Madras for showing in 1920 male and female infant mortality rates of 290 and 275 when the rates for the Presidency are only 173 and 146.

33. The next factor affecting the population of the Presidency is emi- Emigration This subject is considered in detail in Chapter III; here it is gration. necessary only to state the main facts in the most summary form. The returns received from other provinces of India show that 917,000 persons, born in Madras, were enumerated in other provinces of India. Reports have also been received of another 814,000 persons born in Madras but enumerated in countries outside On the other hand the number of persons enumerated in Madras but born elsewhere is only 210,000; so that on the balance of emigration and immigration Madras has lost over 1½ millions of her natural population. And the actual figure is probably in excess of this; for complete returns have not been received from all foreign countries to which Madrasis emigrate.

34. Thus summing up the conditions of the decade, we find that after a succession of comparatively favourable years, the year 1918 was bad from the point of view of public health, from the point of view of failure of rain and consequent scarcity, and from the point of view of prices. The influenza epidemic of this year is the dominating influence of the decade; not only did it take a heavy toll of the people directly, but by causing the death of persons, especially women, in the prime of life, it has seriously affected the birth-rate in subsequent years. Moreover scarcity combined with high prices led to extensive emigration. Thus it is not surprising that the census of 1921 gives results very little in advance of those of 1911 and that in some districts the population has gone back.

Density of the population: reference to statistics

35. At the beginning of the report are maps which show (1) the present density of the population in each district; (2) the variation in density between 1911 and 1921 of the population in each district; (3) for each taluk the present density per square mile; (4) the variation in the population of each district; and (5) the variation in the population of each taluk. Subsidiary table 1 compares the density of each natural division and district with the water-supply and crops. Subsidiary table 2 shows the distribution of the population according to density, and subsidiary table 3 shows the variation in relation to density since 1891. The mean density of the Presidency, as a whole, is 297 persons to the square mile. This is to be compared with 291 persons in 1911, 269 in 1901 and 251 in 1891. But, as we have already seen, the circumstances and conditions of different parts of the Presidency vary so much that there can be no uniformity in density throughout the Presidency. It will be convenient therefore to consider this subject (1) by natural divisions; (2) by districts; and (3) by taluks. But before entering on this discussion we may for a moment consider the density of Madras in comparison with that of other provinces and States in India and of a few foreign countries:—

India	•••		177	Mysore State .		203
Assam	•••	•••	130	Travancore State .		525
Bengal	•••		579	The United Kingdom		482
Bihar and Orissa	•••		310	England and Wales .		649
Bombay	• • •		143	Scotland		161
Burma	•••	•••	57	The United States .		32
Central Province	s		122	Egypt		1,043
Punjab			183	Natal	·	40
United Provinces		•••	414	Japan	•••	295
Baroda State			262	Ceylon	•••	177
Hyderabad State	•••		262			
				i		

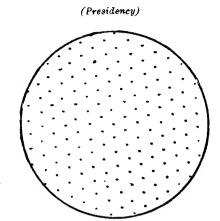
Of the greater provinces of India Madras stands fourth to Bengal, the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa in this respect. The density of Madras is almost identical with that of Japan.

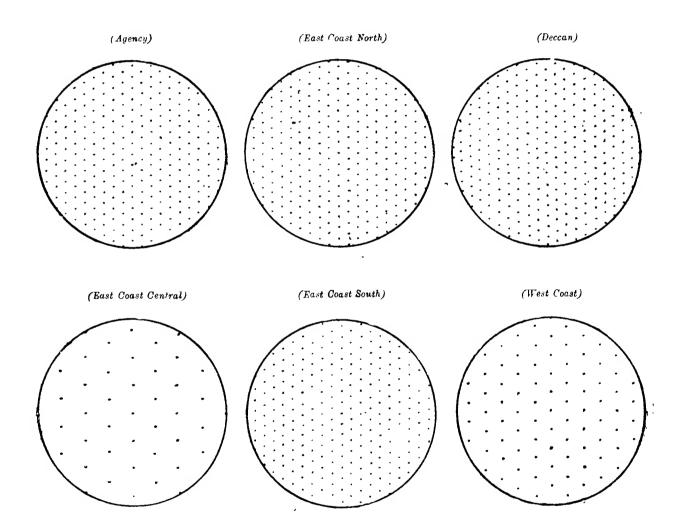
Density by natural divisions 36. Of the natural divisions in Madras the least densely populated is, of course, the Agency which has only 75 persons to a square mile. Next comes the Deccan with 139 persons; the East Coast North division has 345, and the East Coast Central division 375; while on the West Coast there are 415, and the East Coast South is the most densely populated division with 442 persons to the square mile. Another way of expressing the relative density of the divisions

Natural division.					roximit yards.
Madras Presidency				•••	111
Agency	•••	•••			221
East Coast North	•••			••	102
Deccan	• •				160
East Coast Central	•••		•••		97
East Coast South	***		•••	•••	80
West Coast	•••		•••	•••	83

is by what is called the proximity of the population in yards; i.e., the distance which would separate each individual, if the whole population were distributed at equal distances over the area. The marginal figures represent the relative positions of the divisions in this respect, and the accompanying diagrams illustrate the point graphically.

Proximity in yards of the population enumerated in 1921. (Scale 2 inches to 1 mile.)





37. As we have already seen, the mean density of the Presidency, as a Variation in whole, has increased by 6 during the decade. The density of the Deccan division density. has fallen by 6 and that of the Agency division by 3; in the East Coast North and the East Coast Central divisions there has been an increase of 11 each; while in the East Coast South and West Coast divisions the increase is 13.

38. Turning to a consideration of the relative density of the districts and taluks in each natural division, and taking first the Agency division, we find that the density of the taluks varies from 22 persons per square mile in Malkana-Agency giri to 160 in Jeypore. There are only six taluks in the Agency where the density

exceeds 100 persons per square mile and in all of these (except Pōlavaram) there has been a loss of population during the decade. The taluks with the lowest density per square mile are Malkanagiri (22). Gūdem (30), Nugur (34), Chōdavaram (40), and Yellavaram (41), and in three of these taluks there has been an increase of population, the increase in Malkanagiri being no less than 32.5 per cent. The Agency Commissioner reports that this large increase is due principally to emigration from parts where podu cultivation* has been specially suppressed. In five taluks only there has been an increase of population; the loss in all the others is attributed to the epidemic of influenza, to the scarcity due to famine in 1918-19 and to the limitation of podu cultivation which has caused a certain amount of emigration.

The East Coast North

39. The East Coast North division contains six districts, Gōdāvari and Vizagapatam being the most densely populated. Ganjām and Kistna also contain more people per square mile than the average of the division, while the least densely populated districts are Guntūr and Nellore. The only district in which the population has decreased is Ganjām where it has fallen by nearly 2 per cent during the decade. This decrease in population is due to emigration on account of the famine which visited the district in 1918-19. For the same reason the district of Ganjām shows a decrease in density of 7 persons per square mile.

		Taluks. Persons to the square mile.		-	40. The most densely populated		
Rāmachand	rapur	am				881	taluks in this division are naturally
\mathbf{R} āzõle		•••		•••	•••	77 9	those in the deltas of the Godavari and
Cocanada		•••	•••	•••	•••	772	
Tanukc	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	770	the Kistna rivers in the districts of
Tenāli			•••	•••	•••	74€	Gōdāvari, Kistna and Guntūr.
Yarasanur					***	728	dodn'thin allowed the different

All these taluks show an increase of population, though in the case of Cocanada the increase is very small, only 0.3 per cent; in the case of the other taluks the increase varies from 4 per cent in Razole to 11.5 per cent in Narasapur. Next to the deltas the most thickly populated taluks are Palkonda, Vizagapatam and Vizianagram, in each of which there are between 600 and 700 persons to the square mile. In these taluks there has been an increase of population during the decade ranging from 0.4 per cent in Vizagapatam to 5.9 per cent in Palkonda. The least densely populated taluks are in Nellore district where four taluks have less than 130 people to the square mile. In three of these taluks there has been an increase of population; but in Udayagiri the population has gone down by 1.3 per Another sparsely populated taluk is that of Suradā in Ganjām where there are only 142 persons to the square mile and where there has been a fall in population of no less than 10 per cent. Generally speaking, in this division it is in the most densely populated taluks that the increase of population is the greatest, and it is in those taluks which are more sparsely populated that the population has gone down. To this, of course, there are exceptions, for example, Salūru taluk in Vizagapatam district which has a density of 513 persons per square mile and yet has lost no less than 7.4 per cent of its 1911 population. Similarly there are two tatuks in Nellore district, i.e., Kāvali and Polūru, which have a density of less than 200 persons per square mile, and yet each has increased in population by nearly 10 per cent.

The Deccan

41. We come next to the Deccan division which, as we have already seen, suffered worst from influenza and also felt severely the scarcity of the years 1918-19. There are in this division four districts and two States, in all of which without exception the population has gone down. The density varies from 74 persons to the square mile in Sandūr State to 151 persons in Bellary district. The chief loss of population has been in Sandūr State and in Bellary district, where the population has gone down by 13.8 per cent and 11 per cent. The greatest increase of population is in Mārkāpur taluk in Kurnool district, where

^{*&}quot; Podu" cultivation is the wasteful method by which a piece of jungle is felled, the felled trees and undergrowth are burned, and dry grain is sown in the ashes two years in succession; after which the plot is abandoned and the same process is started elsewhere.

the population has risen by 8 per cent; but this taluk, with Nandikotkur which adjoins it, is very largely covered by the Nallamalai hills, and the density of these taluks is only 94 and 80 persons to the square mile. The only other taluk where the density is below 100 persons is Kalyandrug and here the population has fallen by nearly 4 per cent. The most densely populated taluk in this division is Hindupur in Anantapur district where there are 235 people to the square mile, and where there has been an increase of nearly 4 per cent. But on the whole the tendency in the Deccan division is for the more densely populated taluks to show a comparatively large fall in population; while it is the more sparsely populated taluks which show an increase. Six taluks of Bellary are conspicuous for a great fall in population ranging from 10.2 per cent in Alūr to 17.3 per cent in Siruguppa.

42. The East Coast Central division contains six districts and the city of The East All these Coast Central Madras, which for administrative purposes is reckoned as a district. districts, except South Arcot where there is a loss of 1.8 per cent in population, show an increase ranging from 1.6 per cent in Madras to 6.2 in Chingleput. lowest density is 226 in Chittoor; and the highest (after Madras) is 551 in South The most densely populated taluk in the division is Saidapet which practically forms a suburb of Madras. Here there are 889 persons to the square mile and there is an increase in population of 11.4 per cent. The next most densely populated taluks are those of Cuddalore, Chidambaram and Villupuram in South Arcot district, and in each of these taluks there has been a loss of population in the past decade. On the other hand in Arni taluk, which has a density of 686 persons, the population has increased by nearly 12 per cent. most sparsely populated taluk in the division is Kollegal which has only 89 persons to the square mile; and here there has been a fall of population by 3.1 per cent. Other thinly populated taluks where the population has gone down are Uttangarai. Hosūr and Kangundi.

43. In the East Coast South division there are five districts and the State of Coast South Pudukkottai; and it contains the rich deltas of the rivers Cauvery and Tambraparni. There has been an increase of population in every district except Tanjore which has lost 1.5 per cent of its population. The density is uniformly high ranging from 362 in Pudukkottai State to 624 in Tanjore. There are two taluks in the division with a density of over 1,000 persons: Madura with 1,034, and Kumbakonam with 1,278, persons to the square mile. The population of Madura has increased by $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent while that of Kumbakonam has decreased by $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The next most thickly populated taluks are all in Tanjore or Trichinopoly districts. All the delta taluks in Tanjore district (except Shiyali) show a decline in population; but in Shiyali there is an increase of 1.8 per cent. The most thinly populated taluk in this division is Kodaikanal where there are only 57 persons per square mile. This taluk consists entirely of hills for the most part covered either by forests or open grass lands which in either case cannot support a large population; yet here the population has risen by 5.4 per cent, principally owing to the growth of the settlement of Kodaikanal, which has been rendered more accessible during the decade by the opening of a road suitable for motor traffic.

44. Finally in the West Coast division the density ranges from 79 persons The West to the square mile in Güdalür to 11,209 in Cochin. Cochin taluk consists of Coast practically nothing but Cochin town and hence it has a large density. Anjengo which has a density of 5,918 persons to the square mile consists merely of two big villages closely surrounded by the territory of Travancore. The next most densely populated regions are the Amindivi and the Laccadive islands which support between 1,350 and 1,400 persons per square mile. Of the taluks which own to more or less normal conditions, we find the range varying from Ponnani taluk which has a population of 1,252 persons to the square mile down to Uppinangadi where the density is only 156. In this division no relation can be detected between the density of the population and the variation in population. The taluk with the greatest increase of population is Coonoor which has a density

of 243 persons. The next greatest increase is in Calicut where the density is 767. In point of increase Ootacamund comes next, but its density is only 99. The density in Mangalore taluk is 737, and that in Uppinangadi is 156; but in both these taluks there has been a considerable increase of population.

Density relative to cultivable area 45. It must not be forgotten that these figures of density calculated on the total area of districts and taluks may to some extent convey a false impression; for the density of a taluk or district will frequently depend on the extent of hill or forest included in it; and the fact that a taluk has a low average density by no means implies that no part of it is thickly populated. A more valuable comparison is suggested by the figures in subsidiary table 1 and the consideration of

District.			Density:	ccording to Density: Cultivated area
m .			Total area.	_
Tanjore	• • •	***	ī	5
(łódāvari			2	10
South Arcot	•••		3	8
Malabar .	•••		4	1
Vizagapatam	•••	•••	5	9
Chingleput			6	6
Trichinopoly			7	15
Tinnevelly			8	12
South Kanara		•••	18	2
Chittoor		•••	19	3
Nilgiris		•••	25	4
Vizagapatam Chingleput Trichinopoly Tinnevelly South Kanara Chittoor		•••	5 6 7 8 18 19	9 6 15 12 2 3

density relatively to the area available for cultivation. The marginal statement compares the rank held by certain districts in density proportional to total area with their rank in density proportional to cultivated area. South Kanara, Chittoor and the Nilgiris have a comparatively small area of cultivated land; consequently though their population is small and though they rank low in respect of density proportional to total

area, they rank very high when the cultivated area alone is taken into consideration.

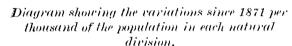
Distribution of population by taluks according to density

46. Subsidiary table 2 shows the distribution of the population by taluks according to density; 52 per cent of the population lives in taluks in which there are from 300 to 600 persons to a square mile; 20.4 per cent live in taluks where there are more than 600 persons; and 27.6 in taluks where there are less than 300 persons to the square mile. In 1911 30.2 per cent of the population lived in taluks where the density was less than 300 persons to the square mile; 41 per cent in taluks with 300 to 500 persons; and 28.8 per cent in taluks with more than 500 persons to a square mile. Thus a smaller proportion of the population now lives in the sparsely populated taluks. In the Agency, the proportion of persons living in taluks with a population per square mile of under 100 has risen from 37.1 per cent to 52.7 per cent, while the proportion of the population living in taluks with 100-150 persons to the square mile has fallen from 51.9 per cent to 31.2 per cent. In the Deccan division more than half the population lives in taluks with a density of 100-150 persons to the square mile. In the East Coast North, Central and South divisions more than half the people live in taluks where there are from 300 to 600 persons to the square mile. On the West Coast also the majority of the people live in the more densely populated taluks.

Movement of the population

47. The following diagrams illustrate the variation since 1871 of the population in each natural division. The statistics for the Agency and East Coast North divisions cannot be separated for the year 1871; so in the first diagram they are shown together; the second diagram gives the variation from the year 1881 for the two divisions separately. We have already seen that in the decade 1871-1881 in which the great famine occurred, the population of Madras fell by nearly half a million. The diagram makes it clear that this calamity affected the Decean division worst and then the East Coast Central division in both which tracts there was a fall of population in 1881 as compared with 1871. In the . following decade 1881-1891 a rapid recovery was effected, though the Deccan had not by 1891 reached the point at which it stood in 1871, and the population increased by nearly 5 millions or 15.7 per cent. This was undoubtedly higher than the normal rate of increase, as is shown by the fact that in the two following decades 1891-1901 and 1901-1911, in neither of which was there any serious setback, the increase of population was only 7.2 per cent and 8.3 per cent. At this census, while the rate of increase for the Presidency has fallen to 2.2 per cent, the population of the Agency and Deccan divisions has actually decreased. The

Agency has lost 63,000 persons or 4.1 per cent of its 1911 population Deccan division has lost 3.8 per cent; and has again fallen below the figure it touched in 1871; and to this loss every district and every State in the division contributes. But the Bellary district and the Sandūr State have suffered the worst, Bellary having lost 11 per cent of its population and Sandur 13.8 per cent. Next comes the Banganapalle State which has lost 6.7 per cent and the Kurnool district, where the population has gone down by 2.2 per cent. In Cuddapah and Anantapur districts the decrease is less than one per cent. There has also been a decrease of population in the districts of Ganjam, South Arcot and Tanjore. the case of Ganjam the decrease of population is due to greater emigration to Burma and Assam. In South Arcot there was a rapid increase of population in the decade of 1901-1911 which was attributed mainly to the expansion of the groundnut cultivation. The fall in population at this census, may be in some measure due to the natural recoil after a rapid increase in the previous decade. Tanjore, as has been pointed out, is the most densely populated district in the Presidency, and the fact that at the close of an unfavourable series of years the population should show an actual fall, indicates that the present population is about the limit which the district with its present resources can support. is no doubt that both in South Arcot and Tanjore the adverse conditions of the closing years of the decade stimulated emigration to the Straits, Burma and The increase of population in the four divisions, East Coast North, Central, South and West Coast varies between 3 and 3.3 per cent. In districts the range of variation is slightly greater, the maximum increase being 6.8 in Kistna and the minimum 1.6 in Madras. The particulars of the variation in each district and taluk are illustrated graphically on the maps at the beginning of the report and a table showing the variation in the population of each natural division since 1871 is given in Appendix II to this report.



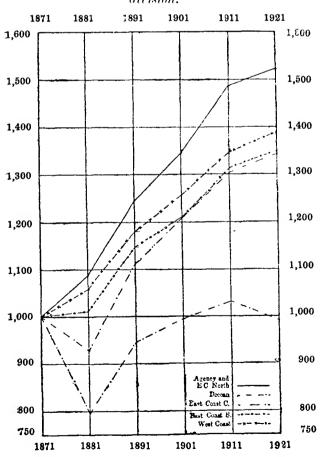
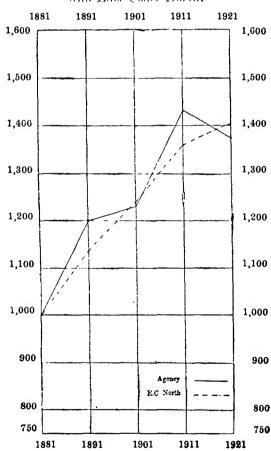


Diagram showing the variations since 1881 per thousand of the population in the Agency and East Coast North.



Variation dependent on adricultural conditions

48. The variation in the population of districts and taluks has been considered

	-	:	Increase per cent.	Percentage of area cultivated under rice.
Kistna			6.8	52.0
Nilgiris Guntür	•••	••	6·7 6 6	7·3 15·5
Chingleput		• • • • •	62	68.9
Tinnevelly Anjengo		•••	6·2 6·2	21.4

above in relation to their density. The dominant factors in the movement of a pre-eminently rural population like that of Madras must necessarily be connected with agricultural conditions. The important statistics bearing on this point will be found in subsidiary table 1. Of the districts which have the largest increase in population Chingleput and Kistna are districts in which rice is

extensively cultivated and the greater part of the cultivated area is irrigated; Guntur and Tinnevelly are not distinguished by the same characteristics; the Nilgiris and Anjengo are abnormal districts; the increase of population on the Nilgiris is due to the expansion of the European settlements, and Anjengo is nothing more than a small enclave in Travancore and must conform to the conditions of the surrounding country. It does not follow that extensive cultivation of rice necessarily leads to an increase of population; in Tanjore the population has gone down, yet 76.4 per cent of the cultivated area, a greater proportion than in any other district except South Kanara, is under rice.

49. The variation of the population during the decade has unquestionably been influenced (1) by the epidemic of influenza than which nothing did more to disturb the normal movement of the population; and (2) by the conditions of scarcity—in some places approaching famine—which obtained in 1919. These influences were felt most in the north—the Agency, Ganjām and Vizagapatam the Deccan and to a less extent elsewhere. Hence we find a decrease of population in the Agency and the Deccan, and also in Ganjām district, while in all other districts, with the exceptions of South Arcot and Tanjore, the population has risen moderately. In 17 districts there has been an increase of population in excess of the Presidency average of 2.2 per cent, while in the remaining 13 districts there has either been a loss or an increase of less than 2.2 per cent; and of these 13 districts ten are either in the north or the Deccan.

Variation by natural divisions

50. In the 50 years since 1871 the variation in the natural divisions has

					iation per cent since 1871.
Presidency	•••		•••		+ 35
Agency			•••	?	+ 52
East Coast	North	•••	•••	j	T 02
Deccan			•••	•••	- 1
East Coast	Central				+ 34
East Coast	South				+35
West Coast		•••			+ 39
			•		rease per cent since 1891.
Presidency					
Presidency Agency	••				since 1891.
•					1891. 18 [.] 7
Agency				•••	18:7 14:4
Agency East Coast	North		•••		1891. 187 144 234
Agency East Coast Deccan	North Central				1891. 187 144 234 51

been as shown in the margin; these figures emphasize how severely the Deccan has suffered compared with other divisions. \mathbf{From} subsidiary table 3 it is seen that since 1891 there has been an increase in each division; and again the Deccan shows up badly. The principal increases were in the districts of Kistna, Guntūr and Madura which have all risen by more than 30 per cent in the thirty years, largely no doubt in consequence of improved facilities for irrigation. The smallest the Deccan and variations are in

Tanjore; Bellary has lost 2.1 per cent, and is the only district in which the population in 1921 is less than it was thirty years ago.

The Deccan liable to shortage of rain

				A	veraga annus rainfall
Madras Presid	le n cy	•••			43.88
Agency .		•••	•••		55.63
East Coast N	orth	•••			37:55
Deccan .		•••		•••	26.43
East Coast Co	entral	•••	•••	•••	38 5 8
East Coast S	outh	***	•••	•••	33 85
West Coast .		•••	***		113 99

51. From subsidiary table 1 we see that the annual normal rainfall in the Deccan is markedly below the average of the rest of the Presidency. This tract of country is so situated that it gets the full benefit of neither monsoon; consequently it is often impossible to cultivate the land at the proper season, and so the cultivator at times fails to get a full return for his labour. Nor is the

lack of natural rainfall made good by artificial irrigation; for subsidiary table I again tells us that only 7.5 per cent of the cultivated area of the Deccan is irrigated, the proportion in the East Coast divisions being 31.7, 36.2 and 43.3. The West Coast gets such abundant rain that it needs no artificial irrigation and the primitive inhabitants of the Agency have not yet acquired the wish or the knowledge to make full use of the possibilities of irrigation.

52. To this natural handicap—or is it a direct consequence of it?—is added And to the almost perpetual scourge of epidemic diseases. Plague has not been absent diseases from the Deccan in any year of the

			Average annual de rate per mille.				
				1 911 –1920.			
Madras Presidency				25·6			
East Coast North	•••			24.5			
Deccan .	•••	•••	•••	30.8			
East Coast Central			***	26.0			
East Coast South				23.7			
West Coast	•••			27.1			

decade and was at its worst in 1917; cholera claimed its victims every year, and was especially severe in 1912, 1918 and 1914; small-pox was particularly virulent in 1914. The effect is seen in the average death-rates for the natural divisions which are given in the margin.

53. Every remark made above about the natural division as a whole applies with still greater force to the district of Bellary; in point of view of rainfall, Bellary irrigation, liability to epidemics, and death-rate, Bellary is worse off than any of liable to these the other districts in the Deccan. Its position is indeed reflected in the census calamities figures: Bellary has lost 11 per cent of its population since 1911; Kurnool has lost only 2.2 per cent.

54. Imperial Table I shows for each district the number of occupied houses, and Provincial Table I gives the same information for each taluk. For the purpose of the census a "house" is defined as "the residence of one or more houses families having a separate entrance from the common way." The definition has been employed in Madras from 1891 onwards and village officers and municipal employees who are entrusted with the duty of preparing the list of houses are by this time familiar with the definition and know how to apply it. The definition is sufficiently comprehensive to cover alike a Raja's palace and the portable hut carried from place to place by a member of a wandering tribe. Imperial Table I shows that there are now 8,416,265 houses in the Presidency, 961,750 in towns and the rest in villages. In 1911 there were 7,916,490 houses, of which 861,061 were in towns. Thus while the population has risen only by 2.2 per cent, the number of houses has increased by 6.3 per cent; and while the urban population has increased by 7.8 per cent the number of houses in towns has increased by 11.7 Prima facie this indicates the spread of a better standard of living both per cent. in town and country.

Number of

55. From subsidiary table 7 we see that this feature is common to all natural Increase in

]	Number of person per 100 houses.				
				1921.	1911.			
Presidency			٠.	5∪9	529			
Agency				441	458			
East Coast North		••		490	510			
Deccan	•••			483	504			
East Coast Central		•••		544	579			
East Coast South				497	510			
West Coast			••	545	558			

divisions. The greatest improvement house-room in has been in the East Coast Central dividivisions sion and in this division the district of South Arcot has made the greatest progress, where there are now only 563 persons to every 100 houses against 625 in 1921; and next comes the city Madras where $_{
m the}$ ${f number}$ persons to every 100 houses has fallen

from 870 in 1911 to 815 in 1921. North Arcot and Salem also show substantial improvement in this respect.

56. The Corporation of Madras are again publishing a separate report House-room in dealing with the census of the city of Madras. Such notes as are to be made on cities the question of over-crowding in the city will be found there; and it is unnecessary to repeat them here. There is a great variation in the house accommodation afforded by the other cities of the Presidency: in Tinnevelly there are only 413 persons to every 100 houses; while in Conjeeveram there are 698. These

statistics, together with certain other general information for the cities, will be found in a special statement in Appendix III at the end of this volume.

Madura

57. The cities of Madura and Trichinopoly which have each over 100,000 inhabitants deserve more detailed mention. Statements giving the same information for these cities by wards will be found in Appendix IV. In Madura, taking the city as a whole, there are 685 persons to every 100 houses; the variation in individual wards is from 537 in ward 18, which is the large tract of suburban country lying north of the river Vaigai, to 821 in ward 2 and 809 in ward 3, which are congested quarters largely inhabited by Saurāshtra weavers and dyers. In one other ward—13—there are less than 600 persons to 100 houses; and for the rest, in 9 wards there are between 600 and 700 persons, and in 5 wards between 700 and 800 persons to every 100 houses.

Trichinopoly

58. In Trichinopoly the most crowded ward appears to be ward 1 which has as many as 800 persons to every 100 houses. This is accounted for by the fact that this ward includes the Trichinopoly Cantonment; in the civil area of the ward the number is only 689, and even this includes a number of travellers enumerated at the Trichinopoly Junction Railway Station. The crowding is least (367 persons to 100 houses) in ward 8 which lies in the direction of Srirangam; in wards 15, 17 and 18 there are between 450 and 500 persons to 100 houses, in wards 9, 11 and 12 situated around the "Rock" there are between 600 and 700 persons to 100 houses; and in the rest of the city between 500 and 600.

1.—Density, water-supply and crops.

			ac i	Percen of total		Percen of culti area	vable	cultivated irrigated.	:	Per		of ground		ivated	 I
District	and		. per		70	ų.	cı opped.	of cu ı is ir:	Normal rainfull.		eumbu i	Other food crops and pulses.		-	
natural div		Į	density in 1921.	. '	cultivated	et cultivated	å l		Ħ	1	<u> </u>	food cr	. 1	[xċ.
10001101		- 1	88 51	Cultivable,	× 8	<u>*</u>	0	ာ် ဂြ	. <u>5</u>	- 1		00g	Groundnut.	i	Other crops.
		[de in	da da	:3	歪	0	₹ X	<u>-</u>	1	- BB	o la	lu l		5
		1	= 0	. 5	o l	. c	ole	9 +	e z	.	в Т	-	Ĕ	- ē	£.
		1	Mean mile	. <u>‡</u>	et	-	Double	Percentu are w	0.1	Кісе.	Cholam, and ragi	ther	Į.	Cotton.	þé
		1	¥	్	z	ž	Ã,	Pe	ž,	≅	CF CF	ō " :	5		
1		-	2	3	4	ō	6	7	8 1	9	10	11 '	12	13	11
Provi	ace	•••	297	60 1	38· 1	63.4	8.3	283	43 26	28·6	27 6	19 5	<i>3</i> ·6	5 ·5	15·2
Agency	•••		75	37.6	<i>15 7</i>	41.8	0.6	26·6	55·92	40 1	16·0	11 [.] 6	06	0 1	31.6
		1		1	į	1	1		,			;			
East Coast	North	•••	34 5	63·4	40 8	643	13 1	43 3	37·5 5	38 4	21.2	17.6	0.5	2.9	19 4
Ganjām			383	62.8	47.4	75.5	14.6	50.5	44.73	58.3	4.9	15 2 .	10	0.1	20.5
Vizagapatan	n	i	489	45.0	27 0	59.9	22.0	49 5		31.3	17.7	19.1	1.7	1.1	29.1
Göd āvar i	•••	••• ;	578	72.2	50.0		22.6	69.7	39.29	23.0	10 5	15.3	•••	0.9	20.3
Kistna		}	361	80.3	51 1	63.6	12.5	55 6		52 ·0	21.1	9.4	0.1	2.9	14.5
Guntūr		•••	316	74.5	56.9	76.4	11.0	16.2		15.5	27.7	25.8	0.2		23.5
Nellore	•••	••••	174	5 6·9	26.4	46.4	48	37.3	34.09	27.2	427	1 9·2	0.1	30	7.8
Deccan		!	139	66 0	43.9	66.5	2.4	7.5	26·3 5	4.5	37 6	31.0	4.7	10 5	11.7
Cuddapah	•••		15 0	51.9	28 0	53.9		20 1	27.81	93	46 1	17.6	9.4	9.4	8.2
Kurnool		••• '	121	57.8	416	720	21	4.6	24.81	3.4	38.9	31.5	3.3	0.7	21.9
Banganapal	le	•••	144	86.5	75 ·6	87.3		1.3	25 ·97	0.2	48.7	16.7	0.9		7.8
Bellary	•••	•••	151	79.5	64 0	804	1.0	2.5	22 81	1.2		31 6	1.4	21.0	. 5.8
Sandur	•••	٠.	74	62.4	46.8	75.0	0.1	1.7	34.10	0.1	64.2	27 4	<u>.</u>	0.3	8.0
Anantapur	•••	••••	142	756	42 ·3	56.0	2.4	10.3	22.62	6.6	28.8	38 8	7.5	80	103
East Coast	Centra	ıl.	375	55· 9	36·9	66.1	11.0	31.7	<i>38·5</i> 8	24·0	36 6	18 9	8.0	34	9.1
Madua.			18,169			i	i	ļ	40.70						
Madras			10,100	••		1			4916						
Chingleput		•••	486	58 ·0	38.9	67.1	16.0	67.4	49·16 45·67	68.9	12.4	5·8	 2·8		
			486 226	58·0 44·0	38·9 17·7	: 40 2	16·0 7·7							 01	 . 10 [.] 1 12 3
Chingleput Chittoor North Arco		•••	486 226 415	58·0 44·0 51·6	17 7 36·5	40 2 70 7	7·7 15·0	67·4 43·4 37·1	45.67 33.15 37.74	68.9	12.4	5.8	2.8		
Chingleput Chittoor North Arco Salem	 t	•••	486 226 415 306	58·0 44·0 51·6 56·0	17 7 36·5 37·0	40 2 70 7 66 0	7·7 15·0 94·4	67·4 43·4 37·1 14·4	45.67 33.15 37.74 32.32	68 9 23 0 34 9 9·2	12.4 45.0 25.6 46.1	5.8 16.0 17.3 30.9	2·8 3·6 12·4 3·4	0 1 0·1 1·1	123
Chingleput Chittoor North Arco Salem Coimbatore	 		486 226 415 306 307	58·0 44·0 51·6 56·0 60·7	17 7 36·5 37·0 43 4	40 2 70 7 66·0 71·6	7·7 15·0 94·4 9·7	67·4 43·4 37·1 14·4 21·7	45.67 33.15 37.74 32.32 26.23	68 9 23 0 34 9 9 2 4 2	12·4 45·0 25·6 46·1 54·0	5.8 16.0 17.3 30.9 20.7	2·8 3·6 12·4 3·4 2·9	01 01 11 11·9	12 3 9·7 9·3 6·3
Chingleput Chittoor North Arco Salem	 	•••	486 226 415 306 307	58·0 44·0 51·6 56·0	17 7 36·5 37·0	40 2 70 7 66 0	7·7 15·0 94·4	67·4 43·4 37·1 14·4	45.67 33.15 37.74 32.32	68 9 23 0 34 9 9·2	12.4 45.0 25.6 46.1	5.8 16.0 17.3 30.9	2·8 3·6 12·4 3·4	0·1 1·1	12 3 9·7 9·3
Chingleput Chittoor North Arco Salem Coimbatore	 et et		486 226 415 306 307	58·0 44·0 51·6 56·0 60·7	17 7 36·5 37·0 43 4	40 2 70 7 66·0 71·6	7·7 15·0 94·4 9·7	67·4 43·4 37·1 14·4 21·7	45.67 33.15 37.74 32.32 26.23	68 9 23 0 34 9 9 2 4 2	12·4 45·0 25·6 46·1 54·0	5.8 16.0 17.3 30.9 20.7	2·8 3·6 12·4 3·4 2·9	01 01 11 11·9	12 3 9·7 9·3 6·3
Chingleput Chittoor North Arco Salem Coimbatore South Arco East Coast Tanjore	 ot ot South		486 226 415 306 307 551 442 624	58.0 44.0 51.6 56.0 60.7 60.8	17 7 36·5 37·0 43 4 50 5 22·1 55 7	40 2 70 7 66 0 71 6 75 5 70 9	7.7 15.0 94.4 9.7 11.5 7.0	67·4 43·4 37·1 14·4 21·7 36·3 36·2 73·9	45·67 33·15 37·74 32·32 26·23 45·81	68 9 23 0 34 9 9·2 4 2 33·9	12·4 45·0 25·6 46·1 54·0 20·6	5.8 16.0 17.3 30.9 20.7 13.1	2·8 3·6 12·4 3·4 2·9 22·0	01 0·1 1·1 11·9 02	12 3 9·7 9·3 6·3 10 2 9·4 7 6
Chingleput Chittoor North Arco Salem Coimbatore South Arco East Coast Tanjore Trichinopol	 South 		486 226 415 306 307 551 442 624 441	58.0 44.0 51.6 56.0 60.7 60.8 73.4 72.1 77.8	17 7 36·5 37·0 43 4 50 5 22·1 55 7 51 0	40 2 70 7 66·0 71·6 75·5 70·9	7.7 15.0 94.4 9.7 11.5 7.0 5.9 7.6	67.4 43.4 37.1 14.4 21.7 36.3 36.2 73.9 19.6	45.67 33.15 37.74 32.32 26.23 45.81 33.86 43.89 33.07	68 9 23 0 34 9 9 2 4 2 33 9 31 5	12·4 45·0 25·6 46·1 54·0 20·6 27·7 4·4 46·7	5.8 16.0 17.3 30.9 20.7 13.1	2·8 3·6 12·4 3·4 2·9 22·0	01 0·1 1·1 11·9 02 94	12 3 9.7 9.8 6.3 10 2
Chingleput Chittoor North Arco Salem Coimbatore South Arco East Coast Tanjore Trichinopol Pudukkötte	 t st South 		486 226 415 306 307 551 442 624 441 362	58.0 44.0 51.6 56.0 60.7 66.8 73.4 72.1 77.8 66.7	17 7 36·5 37·0 43 4 50 5 22·1 55 7 51 0 50·9	40 2 70 7 66·0 71·6 75·5 70·9 77·3 65·5 76·3	7.7 15.0 94.4 9.7 11.5 7.0 5.9 7.6 1.3	67.4 43.4 37.1 14.4 21.7 36.3 36.2 73.9 19.6 38.4	45.67 33.15 37.74 32.32 26.23 45.81 33.86 43.89 33.07 37.93	68 9 23 0 34 9 9 2 4 2 33 9 31 5 76 4 17 9 41 2	12·4 45·0 25·6 46·1 54·0 20·6 27·7 4·4 46·7 17·7	5.8 16.0 17.3 30.9 20.7 13.1 18.4 6.2 17.8 27.7	2·8 3·6 12·4 3·4 2·9 22·0 3·6 5·2 5·2 11·7	01 0·1 1·1 11·9 02 94 02 3·3 0·2	12 3 9:7 9:8 6:3 10 2 9:4 7 6 9:1 1:5
Chingleput Chittoor North Arco Salem Coimbatore South Arco East Coast Tanjore Trichinopol Pudukkötta Madura	 st South ly		486 226 415 306 307 551 442 624 441 362 409	58 0 44 0 51 6 56 0 60 7 60 8 73 4 72 1 77 8 66 7 65 1	17 7 36·5 37·0 43·4 50·5 5 7 51·0 1 50·9 44·9	: 40 2 70 7 66·0 71·6 75·5 	77 150 944 97 115 70 59 76 13 78	67.4 43.4 37.1 14.4 21.7 36.2 73.9 19.6 38.4 30.3	45.67 33.15 37.74 32.32 26.23 45.81 33.86 43.89 33.07 37.93 30.53	68 9 23 0 34 9 9 2 4 2 33 9 31 5 76 4 17 9 41 2 19 5	12·4 45·0 25·6 46·1 54·0 20·6 27·7 4·4 46·7 17·7 32·5	5.8 16.0 17.3 30.9 20.7 13.1 18.4 6.2 17.8 27.7 26.1	2·8 3·6 12·4 3·4 2·9 22·0 3·6 5·2 5·2 11·7 3·0	01 01 111 11.9 02 94 02 3.3 02 10.8	12 3 9:7 9:8 6:3 10 2 9:4 7 6 9:1 1:5 8:1
Chingleput Chittoor North Arco Salem Coimbatore South Arco East Coast Tanjore Trichinopol Pudukkötte Madura Rämnäd	 t st South		486 226 415 306 307 551 442 624 441 362 409 356	58 0 44 0 51 6 56 0 60 7 60 8 73 4 72 1 77 8 66 1 83 8	17 7 36:5 37:0 43 4 50 5 22:1 55 7 51 0 1 50:9 44:9 65:9	: 40 2 70 7 66 0 71 6 75 5 70 9 77 3 65 5 76 3 68 7	77 150 944 97 115 70 59 76 13 78 35	67-4 43-4 37-1 14-4 21-7 36-3 36-2 73-9 19-6 38-4 30-3 33-0	45.67 33.15 37.74 32.32 26.23 45.81 33.86 43.89 33.07 37.93 30.53 29.48	68 9 23 0 34 9 9 2 4 2 33 9 31 5 76 4 17 9 41 2 19 5 24 1	12.4 45.0 25.6 46.1 54.0 20.6 27.7 4.4 46.7 17.7 32.5 28.7	5.8 16.0 17.3 30.9 20.7 13.1 18.4 6.2 17.8 27.7 26.1 18.3	2·8 3·6 12·4 3·4 2·9 22·0 3·6 5·2 5·2 11·7 3·0 2·1	01 01 111 11.9 02 94 02 3.3 02 10.8 18.5	12 3 9 7 9 5 6 6 6 10 2 9 4 7 6 9 1 1 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Chingleput Chittoor North Arco Salem Coimbatore South Arco East Coast Tanjore Trichinopol Pudukkötta Madura	South		486 226 415 306 307 551 442 624 441 362 409 356	58 0 44 0 51 6 56 0 60 7 60 8 73 4 72 1 77 8 66 7 65 1	17 7 36·5 37·0 43·4 50·5 5 7 51·0 1 50·9 44·9	: 40 2 70 7 66 0 71 6 75 5 70 9 77 3 65 5 76 3 68 7	77 150 944 97 115 70 59 76 13 78 35	67.4 43.4 37.1 14.4 21.7 36.2 73.9 19.6 38.4 30.3	45.67 33.15 37.74 32.32 26.23 45.81 33.86 43.89 33.07 37.93 30.53	68 9 23 0 34 9 9 2 4 2 33 9 31 5 76 4 17 9 41 2 19 5	12·4 45·0 25·6 46·1 54·0 20·6 27·7 4·4 46·7 17·7 32·5	5.8 16.0 17.3 30.9 20.7 13.1 18.4 6.2 17.8 27.7 26.1	2·8 3·6 12·4 3·4 2·9 22·0 3·6 5·2 5·2 11·7 3·0	01 01 111 11.9 02 94 02 3.3 02 10.8	12 3 9:7 9:8 6:3 10 2 9:4 7 6 9:1 1:5 8:1
Chingleput Chittoor North Arco Salem Coimbatore South Arco East Coast Tanjore Trichinopol Pudukkött Madura Rämnäd	South		486 226 415 306 307 551 442 624 441 362 409 356	58 0 44 0 51 6 56 0 60 7 60 8 73 4 72 1 77 8 66 1 83 8	17 7 36:5 37:0 43 4 50 5 22:1 55 7 51 0 1 50:9 44:9 65:9	: 40 2 70 7 66 0 71 6 75 5 70 9 77 3 65 5 76 3 68 7	77 150 944 97 115 70 59 76 13 78 35	67-4 43-4 37-1 14-4 21-7 36-3 , 36-2 73-9 19-6 38-4 30-3 33-0 26-3	45.67 33.15 37.74 32.32 26.23 45.81 33.86 43.89 33.07 37.93 30.53 29.48	68 9 23 0 34 9 9 2 4 2 33 9 31 5 76 4 17 9 41 2 19 5 24 1	12.4 45.0 25.6 46.1 54.0 20.6 27.7 4.4 46.7 17.7 32.5 28.7	5.8 16.0 17.3 30.9 20.7 13.1 18.4 6.2 17.8 27.7 26.1 18.3	2·8 3·6 12·4 3·4 2·9 22·0 3·6 5·2 5·2 11·7 3·0 2·1	01 01 111 11.9 02 94 02 3.3 02 10.8 18.5	12 3 9 7 9 5 6 6 6 10 2 9 4 7 6 9 1 1 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Chingleput Chittoor North Arco Salem Coimbatore South Arco East Coast Tanjore Trichinopol Pudukkötta Madura Ramnād Tinnevelly	South		486 226 415 308 307 551 442 441 362 409 356 440	58·0 44·0 51·6 56·0 60·7 66·8 72·1 72·1 76·7 65·1 83·8 73·2	17 7 36·5 37·0 43·4 50·5 22·1 55·7 51·0 9 44·9 65·9 48·3	: 40 2 70 7 66 0 71 6 75 5 70 9 77 3 65 5 76 3 68 7 66 1	77 150 944 97 115 70 76 13 78 35 111	67-4 43-4 37-1 14-4 21-7 36-2 73-9 19-6 38-1 30-3 33-0 20-3	45·67 33·15 37·74 32·32 26·23 45·81 33·86 43·89 33·07 37·93 30·53 29·48 28·25	68 9 23 0 34 9 9 2 4 2 33 9 31 5 76 4 17 9 41 2 24 1 21 4 59 6	12·4 45·0 25·6 46·1 54·0 20·6 27·7 4·4 46·7 17·32·5 28·7 25·1	5°8 16°0 17°3 30°9 20°7 13°1 18 4 6°2 17°8 27°7 26°1 18°3 20°5	2·8 3·6 12·4 3·4 2·9 22·0 3·6 5·2 5·2 11·7 3·0 2·1 	01 0·1 1·1 11·9 02 94 02 3·3 0·2 10·8 18·5 17·7	12 3 9 7 9 8 6 8 10 2 7 6 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Chingleput Chittoor North Arco Salem Coimbatore South Arco East Coast Tanjore Trichinopol Pudukkötte Madura Rāmnād Tinnevelly West Coast Nilgiris Malabar	South		486 226 415 308 307 551 442 441 441 42 409 350 449	58 0 44 0 51 6 56 0 60 7 60 8 73 4 72 1 77 8 66 7 83 8 73 2	17 7 36:5 37:0 43 4 50 5 5 7 51 0 1 50:9 44:9 65:9 48:3 28:3	: 40 2 70 7 66 0 71 6 75 5 70 9 77 3 65 5 76 3 68 7 66 1	7.7 15.0 94.4 97.11.5 7.0 5.9 7.6 1.3 7.8 3.5 11.1	67-4 43-4 37-1 14-4 21-7 36-2 73-9 19-6 38-1 30-2 26-3	45.67 33.15 37.74 32.32 26.23 45.81 33.86 43.89 33.07 37.93 30.53 29.48 28.25	68 9 23 0 34 9 92 42 33 9 31 5 76 4 17 9 41 2 19 2 24 1 21 4	12·4 45·0 25·6 46·1 54·0 20·6 27·7 4·4 46·7 17·7 32·8 28·7 25·1	5.8 16.0 17.3 30.9 20.7 13.1 18.4 6.2 17.8 27.7 26.1 18.3 20.5	2·8 3·6 12·4 3·4 2·9 22·0 3·6 5·2 5·2 11·7 3·0 2·1 	01 01 111 11.9 02 94 02 3.3 0.2 10.8 18.5 17.7	12 3 9.7 9.3 6.3 10 2 9.4 7 6.9 1 1.5 8.3 15.3 15.3 15.3 15.3 15.3 15.3 15.3 15
Chingleput Chittoor North Arco Salem Coimbatore South Arco East Coast Tanjore Trichinopol Pudukkötta Madura Rāmnād Tinnevelly West Coast	South !! !! !! !! !! !! !! !! !! !! !! !! !		486 226 415 308 307 551 442 441 362 409 356 440	58 0 44 0 51 6 56 0 60 7 60 8 73 4 72 1 77 8 66 7 65 7 83 8 73 2 58 0 40 7	17 7 36.5 37.0 43.4 50.5 5 7 51.0 1 50.9 44.9 65.9 48.3 11.3	: 40 2 70 7 66 0 71 6 75 5 70 9 77 3 65 5 76 3 68 7 78 6 66 1 48 7	7.7 15.0 94.4 97.11.5 7.0 7.6 1.3 7.8 3.5 11.1	67-4 43-4 37-1 14-4 21-7 36-2 73-9 19-6 38-1 30-3 33-0 20-3	45·67 33·15 37·74 32·32 26·23 45·81 33·86 43·89 33·07 37·93 30·53 29·48 28·25	68 9 23 0 34 9 9 2 4 2 33 9 31 5 76 4 17 9 41 2 24 1 21 4 59 6	12·4 45·0 25·6 46·1 54·0 20·6 27·7 4·4 46·7 17·32·5 28·7 25·1	5°8 16°0 17°3 30°9 20°7 13°1 18 4 6°2 17°8 27°7 26°1 18°3 20°5	2·8 3·6 12·4 3·4 2·9 22·0 3·6 5·2 5·2 11·7 3·0 2·1 	01 0·1 1·1 11·9 02 94 02 3·3 0·2 10·8 18·5 17·7	12 3 9 7 9 8 6 8 10 2 7 6 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

2. -Distribution of the population (000s omitted) according to density.

Taluks or divisions with a population per square mile of

				-								- i		i		
Natural division.	Under	100.	100-3	50.	150-2	200.	200-	300.	300-	450.	450-	600.	600-	750.	750 and	d over.
Addition division.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Popalation	Area.	Pepulation	Aroa.	Population.	Area	Population.	Area.	Population.	Aroa.	Population,	Area.	Population.
ŧ	2	3	1	5	6	7	8	<u></u> <u>ā</u>	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Province	19,984	1,279	23,331	2,872	19,290	3,182	18,240	4,480	32,459	11,990	19,989	10,258	5,628	3,845	4,931	4,888
Province	13 9	30	16 2	67	13 4	7.4	12.7	10 5	22· 6	28·0	13.9	24 0	39	9.0	34	11.4
Agency	14,331	7 89	4,030	4 67	1 519	240		•••	•••		! !				•••	•••
Agency 7	721	527	20 3	31.2	7 ⋅6	16·1					•••	i •••	•••	•••		•••
East Coast North.			3,170	386	6.155	1,039	5,918	1,530	7,247	2,558	6.017	3 171	1,759	1,183	1,251	999
Lust coust North.			10 1	<i>35</i>	19 5	96	188	14 1	23 O	23 5	19 1	29 2	5 5	10· 9	4.0	9.2
Deccan	5,423	364	14,890	1,884	4,981	813	3,052	669	•••				١		•••	•••
Deccan j	130	83	<i>56</i> · <i>5</i>	<i>51</i> ·3	18 9	22 2	11·6	18·2				•••	•••		•••	
East Coast	1.076	95	411	50	5 ,396	896	5,201	1,262	9,334	3,337	8,8:6	4,485	647	454	1,128	1,417
Central,	3.4	08	1.3	04	16 [.] 9	7.5	16 3	10 5	29 ∙2	27·8	27.5	37:4	20	3.8	3.4	118
East Coast South.	4 13	23			•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2. 5 80	682	13,270	5,042	3,636	1,813	1,662	1,120	1,734	1,606
Hast coder south,	. 1.8	02		••		:	11 1	66	<i>57 0</i>	49 0	15 6	17 6	7.1	10-9	7.4	15.7
West Coast	741	68	821	85	1,239	194	1,489	338	2,608	1,053	1,520	789	1,560	1,088	818	866
West Coast \	69	15	7.6	1.9	11 5	43	138	7.5	8.1	23.5	14 1	17.6	14 4	24.3	7.6	19 4

3.—Variation in relation to density since 1891.

District and natura	1		age of varia		Net varia-	Mean density per square mile.				
division.		1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	to 1921.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	
1	`	2 '	3	1	5	6	7	· s · · · ·	9-	
Province		22	8.3	7.2	18.7	297	291	269	251	
Agency		- 41	16·5	24	14'4	75	78 '	67	66	
East Coast North	}	3.2	9 · 9	8.8	23.4	345	334	304	279	
Ganjām		- 1.9	10.7	6.3	15 4	383	390	254	247	
Vizagapatam		2.0	4.4	7.2	142	489	4 7∺	459	428	
Godāvari		1.7	124	9.2		578	568	505	463	
Kistna .		68	145	14.3	398	361	338	295	258	
Guntur		6.6	13.9	13.3	37.5	316	296	260	230	
Nellore	;	4.3	4 2	28	11.7	174	167	116	156	
Deccan	}	- 3.8	3.8	5·3	5·1	139	145	140	143	
Cuddapah	:	- 0.7	1.6	-03	0.6	150	151	149	149	
Kurnool		- 2.2	7.2	6.6	11 9	121	123	115	108	
Banganapalle		- 6.7	21.9	-91	34	144	154	127	139	
Bellary		-11.0	2.3	7.5	-21	151	170	166	154	
Sandūr		-13.8	20.8	-1.7	24	74	86 .	71	72	
Anantapur		- 0.8	5 ·2	8.2	108	142	143	139	128	
East Coast Centra	l	3.0	7:9	8.9	21.1	375 .	364	337	310	
Madras		1.6	1.8	12.6	16.4	18,169 +	17,885	17.564	15,604	
Chingleput		6.5	7.3	9.1	24.3	486	458	427	391	
Chittoor		2.5	5.6	4.8	13.4	226	221	209	199	
North Arcot	•••	4.8	12.0	6.5	25.0	415	396	353	332	
Salem .	••	3.4	3 9	12.8	21.1	30 6	29ช	285	252	
Coimbatore		4.9	6.9	105	23.€	307	293	274	248	
South Arcot		- 1.8	12 2	7.6	18.5	551	562	501	465	
East Coast South		3.0	8.4	5· 4	17.7 ;	442	429	396	375	
Tanjore		- 1.5	5.2	0.8	4.9	624	634	602	598	
Trichinopoly			7.8	5.1	17.8	441	424	393	374	
Pudukkottai			8.3	2.0		362	349	323	316	
Madura		4.3	12.9	11.3		409	392	347	312	
Rāmnād	•••	3.3	9.1	4.2		356	345	316	302	
Tinnevelly		6.3	8.0	8.3		440	414	383	354	
West Coast	•••	3.3	7.1	6.3	17:6	415	402	375	353	
Nilgiris		6.7	5.1	11.6	25.1	129	121	115	103	
Malabar		2.8	7.8			535	521	483	457	
Anjengo		6.2	15.7	9.7		5,918	5,572	4,817	4,397	
South Kanara		4.4	5.3	7.4		310	297	282	263	

4.—Variation in natural population (actual figures 000s omitted).

			Po	pulation	in 1921.		Po	pulation	in 1 91 1 .		cent natu- ation	+ + -
L'istric t		-	Actual population.	I annigrant s.	Emigrants.	Natural popu- lation.	Actral population.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural population.	per in popul	Increase (-
1	-		2	3	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Province	е	•••	42,794	210	1,731 ,	44,315	41,870	254	1,409	43,025	+	3
gency and Eas North	t Coa	ast 	12,370	<i>564</i>	809	12,615	12,087	100	202	12,189	+	3.
Agaman		•••	1,496	454	23	1,065		•	1		_	
				21			0.001		. 0=		l	
C. C. I. J. C.	•••	•••	1,836		220	2,035	2,221	24	97	2,294	+ ا	0.
	• • •	•	2,232	3 6	486	2,682	3,190	23	204	3,371	(~
	• • •	•••	1,471	99	71	1,443 .		123	55	1,585	J	
Kistna		••	2,133	63	86 :	2,156 :		162	42	1,878	+	14
Guntür	•••	••	1,810	41	44	1,813 .	1,698	76	45		+	8
Nellore		•••	1,385	33	71	1,423	1,328	32	97	1,393	+	2
Deccan	•••	•••	3,669	9 5	108	3,682	3,815	103	116	3,828	-	3
Cuddapah			888	20	42	939	894	22	51	923	_	1
Kurnool		••• '	915	42	5 6	929	935	47	40	928	+	0
Banganapalle			37			34	39	9		30	1 +	13
Bellary			862	119	58	801	969	53	5 8	974		17
Sandur	•••		12	2	50	10	,	3	00		_	9
Anantapur	···	•••	95 6 .	47	16	1,000	963	56	 52	11 9 5 9	, - +	4
East Coast Cent	tral		11,997	217	367	12,147	11,647	23 5	441	11,853	; ; +	2
Madras			527	177	160	510	5 19	173	133	47 9	+	6
Chingleput			1,493	7 9	· 108	1,522	1,406	85	138	1,459	+	
Chittoor	•••		1,269	45	58	1,282	1,238	67	34	1,205	+	
North Arcot	•••		2,056	70	112	2,098	1,961	138	173			
Salem		•••	2,112	33	82					1,996	+	
	•			45	-	2,161	2,044	35	169	2,178	_	. (
Coimbatore South Arcot		•••	$2,220 \\ 2,320$	—————————————————————————————————————	69 7 8	2,244 $2,330$	2 117 2,3 6 3	47 90	89 1 03	2,159 $2,376$: +	. :
East Coast Sout	th	'	10,286	117	188	10,357	9,987	149	498	10,336		
Tanjore			2,326	73	103	2,356	2,363	88	162			. 8
Trichinopoly	•	••	1,903	100	90	1.893	1.830			2,437		
	•	-				. ,		120	198	1,908	-	- (
Pudukköttai	•••	•••	427	8 7	13	403	412	36 70	38	414	_	- :
Madura	•••	•••	2,007	62	69	2,014	1,924	72	161	2,013	••	
Rāmnād	••		1,722	44	£6	1,734	1,667	59	29	1,637	+	. ;
Tinnevelly	••	•••	1,901	17	73	1,957	1,791	24	159	1,926	+	. :
West Coast			4,479	60	163	4,582	4,33 5	71	15 9	4,423	+	- 3
Nilgiria			126	40	5	91	119	39	8	88	. +	. ;
Malabar	•••		3,099	25	S i	3,158	3,015	32	87	3,070	+	
Anjengo	•••	• • •	6	1		5	6	1		5		
South Kanara	•••	•••	1,247	6	. 37	1,328		$1\overline{2}$	77	1,260	+	. 5
Unspecified					929	929	1		397	397		134

5.—Comparison with vital statistics.

					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	erison wit					. -			_
D		t and n			In 1911-1 numb		cent o	ber per f popula- of 1911.	Excess (+) or deficiency (-) of births over deaths (000s omit- ted).		Increase (+) or decrease (-) of population of 1921 compared with 1911 (000s omitted).			
					Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.			Natural population.		Actual population.	
2		ī-			<u>2</u>	3	4	5	-	6		<i>i</i>		8
			Total		12,261,503	10,261,057	30·6	25 6	+	2,000	+	1,290*	+	924
Agency	•••	•••		•••	46,209	48.460	21.4	22.5	_	2	+	1,065+		63
Ganjām	•••	••	•••	•••	486,593	410,158	26 0	21 9	+	76	_	259†	_	35
Vizagapa	ta m	•••	٠	•••	694,325	557,106	32.0	25.7	+	137	-	689†	+	44
Gõdāvari	•••	•••			462,625	384,274	32 0	23.6	+	78	_	142†	+	25
Kistna	•••			•••	656,828	5 19 , 438	32 9	26.0	+	137	+	278	+	136
\mathbf{Guntur}		•••		;	627,487	457,991	37.0	2 7 0	+	169	+	146	+	112
Nellore	•••	•••	•••		311.687	252,818	$23\ 5$	19.0	+	59	+	30	+	57
Cuddapal	ı	•••	•	•••	239.621	233,717	26.8	26.1	+	6	_	14	_	6
Kurnool	•••	•••		•••	269,958	283,626	28.9	30.3		14	+	1	_	23
Bellary				•••)		20.0							
Sandūr			•••	•••	287,127	358,818	29 2	36 B r	-	72	~	174;	_	109
Anantapu	r			•••	302,002	291,833	31 4	30 3	+	10	+	4 1	_	7
Madras	•••	•••]	196,344	219,307	38 9	43 š	_	23	+	31	+	8
Chinglepu	ıt	•••			516,544	396,674	368	28 3	+	120	+	63	+	87
Chittoor	•••		•••	}	365,948	288,934	29 5	23 3	+	77	+	77	+	31
North Arc	cot	•••	•••		635,868	503,707	324	25 7	+	132	+	102	+	94
Salem			***	٠	601,68 0 '	508,198	29 4	249	+	93	-	17	+	68
Coimbator	·e		•••		638,203	499,919	30 2	23 6	+	138	+	85	+	103
South Arc	ot	•••	•••	1	639,498	542,664	27 1	2 3 0	+	97	~	46	_	42
Tanjore	•••	•••		'	660,414	642,614	28 0	27 2	+	18	~	81	_	36
Trichinopo	oly			•••	589,067	477,733	32 2	26 1	+	111	~	15	+	73
Madura		•••	•••		547,604	439,074 j	28.3	227	+	109	+	ı	+	83
Rāmnād					385,661	315,856	23 3	19 υ	+	7 0	+	97	+	54
Tinnevelly			•••	••,	584,229	454,832	32 წ	25 1	+	129	+	31	. +	111
Nilgiris			•••		33,976	34,809	29 8	30 ·5	-	1	+	3	+	8
Malabar	•••		•••	۰ ٦									,	
Anjengo				}	1,057,347	822,400	35.2	27 4	+	235	+	88	+	84
South Kan	ara		•••	;	424,658	316,097	35 5	26 5	+	109	+	68	+	52
				'	·									~~

^{*} Represents increase for the province (excluding Pudukkôttai and Banganapalle States) as a whole, including persons enumerated outside India for whom district of birth is not known

† Persons born in the Agency division were shown in previous censuses as born in the district in which the particular portion of the Agency was then included.

‡ The figures against this district include those for Sandûr State for which separate vital statistics are not available.

* Vital statistics for Banganapalle and Pudukkôttai States are not available and they do not therefore appear in this table

6.-Variation by taluks or divisions classified according to density.

(a) Actual Variation.

			` '						
	-		Variation			ith a populat		re mile at	
Natural division.	Decade	Under 100	100-150.	150-200.	200-300.	300-450.	450-600.	600–750.	750 and over.
1		-!;	1	5 -	<u></u> • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	7	8	ı 9	10
٢	1911-1921	- 12,858	- 34,613	- 86,188	+ 116,665	+ 463,471	+ 349,825	+ 130,273	- 2,580
Province	1901-1911	+194,642	+ 231,032	+ 82,654	+664,451	+1,156,340	+441,460	+262,838	+ 183,185
	1891-1901	+ 61,094	+ 209,739	+ 301,748	+749,584	+ 753,112	+ 296,027	+145,008	+ 72,838
ر	1911-1921	- 23,160	- 24,661	– <i>15,513</i>					•••
Agency	1901-1911	+ 153,967	+ 62,254	+ 4,872) 	!			
	18 9 1– 1 901	+ 30,343	+ 549		1				
(1911-1921	1	+ 13,411	+ 36,887	+ 29,447	+ 71,929	+ 88,754	+ 80,389	+ 18,405
East Coast North	1901-1911		1	+ 26,792	+ 356,378	+ 275,630	+ 191,747	+ 26,668	
	1891-1901		+ 2,499		+171,374		+181,419	+ 88,415	1
(1911-1921		- 36,593	,					
Deccan		+ 28,485	+ 73,151		+ 13,197				1
peccan	1891-1401	•	+ 98,211	+ 55,731	+ 10,892				
	1911-1921			+ 2,836		 + 125,878	+ 171,364	+ 5,240	- 7,400
- 0 0		Í	1	ĺ	+ 54,431				7
East Coast Central	1901-1911		+ 16,283	+ 27,682	;	+ 367,485	+160,735	i	
Ĺ	1891-1901	,	+ 90,887	+105,539			+ 16,395		
	1911-1921	ŕ	i		+ 29,865	+ 227,123	+ 68,112	1	1
East Coast South {	1901-1911	+ 2,284			+122,625	+ 421,585	+ 64,597		
Ĺ	1891~1901	+ 1,297	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1	+ 174,972	+ 258,723	+ 36,352		- 39,216
	1911-1921	1 + 1,764	+ 12,891		+ 11,640	+ 38,541	+ 21,595	+ 53,756	+ 3,973
West Coast	1901-1911	1 + 10.784	+ 16,131		+ 12,012	÷ 91,640	+ 24,381	+ 84,284	+ 53,134
l	1891-1901	1 + 716	+ 17,593	+ 9,415	+ 26,423	+ 50,442	+ 61,861	+ 41,163	30,753
					-	•		1	•

6.- Variation by taluks or divisions classified according to density-concluded.

(b) Proportional Variation.

Variation per cent in	taluks or divisions	with a population	per square
mile	at commencement	of decade of	-

Natural division.	Decade. 2		+ 100 150.	st 150-200.	c 200–300.	., 300-450.	/ i50-600.	= 600-750.	= 750 and over.
Province {	1911-1921 1901-1911 1891-1901	- 11 + 17 0 + 5 3	- 12 + 6·6 + 5·2	- 2.5 + 31 + 10.0	+ 23 + 98 + 10·1	+ 40 + 9·5 + 7·6	+ 37 + 87 + 0.5	+ 32 + 57 + 4 ·0	- 01 + 6.7 + 3.2
Agency {	1911-1921 1901-1911 1891-1 9 01	- 32 + 25 4 + 5.5	- 43 + 95 + 01	- 6·1 + 6·3				•••	
East Coast North {	1911–1921 1901–1911 1891–1901	•••	+ 30 + 8.8 + 03	+ 40 + 3·7 + 11·2	+ 18 + 164 + 80	+ 33 + 12·6 + 12·6	+ 24 - 83 + 84	+ 67 + 1.9 + 92	+ 39
Deccan {	1911-1921 1901-1911 1891-1901	+ 4·9 + 10 2 + 6·0	- 22 + 45 + 53	- 80 + 24 + 5:5	+ 15 + 17 + 3.7	•		•••	•••
		- 31 - 0.9 + 88	+ 07 + 67 + 183	+ 03 + 31 + 13.4	+ 28 + 9·2 + 14·4	+ 46 + 86 + 7.4	+ 42 + 9·3 + 1·7	+ 12 + 11 1 - 2·7	- 05 + 3.7 + 103
East Coast South {		+ 54 + 11·6 + 7·1	·		+ 46 + 71 + 57	- 41 + 93 + 62	+ 68 + 118 - 100	- 08 + 5.7 + 3.6	- 1·1 + 8·0 - 3·9
West Coast {	1911–1921 1901–1911 1891–1901	+ 27 + 78 + 0·5	+ 4.9 + 5.9 + 11.3	+ 23 1	+ 3.6 + 3.8 + 5.6	+ 38 + 8·0 + 5·8	+ 28 + 4·7 + 5·6	+ 41 + 68 + 76	+ 0 ·7 + 10·3 + 6·3

7.—Persons per 1,000 houses and houses per 1,000 square miles.

Natural divisi	on.		Numb	er of per hou	sons per 1 ses.	,000	Numbe	er of houses mile		quare
			1921.	1911	1901	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1			2 ,	· - · .; -	4	5	6	'	!	y
Pro	vince	• • • •	5,085	5,289	5,2 60	5,310	58,50 6	5 5,00 5	50,31 5	47,57
Agency	•••		4,412	4,5 80	4,461	4,511	17,058	17,410	15,514	14,96
East Coast North	•••		4,896	5.097	5,160	5.149	70,400	65,137	58,706	54,34
Deccan			4,828	5,043	5,089	4,907	28,846	28,738	27,679	27,35
East Coast Central			5,444	5,790	5,872	5,751	ri8,841	6 2,54 0	59,060	55,30
East Coast South	•••		4,969	5,098	5.185	5,166	88,864	84,086	76,701	72,67
West Coast			5,445	5 ,580	5,653	5.746	76, 33 5	71,841	66,253	63,46

CHAPTER II.-POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Reference to statistics

IMPERIAL Table I distinguishes the urban from the rural population; Imperial Table III shows the population living in towns and villages of different sizes; Imperial Table IV gives a list of towns classified by population with variations since 1871; and Imperial Table V gives another list of towns by districts with the population classified by religion. At the end of this chapter are four subsidiary tables; (1) showing the distribution of the population between towns and villages. (2) giving the number per mille of the population and of each main religion who live in towns, (3) classifying towns by population, and (4) giving certain general statistics for the 17 towns, which, for the purposes of the census, have been treated as cities.

Definitions

2. At a census the Government of India define a "city" as a town with a population of 100,000; and for all cities special statistics regarding age, literacy, birth-place, and occupations are published. The Government of Madras, however, desired that these special statistics, which in 1911 were prepared for all towns with a population of 50,000 and over, should again be worked up for all towns of this size; consequently in this report the term city is applied to all those towns for which the special statistics have been tabulated. The special statistics will be found at the end of Imperial Tables VII, VIII, XI and XVI and at the foot of each page of Imperial Table XVII. A "town" includes all municipalities, cantonments, and every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons which the Census Superintendent may consider fit to be treated as a town. A "village" in Madras is not a residential unit but the familiar administrative unit and may contain several residential units or hamlets.

Population of towns and villages

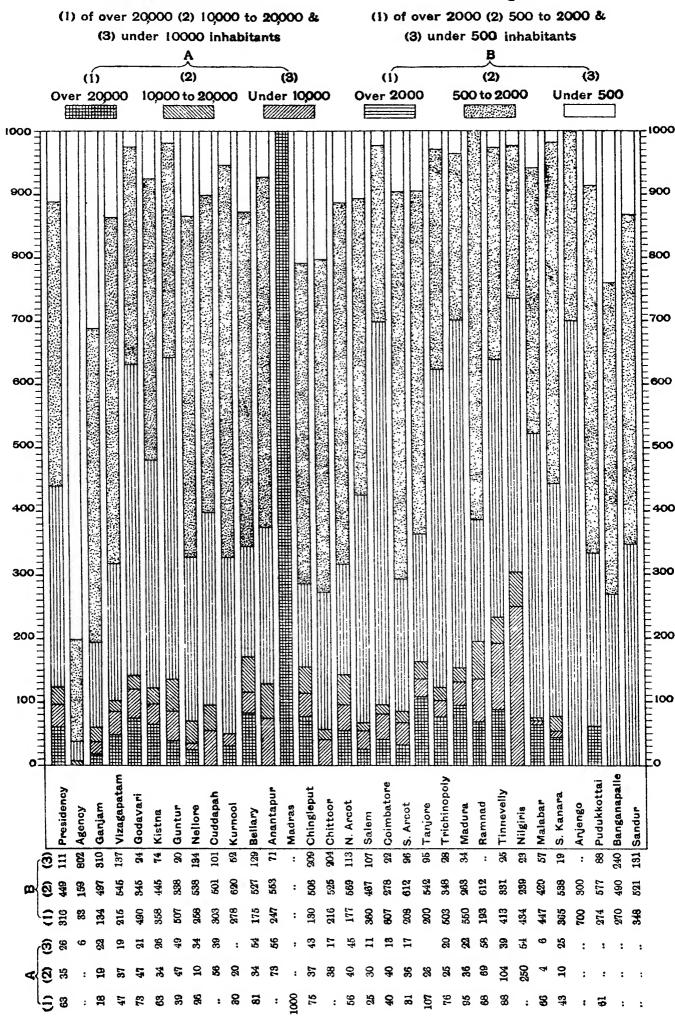
3. The diagram opposite shows the proportion of the population of each district who live in towns and villages of different sizes. It will be seen that after Madras, the district with the proportionately largest urban population is the Nilgiris; then come Tinnevelly, Rāmnād, Bellary, Tanjore, Chingleput and Madura in all of which the urban population is over 150 per mille of the district population. In the Agency 80 per cent of the population live in villages with a population under 500; in Gōdāvari, Guntūr, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, the Nilgiris and Malabar the majority of the village population prefer large villages with a population over 2,000; but in all other districts the smaller villages are much more popular.

Urban population compared with other provinces 4. It is instructive to compare the proportion of the population of Madras

Country or	r provinc	e		umber ho live i	n town
				1921.	1911.
England and Wales					781
India					95
Bombay				211	190
Madras				121	118
United Provinces				10 6	102
Punjab				103	111
Burma				98	93
Central Provinces				90	85
Bengal		•		69	หอ
Bihar and Orissa			•••	37	37

who live in towns with similar figures for other parts of India and with the figure for England and Wales. Second only to Bombay among the greater Provinces of India in respect of the proportion of those living in towns, Madras has a good lead—which is increasing—over all other parts of the country. But not even Bombay can yet claim to approach anywhere near the proportion of urban population shown by the industrial countries of Europe.

Proportion per Mille of the Population of each District Living in A. Urban Areas B. Villages



5. The movement of the urban population of the Presidency is seen in Growth of

Number per wille 1921. 1911. 124 117 96 106 109 107 ••• ... 83 81

Natural division.

Province

Deccan

Agency East Coast North ...

East Coast South ...

East Coast Central

West Coast ...

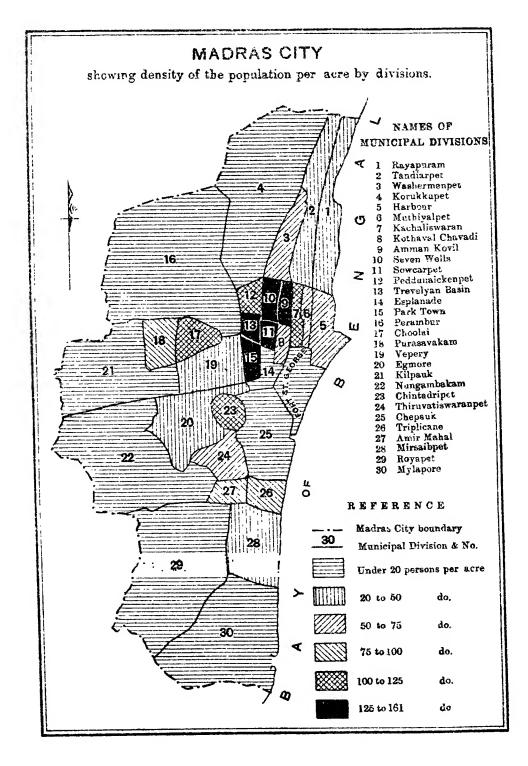
subsidiary tables 3, 3-A and 3-B. The population of towns comparative growth of the urban population in each natural division is as shown in the margin. The East Coast South division still contains the largest number of dwellers in towns, but the greatest increase in the decade has been in the East Coast North division. In the decade 1901-1911 the urban popu-

lation rose from 11.1 per cent of the total population to 11.7, a rate of increase which has just been bettered in the last decade. Subsidiary table 3-A shows the increase of the urban population living in towns of different sizes. Part of this increase is due to the formation of new towns, and part to the increase of the population of old towns. We see that compared with 1911 there are now a larger number of people living in towns containing 50,000 to 100,000 persons and also in the smaller towns containing less than 10,000. Between 1901 and 1911 the increase was in the population of the small towns and in that of those containing 20,000 to 50,000 people. The variation is explained by the facts that certain towns which are now in the class 50,000-100,000 were in 1911 in the class below, and that a number of places have newly been included in the list of towns with a population below 10,000.

- 6. Subsidiary table 3-B exhibits the rate of growth of the places which are now treated as towns, comparing the present population of these places with the population enumerated in 1911. While the population as a whole has increased by 2.2 per cent, the urban population has risen only by 1.7 per cent. The greatest growth has been in the towns of moderate size with between 10,000 and 50,000 inhabitants; the large towns show a very slight increase of population; and the small towns contain considerably fewer people than they did in 1911.
- 7. Subsidiary table 2 shows for each main religion the proportion who live in towns in each natural division. It shows that those who follow religions foreign to the Presidency, e.g., Buddhists, Parsis, Jews and Brahmos, are almost exclusively residents of towns. So are the Jains except in the East Coast Central and West Coast divisions, where, as we shall see in Chapter IV, they are indigenous agriculturists. Animists—as might be expected—do not favour a town life, while Muhammadans and Christians are more attracted by it than Hindus.
- 8. There are only three places in Madras which come within the Government Cities in of India's definition of a city, having a population exceeding 100,000. These cities are Madras, Madura and Trichinopoly. The population of Madras has increased by only 1.6 per cent, that of Madura by 2.8 per cent, while that of Trichinopoly has fallen by 2.5 per cent. The density of the city of Madras is 18,169 persons per square mile, but any one familiar with the city will immediately understand that there is a very wide difference in this respect between the various divisions. The most densely populated division is the 10th division in the heart of Georgetown with a density of 161 persons per acre or 103,040 persons per square mile; and the most sparsely populated part of the city is Fort St. George, which accommodates only two persons per acre or 1.280 persons per square mile. This comparatively sparse population is explained by the fact that within the limits of Fort St. George are included not only the land inside the fort proper but also a considerable extent of unoccupied land all round it; and again of the buildings within the fort, some are used only as offices and are worth from the census point of view nothing more than a watchman or two left to guard them at night.

9. The annexed map shows the density of each division in the city of Madras. Madras city The thinly populated divisions with the exception of Fort St. George are those on the north, west and south boundaries. The most thickly populated parts of the city are divisions 9, 10, 11, 13 and 15, all in Georgetown. Madras has the

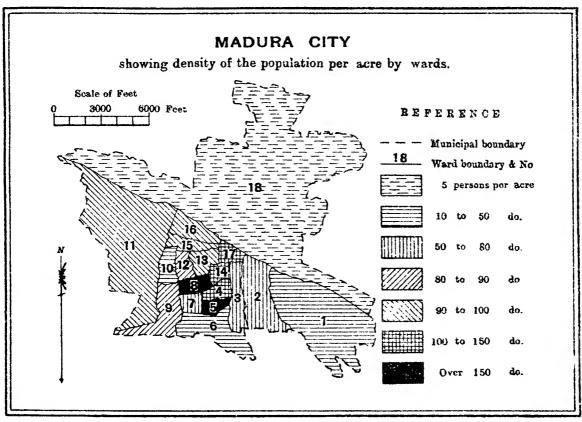
unenviable notoriety of having a higher death-rate than any district in the Presidency. During the past ten years the number of deaths in the city has exceeded the number of births by no less than 22,963 or 11.7 per cent. Thus the increase of 8,251 recorded in the decade is due entirely to immigration.

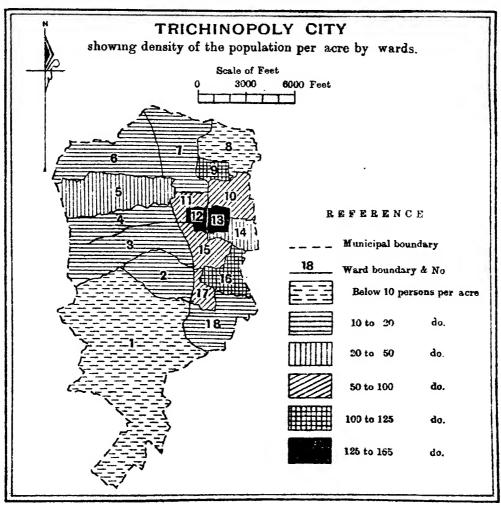


Madura and Trichinopoly

10. Appended are similar maps showing the density in each ward of the cities of Madura and Trichinopoly. In Madura the density varies from 3,200 persons per square mile in ward 18 to 111,360 persons per square mile in ward 5, while in Trichinopoly the range is from 3,840 persons in ward 8 to 105,600 persons in ward 13. Madura is the centre of a great indigenous dyeing industry and has

also two large cotton mills which employ a considerable number of labourers. Trichinopoly possesses no special industry but is a great centre of trade.





Other cities

- 11. Besides these three cities, there are fourteen other towns treated as cities under the orders of the Government of Madras. Three of these towns, Mangalore, Rajahmundry and Vellore, are newly included in the list of cities. The population of Mangalore, an important industrial, commercial and educational centre on the West Coast, has increased in the decade by 11.3 per cent. Rajahmundry, which has also grown by just over 11 per cent, is the principal trade centre for the Gödāvari delta and also for part of the Agency. Vellore, the population of which has increased by less than one per cent, owes its importance partly to historic tradition and partly to the fact that it is the headquarters of the North Arcot district.
- 12. The growth of the seventeen cities within the last fifty years is set out in subsidiary table 4 at the end of this chapter and is illustrated by the diagram on page 40. The towns which have increased most in the half century are Cocanada, Rajahmundry, Madura and Tinnevelly. Of these Cocanada has apparently reached the limit of expansion, for in the last decade there has been a slight fall in its population. Rajahmundry, on the other hand, has shown a consistent growth, though the rate of expansion has somewhat slackened since 1911. The small increase in the population of Madura since 1911 is attributed to the fact that plague was present in the town at the time of the census of 1921, when as many as 15,000 to 20,000 residents are said to have left the town on this account. The increase in the case of Tinnevelly is mainly due to the absorption of outlying suburbs. The town is an important commercial and educational centre; it adjoins Palamcottah which is the headquarters of the Tinnevelly district and it contains famous temples which contribute to its attractions.

Variation in population of cities

13. It will be seen that seven of the cities return a smaller population in 1921 than in 1911. The decline in Salem is due to a visitation of plague which coincided with the census. In the case of Negapatam and Cuddalore, which have both fallen by 10 per cent, the decline is attributed to slackness of trade. To the same reason is ascribed the slight fall in the population of Cocanada. In the case of Trichinopoly the decrease in the population is ascribed to high mortality which, in turn, is attributed partly to distress consequent on the high price of food-stuffs and partly to the epidemic of influenza. To the same causes may be attributed the decrease in the population of Kumbakonam and Tanjore. The cities which show the largest increase in the population during the decade are Bellary and Conjeeveram. Twenty years ago the population of Bellary was 58,247; in 1911 on account of plague the population fell to just below 35,000; and the increase in the past decade brings the population up to nearly 40,000. This indicates that, granted favourable conditions, there is a possibility that Bellary may in course of time regain its former position. The growth of Conjeeveram cannot be ascribed to any special circumstances. It is a town of religious importance and contains temples which are the objects of the constant pilgrimage. The town is situated in the middle of a fertile stretch of country and possibly part of its expansion is due to a growing tendency amongst the larger landholders to forsake their villages for the greater convenience and comfort of life in a town.

Towns

14. Towns in Madras owe their importance to a variety of circumstances. Some, such as Tuticorin or Virudupatti, depend largely on local industries. Bezwada and Erode owe their importance to their commerce. Others like Srīvilliputtūr, Srīrangam and Chidambaram have grown up round large and famous temples. Others again like Nellore and Kurnool derive part of their importance from their past history and part from the fact that they now form the headquarters of the local administration. Others again combine several or all of these features. These illustrations have all been taken from the towns with a population between 20,000 and 50,000 placed in class III in Imperial Table IV. But it will be found that practically every town included in the table can be classified as deriving its urban features from one or other of these main characteristics. Of the towns in class III an increase of population in the last decade is shown in Saidapet, Bezwada, Tiruvālūr, Erode, Tenāli, Ellore, Dindigul and

Saidapet is practically a suburb of Madras. Recently it has been constituted a municipality; part of the increase is due to the growth of the suburban population and part to the inclusion in the municipality of areas which formerly lay outside the town. Bezwada, as has already been mentioned, is an important trade centre situated at the junction of five railways and at the head of the Kistna canal system. Its rapid growth from 8,000 in 1871 to 44,000 in 1921 bears an eloquent testimony to the increase in the trade of that part of the country. Of the other towns mentioned, Tiruvalur owes its apparent increase of population to the fact that at the time of the census a large festival was in progress at which about 10,000 visitors are reported to have been present. Many of these visitors were enumerated in the town on the census night and helped to swell the popu-Erode is an important trade centre. In Tenāli it is lation to its present limits reported that the increase of population is due to immigration from the surrounding villages partly to obtain facilities for education and partly for the purpose of securing work. Ellore, Dindigul and Guntur are centres of trade and industry and all three have a considerable official population.

15. Among the towns there are 18 which do not conform to the condition Towns with which requires a population of at least 5,000 in each place before it can be termed below 5,000 Eight of these places have been included in the list of towns for the first time at this census. It was confidently expected that the population would not fall short of 5,000, but owing to the adverse circumstances of the last years of the decade, the visitation of influenza and the general distress owing to the rapid rise in prices, these expectations were not fulfilled. The remarkably small population of Kāvēripatnam is due to the fact that at the time of the census the greater part of the town was evacuated on account of plague; and the abnormal fall in the population of Mēlūr from 9,972 in 1911 to 1,774 in 1921 is ascribed partly to plague and partly to the exclusion of an important hamlet from the union administration.

16. In the case of towns the municipal or union chairman was, as a rule, Variation in the charge superintendent for the limits of his local jurisdiction. Consequently population of the limits of the census towns coincide exactly with the limits of the area under municipal or union administration. Areas beyond these limits, even though possibly urban in character, are not included in the statistics of the town. rally speaking, the census returns may be said to represent the normal population of the towns; though in some cases, of which instances have been given, an abnormally small rise or an actual fall is due to a partial evacuation of the town on account of plague. A large fall in the population of some other towns, e.g., Badvēl, Vēmpalle, Kanigiri, Rāzampēta, Tanuku and Madanapalle, is due to the exclusion of outlying hamlets or villages from the union administration and hence from the town limits. The fall in the population of Tiruchendūr in the Tinnevelly district is ascribed to the fact that the census of 1921 did not coincide with the annual festival as was the case in 1901 and 1911. An abnormal increase shown in the case of a town like Repalle is usually due to the inclusion of adjoining villages in the newly formed municipal administration or to improvement in railway communications.

17. In the census report for 1911 Mr. Molony drew attention to the fact Proportion of that urban life, such as it is, appeals to the Tamil more than to the other peoples urban population in of the Presidency. This feature is still characteristic of Madras as the annexed different statements show :-

parts of the Presidency

	C	ITIES.		Towns (Including cities)					
		Number.	Population.	·	Number.	Population.			
Total Tamil Telugu Malayālam Others	•••	17 12 2 1 2	1,538.134 1.254,942 107,139 82,334 93,719	Total Tamil Telagu Malayālam Others	317 175 111 9 22	5,304,806 3,298,553 1,469,688 242,393 294,172			

Variation in population 1871-1921 in each menicipality of which the population exceeded 50,000 in 1921.

Note.—Population added by extensions of boundary is indicated by the thick type [*] portions of the columns. These portions in each case represent the population of the added area at the consus last preceding the extension of boundary.

			150,000	100,000 50,000 40,000 30,000 10,000		
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iston of boundary.			1361 •	100,000	MADURA.	#68'881 081'#81 #86'901 83#'48 408'84 486'19

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 \vec{o}

	Total population.	Urban population.	Percentage of urban to total population.
Total Tamil country. Telugu ,, Malayālam ,, Others	42,794,155	5,304,806	12·4
	21,284,980	3,298,553	15·5
	13,849,329	1,469,688	10·6
	3,361,720	242,393	7·2
	4,299,126	294,172	6·8

18. But a truer comparison is to be obtained by examining the proportion in which the urban population stands to the total population of the several tracts of country. This comparison is given in the margin.

Villages in Madras

19. Generally speaking the census village is not a residential unit, but the administrative unit which constitutes the charge of a village headman. But in a country so extensive as the Madras Presidency, with such varieties of climate, and inhabited by such diverse races it is natural to find villages of many different types. There is the village common in the Agency division "a tiny temporary affair, containing only a couple of huts and a cattle byre," perpetually shifted according to the exigencies of the season or the requirements of cultivation. Or there is the village typical of the Deccan, fortified up to 100 years ago, and still presenting traces of the old stone walls and circular watch towers. Being compelled to live within fortifications the people were forced to crowd their square flat-roofed houses close together so that in many villages there are only one or two streets wide enough to admit an ordinary country cart, the other thoroughfares being merely tortuous lanes. For the same reason hamlets are rare in the Deccan districts. Villages of this type are found also in those portions of the Salem district which were the scene of successive campaigns in the Mysore wars. Or again the ordinary villages of the Tamil country will contain three or four broad streets, each bordered by the houses of the better class villagers; these houses will, as a rule, be substantial buildings of solid masonry with tiled or terraced roofs. Behind or interspersed among these houses will be a shapeless cluster of thatched mud huts in which the humbler folk lead their lives. It is in these quarters that congestion and overcrowding is common; the houses are frequently huddled close together without any consideration of drainage or ventilation.

Villages and hamlets

20. It is in these southern districts that there is the greatest difference between the village as an administrative and as a residential unit. Examination of the conditions of a few taluks in different parts of the Presidency gives the following result:—

District.	Taluk.		Number of villages.	Number of hamlets (excluding villages mentioned in col. 3).	Total
Gōdāvari	Amalāpuram .		120	170	290
Anantapur	Anantapur .		117	104	221
Chingleput	Conjeeveram .		324	104	328
Coimbatore .	Dhārāpuram .		86	820	906
Tanjore	Nannilam .		252	376	628
Rāmnād	, Sättür	.	249	315	564

Natural division.	Numbe villag		Average tion of a	
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.
Agency East Coast North Deccan East Coast Central East Coast South West Coast	12.846 11,724 3.488 12,087 9,506 3,057	13.229 11,792 3,511 12,815 9,933 3,063	116 829 938 955 901 1,344	119 8 06 971 769 869 1 ,3 00

Thus it is of little value to work out and exhibit the average population of a village. The figures, however, to some extent illustrate the differences in social customs between different parts of the Presidency and for what they are worth they are given in the margin.

These figures illustrate first the marked difference between the Agency and the rest of the Presidency to which reference has been made above. Secondly, they show that there has been an universal decrease in the number of villages; this probably is due to the introduction of economies in the administration. Thirdly, they show that everywhere except in the Agency and in the Deccan the average population of a village is greater now than it was ten years ago. And, lastly, they make clear the peculiar conditions of the West Coast.

21. For the West Coast village is entirely different from that of any other The West part of the Presidency. Except for a few bazaars, the houses are not built in regular or irregular streets. But " each house, even the humblest, stands in its own little compound or garden, which is usually thickly planted with areca and coconut palms, jack trees, plantains, betel and pepper vines and the like." "village" here again is an administrative unit, it may cover a wide area, and it may contain a great number of isolated homesteads. It is this peculiarity -coupled with the luxurious vegetation of the West Coast-which gives the whole of Malabar the appearance of a beautiful garden, where live a race of prosperous lotus-eaters, each family nestling under its own pepper vine and jack tree. And it is due to this peculiarity that in Malabar it was impossible for the enumerators to conduct the final census by night. On the East Coast the 25 or 30 houses allotted to an enumerator were all situated close together, in one or at the most two streets; but in Malabar to visit 25 or 30 houses probably involved a prolonged tramp along dark and deserted jungle paths.

Coast village

1.—Distribution of the population between towns and villages.

N. e. e. I. diniman	Ave populat	rage ion per	Number residi	p er mille ng in	urban	popula n town	er mille tion res s with a tion of	siding	Number per mille of rural population residing in villages with a population of				
Natural division.	Town	Village.	Towns.	Villages.		10,000 to 20,000.	5,000 to 10,000.	Under 5,000.	5,000 and over.	2,000 to 5,000	500 to 2,000.	Under 500.	
-· ·- <u>i</u>	2-	3	- - -	5	U	7	3	9	10	11	, 12	13	
Province	16,734	711	124	87 <i>6</i>	510	283	192	15	55	306	512	127	
Agency	9,669	116	. 6	994	١.	•••	1,000		4	29	160	807	
East Coast North	14,056	829	106	894	422	312	247	19	35	323	509	133	
Deccan	1 1,3 9 9	938	. 109	891	246	418	308	28	27	256	617	100	
East Coast Central	20,201	855	138	862	585	253	148	14	46	285	543	126	
East Coast South	17.362	901	167	833	520	290	179	11	79	360	511	50	
West Coast	20,573	1,344	83	917	696	154	138	12	116	347	488	49	

2.—Number per mille of the total population and of each main religion who live in towns.

	i			N	amber per	mille wh	o live in	towns.			
Natural division.		Total popula- tion.	Hindu.	Muham- madan.	Christian.	Animistic.	Jain.	Buddhist.	Parsi,	Jew.	Brahmo.
₁		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Province		124	114	243	196	13	164	877	966	889	789
Agency		6	-8	99	3	2					
East Coast North		106	101	265	111	50	573	944	873		880
Deccan	٠. ا	109	87	279	98	31	616	1,000	83 9		
East Coast Central		138	122	443	341	62	158	875	980	1,000	935
East Coast South	••• '	167	155	383	171		878	957	1,000		778
West Coast		83	68	89	300	48 :	37	773	994	1,000	529

3.—Towns classified by population.

	each class	al u	per 1,000	Variation per cent in the population of towns as classed at previous censuses Increase per cent urban population each class from 18 to 1921.								
Class of towns.	Number of towns of each in 1921	noi:	number of temusics males.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1 91 1.	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1871 to 1881.	alacand	(b) In the total of each class in 1921 as compared with the corresponding total in 1871.		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-2	3 ,	4	! 5	- 6	7	8	9	10	11		
Total	317	100.0	1,005	+ 1.6	+ 58	+ 18 4	+ 14 7	+ 76	+ 508	+ 2317		
I. 100,000 and over II. 50,000 - 100,000 . III. 20,000 - 50,000 IV. 10,000 - 20,000 V. 5,000 - 10,000 VI. Under 5,600	3 13 38 109 135	28 3 19·2	932 999 1,005 1 028 1,038 1,004	$\begin{array}{c} + 13 \\ - 26 \\ + 64 \\ - 28 \\ + 38 \\ + 159 \end{array}$		+ 12 6 + 9.7 + 12 8 + 17.9 + 75.2 + 30 2	+128 +127 +107 +110	+ 12 3 + 4 9 + 20 2	+ 27 7	+ 97.8 + 166.2 + 76.6 + 616.6 + 2,353.6 + 905.5		

3-A.—Distribution of population in groups of places according to size and in rural territory, 1891-1921.

	1921		!	1911		1901		1891	Per cent of the total population.			
Class of place	Number of places.	Population.	Number of places.	Population	Number of places.	Population.	Number of places	Population.	1921.	1911	1901	1891.
1	2	उ	4	5	ď	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total population of Province.	53,025	42,794 ,155	54,623	41,870,160	55,898	38,653, 558	58,056	36,064,408	100 o	100 0	100 0	160 0
Rural territory	52,708		51,343	36,950,684	55,663	34,358,033	57,851	32.641,418	87.6	88 3	88.9	90 5
Urban territory	317		280	4,919,476	235	4,295,525	215	3,422,990	124	117	111	95
1. Towns of 100,000 or over	3		3		3		1	452,518	1.8	18	1.9	13
II. Do. 50,000 to 100,000			8	487,274			8		18	12	13	15
III. Do. 20,000 to 50,000.	38		40		32	1,004,322	27		27	30	26	2 3
IV. Do 10,000 to 20,000.	109		105	-,,	102		57		3.5	3 5	36	2.1
V Do 5,000 to 10,000	135		113	,			108	785,212	24	2 I	1.7	2.2
VI. Do under 5,000	19	80,200	11	50,349	3	11.276	, 14	55,185	02	0.1	00	01

3-B.—Population of urban classes and of rural territory as constituted in 1921 with variation.

	Number of	Popu	lation	Variation, 1911 to 1921				
Class of places.	places in 1921	1921.	1911	Number	Per cent			
1	2	3	1	5	6			
Province	53,025	42,794,155	41,870,160	+ 923,995	+ 2.2			
erritory urban in 1921 owns having in 1921— I. Population of 100,000 and	317	5 ,30 4 , 8 06	5,215,889	+ 88.917	+ 1.7			
over	3	786,227	777.287	+ 8.940	+ 1.5			
II. Population 50,000 to 100,000.	13	751.907	745,599	+ 6,308	+ 0.8			
11 Do 20,000 to 50,000	38	1,165,491	1,065,408	+100,083	+ 9.			
V. Do. 10,000 to 20,000.	109	1,501,182	1,448,557	+52,625	+ 3.			
V. Do. 5,000 to 10,000.	135	1,019,799	1,079,799	- 60,000	- 5			
I. Do. under 5,000	19	80,200	99,239	- 19,039	-19			
erritory rural in 1921	52,708	37,489,349	36,654,271	+835.078	+ 2.			

4.—Cities.

Cities. Population in 1921.	Popus	Number of	Number of	on of born per	Number of literates per mille.		Percentage of variation					
	persons per square mile	females to 1,000 males	Proportion foreign be mille.	Males.	Females.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901,	1881 to 1891.	1871 to 1881.	1871 to 1921.	
	2	3	1	ă	6	7	٠ .	9	10	11	12	13
Madras Madura Trichinepoly Calient Coimbatore Conjeeveram Kumbakōnam Tanjore Negapatam Mangalore Rajahmundry Tinnevelly Cocanada Salem Cuddalore Vellore Bellary	526,911 ;38,894 120,422 82,334 65,788 61,376 60,700 59,913 54,016 53,877 53,791 53,783 53,348 52,244 50,527 50,210 39,842	18,169 17,105 13,622 7,645 9,049 15,697 13,764 7,811 9,893 10,302 16,400 15,023 6,884 11,874 4,193 12,367 7,828	908 976 988 936 969 998 1,049 1,041 1,052 910 1,010 1,025 1,025 1,025 1,017 887	335 178 176 39 87 176 97 92 114 52 189 24 286 27 101 93 195	453 491 407 437 470 536 541 497 233 328 517 326 297 385 319 396	174 90 132 156 126 81 101 122 81 200 112 85 109 35 93 93	+ 28 - 25 + 50 + 93 + 13 9 - 61 - 07 - 10 2 + 11 3 + 11 1 + 43 - 11 4 - 11 7 + 09	+ 2n 6 + 17 9 + 1 19 - 11 4 + 16 7 + 83 + 43 + 52 + 98 0 + 10 8 + 12 5 - 16 2 + 83 + 14 3	+21 2 +16 5 +16 5 +14 4 + 8 5 + 6 4 + - 7 8 + 62 6 +62 6	+185 +73 +158 +190 +142 +84 -06 +100 +275 +1567 +405 +336 +87 +198	+103 +190 +104 + 01 +127 + 49 +110 +244 +106 +618 + 13 + 81	+ 165 9 + 57 4 + 71 7 + 44 4 + 61 4 + 36 6 + 11 3 + 11 3 + 172 5 + 121 6 + 199 1 + 45 + 32 1

CHAPTER III.—BIRTH-PLACE.

The statistics The statistics of birth-place are contained in Imperial Table XI which is divided into two parts, one giving the birth-places of the population of each district and State, and the other giving the same particulars for cities. The salient features of the statistics are summarized in four subsidiary tables at the end of this chapter:

> Table 1 shows the actual figures of immigration to each district and natural division.

> Table 2 gives the actual figures of emigration from each district and natural division.

Table 3 shows the migration between natural divisions.

Table 4 shows the migration between Madras and other parts of India.

Summary of statistics

2. Of the 42,794,155 persons enumerated in Madras, 42,584,293 were born in the Presidency, the remaining 0.5 per cent being immigrants from outside. In 1911 the number of immigrants was 243,788 so that in the decade the number of immigrants decreased by 33,926 or 14 per cent.

Immigration to districts

enumerated were born in the district. Persons born in the district per mille enumerated. From this number the Agency ought probably to be removed; to many people 696 Bellary ... ••• the Agency is not yet familiar as the 862 ••• name of an administrative division; and Nilgiris ... 681 there is no doubt that many people who in fact were born in the Agency Anjengo ... ••• 802 791

3. There are only six districts in which less than 90 per cent of the persons

returned as their birth-place the district of Ganjām, Vizagapatam or Gōdāvari, meaning thereby nothing more than that they were born in the portion of the Agency which was formerly under the administration of the Collector of that district. It is natural to find a large percentage of immigrants in a city such as Madras; a city grows not so much by a high birth-rate as by the inducements it offers to persons to try their fortune by joining in its busy crowds. In the Nilgiris there is a large percentage of foreign labour on tea estates, and the considerable European population also helps to swell the proportion of foreign-born folk enumerated on the bills. Anjengo and Sandur are places of insignificant area—the one surrounded by the State of Travancore and the other by the district of Bellary; the fact that a considerable proportion of the population returned their birth-place as Travancore or Bellary is of no significance. The districts with the largest percentage of native-born persons are South Kanara (995 per mille), Malabar (992), and Tinnevelly (991), all of which lose a substantial proportion of their population by emigration and attract few immigrants.

Migration between natural divisions

4. Subsidiary table 3 shows how little migration there is between one natural division and another; in every division except the Agency and the East Coast North 99 per cent of the population were born in the division in which they were enumerated; and it is probable that what appears to be a large migration from the East Coast North division to the Agency is really due to the reason mentioned in the previous paragraph. It appears from column 5 of subsidiary tables 1 and 2 that, while there are 435,000 immigrants into the Agency from contiguous districts, \$9,000 persons have emigrated from Ganjām, and 401,000 from Vizagapatam, to adjoining districts. The foreigners in the Agency must form part of this 490,000, and in all probability the amount of real emigration, even temporary, which the figures represent, is something very small.

- 5. The chief districts which attract immigrants are Bellary, Gōdāvari and Trichinopoly. There was a Malayali regiment at Bellary at the time of the census which accounts for most of the immigrants from Malabar; for the rest the majority come from the other Ceded districts and from Madras. Most of the immigration to Gōdāvari is from Vizagapatam, and most of that to Trichinopoly is from the surrounding districts.
- 6. From column 5 of subsidiary table 4 to Chapter II we see for each of the cities the proportion of the population who are foreign-born. There is a remarkable degree of variation in this respect; in Madras 335 in every thousand are foreign-born, as against 334 in 1911; while in Tinnevelly only 24 persons in a thousand were born outside the Tinnevelly district. The number of foreign-born in Cocanada is exceptionally high—286 in every thousand against 247 in 1911; but most of the immigrants still come from the neighbouring districts of Vizagapatam and Kistna. The foreign-born of Madura have risen from 150 to 178 in every thousand, while those of Trichicopoly have fallen from 189 to 176. Rajahmundry draws mainly on Vizagapatam and Kistna districts, and Bellary on Anantapur and Kurnool; the immigrants from Malabar were a regiment stationed in Bellary at the time of the census. The towns which attract fewest immigrants are Tinnevelly, Salem, Calicut and Mangalore; Calicut and Mangalore have important industries, but apparently the inducement is not strong enough to attract people from outside the district. Tinnevelly and Salem have no great industries, and no special attraction to offer persons from other districts.

7. The statistics of emigration outside the Presidency are far from complete. Emigration For all except 115,000 of the 917,000 persons of Madras birth who were enumerated in other provinces of India we have particulars by districts; but in addition to these there are in countries outside India 814,000 persons born in Madras for whom

we have no knowledge of the district of birth; and in addition to these people there are in South Africa, in British Guiana, in Mauritius, in the Fiji Islands and elsewhere people of Madras origin for whom no returns at all have been received. By this last number the "natural population" of the Presidency will be short; and by its share of this number as well as by the portion of 929,006 assignable to each district will the "natural population" of that district be short. For this reason it is idle to base discussion on the variation between the "natural" and

"actual" population, or to work out details of the constitution of the natural population.

8. In return for 1,731,000 Madrasis enumerated in other parts of India or in Where

Where immigrants come from

Nun	iter o	f immi	grants	from		
Mysore State	•••	•••			•••	66,855
Hyderabad State		•••	•••	•••	•••	38,91 6
Bihar and Oriesa	•••	•••	•••			16,832
Bombay		••			***	15,957
French and Portug	guese	posses	sion 8			14,257
Central Provinces		• •••		•••		12,377
Cochin State		•••	•••	•••		10,124
Travancore	•••	•••	•••	•••		8,293
Other Provinces a	nd St	ates	•••	•••	•••	12,998
						196,609

countries beyond India, we count only 210,000 persons from other provinces or countries enumerated in Madras. The tables show that the majority of the immigrants come from a limited area mostly the territories adjoining Madras. Of the remaining 13,000, 6,000 come from Asiatic countries other than India (chiefly Ceylon and the Straits Settlements), and are mostly children of parents who originally

children of parents who originally emigrated from Madras to those countries; 6,000 come from Europe (all but 600 from Great Britain and Ireland), and 1,000 from Africa, America and Australasia.

9. The immigrants from Mysore and Hyderabad are mostly localized in the districts which border on those States; those from Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces are mostly in the Agency and the districts of Ganjām and Gōdāvari; most of those who come from Bombay are in Bellary, Madras and Malabar; the French possessions help to populate the districts of South Arcot, Tanjore, Madras and Chingleput; from Travancore immigrants come to Malabar and Tinnevelly, and from Cochin to Malabar and Coimbatore.

Variation in immigration

10. There is a great increase in the number of immigrants from Bihar and Orissa and from the Central Provinces; from all other parts of India, Madras in 1921 attracted fewer visitors than in 1911. The immigration from the Central Provinces and from Bihar and Orissa was, as we have seen, mainly to the Agency and to Ganjam or Godavari: there is a vast preponderance of females in those who come from Bihar and Orissa and it is remarkable that exactly the same phenomenon is observed in the emigrants from Madras to that province. Much of this migration is no doubt mere ordinary movement from place to place across the frontier of the provinces, and the increase recorded at this census may be due to greater accuracy in the enumeration of the Agency villages bordering on those provinces. It is noteworthy that there is a great disparity between the sex proportion of the immigrants from Hyderabad and that of those from Mysore; the lack of female immigrants from Hyderabad occurs chiefly in the districts of Kistna, Guntur and Chittoor, and indicates the temporary nature of the immigration to those districts.

Where emigrants go to

11. Turning now to the emigration from Madras (") to other parts of India, (b)

Number of emigrants to 1921. 270,993 Barma 269,675 Mysore 84,158 58,277 Hyderabad ... Travancore 54,536 Assam **44,**039 **28**,59**5** Bombay Bengal 26,388 Cochin 22,509 19,238 Bihar and Orissa . . . States 16,689 Other Provinces and States 22,377 917,474 Total

to countries beyond India, we find that the bulk of the emigration to other parts of India is as noted in the margin. Emigration to Mysore, Hyderabad. Travancore, Cochin and Bihar and Orissa is in the main of the same casual type as the immigration from those There is of provinces and States. course a certain amount of coolie emigration to tea estates in Travancore and to coffee in Mysore, but nothing to compare with the flow of emigrants to Burma or Assam. Most of the

emigrants to Coorg are coolies working on coffee estates.

12. The marginal figures show the sex proportion in which emigrants leave

Number of females to 1,000 males in emigrants to Burma 208 1.019 Assam Bengal 936 ... ٠. ••• .. Bihar and Orissa 1,275 ... ٠.. Bombav 567 .. 820 Mysore ••• ... Hygerabad Travancore ... 1.018 Cochin State 1,125

Madras for other parts of India. high proportion of female emigrants to Bihar and Orissa supports the conclusion suggested above, that the only migration there is from village to village across an artificial frontier. The high proportion of females in Assam is noteworthy especially when compared with the very low proportion of women among the

emigrants to Burma, Coorg, Bombay, Hyderabad and Mysore.

Emigration to countries beyond India

Persons born in Madras and enumerated in

447.334 Federated Malay States .. 238,948 Straits Settlements 76.732 Other Malay States 50,368 Elsewhere

13. Of the 813,512 persons of Madras birth who were enumerated outside India, the majority were in Ceylon, which depends largely on South Indian labour for its tea, etc., estates and other After Cevlon the most industries. popular place is the Federated Malay States; then the Straits Settlements

and other Malay States; and finally we have returns of a few in the East African colonies and of 1 in the Gilbert Islands. We have so far no returns of the numbers of persons of Madras birth enumerated in South Africa, Mauritius, Fiji, the Seychelles, or the British Isles, etc., though in 1911 considerable numbers were reported from all these places.

Details of emigration

14. From an economic point of view the most important streams of emigration from Madras are those to (1) Cevlon, (2) Burma, (3) the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, (4) planters' estates in Mysore, Coorg and Travancore, and (5) Assam. Major Scoble Nicholson, o.B.E., of the Ceylon Labour Commission has very kindly contributed some interesting facts regarding emigration to

Ceylon, and to Major Brock, o.B.R., V.D., of the United Planters' Association of Southern India and Dr. Ford, the Emigration Agent of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, I am indebted for similar notes on emigration to the estates of Travancore, Coorg and Mysore, and to the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.

Number

registered.

72,549

93,**92**5 97,564 70,654

83,742 99,643

42,877 41,961 103,580

38,126

15. The number of emigrants registered by the Ceylon Labour Commission in Emigration to

the decade was 744,621. For the years Ceylon 1911 to 1914 particulars are given for men, women, children and infants, who emigrated in the proportion of 601, 203, 132 and 64, and although these details have not been tabulated of recent years there is every reason to suppose that the proportion remains fairly constant; infants are children below 5 years

of age; children are males between 5 and 14 and females between 5 and 16. For the years 1917 to 1920 figures are given separately for emigrants proceeding to Ceylon for the first time and those who have been there before. It was only in 1919, the year of bad seasons and high prices, when the number of emigrants rose with a bound, that the new emigrants out-numbered the old; in the other three years those returning to Ceylon after one or more visits numbered about 78,000 and those going for the first time were only about 44,500.

16. The Coylon Labour Commission recruits only for estates, consequently case and practically all those who emigrate through its agency are agriculturists by occupation. The majority of them are drawn from the Paraiyan, Kallan, Vellala and Pallan castes who together have contributed 619,000 out of the 744,500 who Nearly half the emigrants registered have emigrated during the decade. in Trichinopoly district-which implies that if they did not actually come from a village in that district they came from no great distance; the rest are recruited mostly in the Tamil districts—all of which contribute a quota; Malabar sends 10,000; and the Telugu districts of Cuddapah, Godavari and Guntur are also drawn upon.

17. The United Planters' Association of Southern India recruits about 150,000 Emigration to labourers annually for about 390 estates. Only 237 of these estates, however, lie tricts beyond the limits of the Madras Presidency, and it is only the recruitment of labour for these which affects the population of the Presidency. These 237 estates absorb annually about 90,000 labourers, about 20 per cent of whom are entirely new to estate work. The labour is recruited in most of the Tamil districts, or the West Coast, and in Vizagapatam and the Agency; the recruits are practically all agriculturists. Children are employed on coffee and tea estates, but not on rubber estates; out of every 100 recruits 88 are adults and 12 are children. There is no very great disparity in the proportion of the sexes; for in every 100 persons, 59 are men and 41 women.

18. It is reported that on the average a labourer stays on an estate about ten months during which time a man on the average saves Rs. 47-8-0 and a woman Rs. 35. In exceptional cases savings amounting to Rs. 100 and even Rs. 150 have been accumulated in this period.

19. No information has been obtained regarding the districts from which recruits are obtained for the Straits Settlements, etc. Almost all the emigrants Straits Settlements. sail either from Negapatam or Madras; and it is natural to expect the majority etc. to be recruited in the districts adjacent to the ports. On the average 90,000 sail every year, of whom 11 out of every 12 are adults, and 4 out of every 5 adults are men. The chief employment is as agricultural labourers on the rubber estates; and as a rule the emigrants make a stay of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. Many return for a second and third spell on the estates.

Year.

1911

1913 1914

1916

1918

1919

...

Emigration to Burma and Assam

20. Of the people born in Madras and enumerated in Burma, 100,506 did not

		0,7	DITIN.			
						Number per mille.
Ganjām	•••	•••	•••		•••	285
Vızagapatam						211
Gödávari		•••		•••		149
Tanjore						84
Rāmnād		•••	•••			77
Kistna			•••			50
Madura	•••					3 6
Malabar						26
Tinnevelly						26
Other distric	ts		•••			56
						1,000

Distribution of 1000 emigrants to Burma by district

specify the district of birth. Of the remaining 172,020 the majority were born in the districts noted in the margin. The main stream of emigration to Burma is from the northern districts—Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari and Kistna—and secondly from the extreme south. Assam gets practically the whole of its Madrasi element from the three districts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari, whence go 48,119 of the 54,536 emigrants. Most of the remain-

der are attributed to "Madras" which may stand for the Presidency—in which case the number in all probability should be treated as coming from the same districts.

1.—Immigration (actual figures 000s omitted).

									Во	ru ir	ı								
District and natur division where enumerated.	al		ct or na		dist	tiguo ricts vinc	in		r pai		Con parts provi	tigue of o	ther ⁱ	ous othe	part	viu- ∤	0	utsid ndia	
	11.1	Total.	Males.	Fеталея.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Mules.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.
		— <u>·</u> -	3	T + 1	5	6	7 1	8 1	11 1	10	, 11	12	1.,	1+	15	16	17	-,~	19
Province		42,584	20, 9 88	21,596							68	33	35	129	71	58	13	8	5
Agency		1,042	508	534	435	232	203	1	1		4	2	2	15	7	8		••	
East Coast North	•••	10,766	5.241	5,525	42	24	18	26	16	10	3	1	2	29	17	12	: : •		
Ganjām		1,814	817	997	9	5	4	2	1	1	1 3	1	2	8	3	5	Ι.	}	
Vizagapatam	•••	2,196	1,062	1,134	31 :	15	16	1	2	2			_	. 2	ĭ	ĭ		1 :	•
Godāvari		1,372	667	705	81	43	38	11	5	6				7	3	4	1		•••
Kistna			1,024	1.046	22	14	8	37	22	15	١			4	3	1	i		
Guntur	•••	1,769	890	879	28	15	13	5	3	2				7	õ	2		ļ	•••
Nellore		1.353	676	677	15	9	6	15	11	+				2	1	, 1		į	•••
Deccan		3,575	1,823	1,752	24	12	12	21	13	8	17	8	9	32	15	17		١	
Cuddapah		868	442	426	16	8	8	3	2	1				1	1				
Kurnool .		873	443	430	29	14	15	2	ī	ī	. 3	. 2	1	. 7	3	4			•••
Banganapalle		34	17	17	2	1	1	1		1				1		1		••	
Bellary		743	374	3 69	79	43	36	23	15	8	3	1	2	15	7				
Sandur	•••	9	5		2	1	1				į)							
Anantapur	••	909	469	440	22	11	11	5	3	2	11	5	6	. 9	• 5	1			•••
East Coast Central		11,780	5,8 90	5,890	128	67	61	26	16	10	21	9	12	36	22	14	6	4	2
Madras		350	175	175	65	36	29	90	5 2	38	1			18	11	7	3	2	1
Chingleput		1.414	715		63	29	34	12	7	5				1 4				1	-
Chittoor	•	1,223	624		28	13	15	8	' 4	: 4		1	2	7	5		i		
North Arcot	•••	1,986	988	998	49	22	27	15	9	6	, 2	1	1	3	3	2			
Salem		2,079	1,036	1,043	22	10	12	5	3	2	b	2	4					i .	1
Coimbatore		2,175	1,08!	1,094	. 33	18	15	, 5	3	2		2	2			2			•••
South Arcot		2,252	1,124	1,128	53	21	32	8	4	4	. 6	3	3	1	1	. •••			•••
East Coast South		10,169	4,930	5,239	79	35	44	22	12	10) 5	3	2	7	4	! 3	3 4	. 2	? 2
'Caniora		2,254	1,083	1,171	1 44	18	26	22	12	10) ; 2	1	1	3	. 2	: 1	. 2	1	1
'Canjore Trichinopoly	•••	1,803				35	51	11		1 5								_	
Pudukkōttai		389				12	23	2	1 1	li			1		1 1	. ,	1		
Madura	•••	1,945	1			19	22	19	10	ę		1					. .		
Rāmpād	•••	1,678			35	17	18	7	4	1 3		1		i -				· ; ··	
Tinnevelly		1,884			8	4	4	7	4	1 8		1	1						
West Coast		4,420	2,153	2,267	17	9	8	13	6	7	7 18	10	; 8	3 5	•	s :	3 .	3 2	2 1
		. 8 6		1		12	8	9			5 7	4							1 1
Nilgiris				1	. 7	4	3	3	2		L∣ 9	5	' 4	1 1	5 .	4	1	1	1
Malabar	•••					4	.,	٠ ا	-	1 4					- ;	- 1	• }	٠, ٠	- ,
	• •		. 2	3	1						. l		, 1	ιį.	.	1	•]	. 1	• · · · ·

2.—Emigration (actual figures 000s omitted).

_ ~			and the second second			Enum	erate	d in								Natura	population figures).	(actual
District and natural division	Disti	rict or na division		di	ntiguo strict	in		er pa rovii		Other	r prov	inces.	Outs	de Ir	dia.			
of birth.	Total.	Males.	Fешаіск.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1		3		5		- 7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1.4	15	16	17	18	19
Province	42,584	20,988	21,596							917	583	334	814	533	281	44,314,923	22,104,30 9	22,210,614
Agency	1,042	508	534	23	12	11								· · · ·		1,065,451	519,706	545,745
East Coast North	10,766	5,241	5,525	465	247	218	22	14	8	298	206	92				11,551,936	5,707,505	5,844,431
Ganjām Vizagapatam. Gōdāvari Kistna Guntūr Nellore	1.814 2.196 1.872 2.070 1.769 1.353	817 1.062 667 1.024 890 676	997 1.134 705 1.046 879 677	89 408 32 23 23 37	218 18 11 12 18	42 190 14 12 11 11	7 16 8 5 8 22	4 9 6 3 5 13	3 7 2 2 3 9	124 62 30 57 13 12	82 43 25 40 8 8	42 19 5 17 5 4	-			2,034,594 2,682,022 1,442,546 2.156,481 1,812,850 1,423,443	950,800 1.332,700 715,515 1,078.668 914,661 715,161	1,083,794 1,349,322 727,031 1,077,813 898.189 708,282
Deccan	3,575	1,823	1,752	18	11	7	18	11	7	73	36	37				3,682,447	1,881,148	1,801,299
Cuddapah Kurnool Banganapall e. Bellary Sandūr Anantapur	868 873 34 743 9 909	442 443 17 374 5 469	369 4	21 48 16 57	11 28 7 29	10 20 9 28	14 4 7 5	9 2 4 3	5 2 3 2	5 4 36 28	3 2 18 	2 2 18 15				908,931 928,954 33,990 801,159 9,646 999,767	465,680 475,533 17,407 402,889 5,082 514,557	443,251 453,421 16,583 398,270 4,564 485,210
East Coast Central	11,780	5,890	5,890	125	60	65	29	17	12	213	115	98	1		 •••	12,146,761	6,082,069	6,064,692
Madras Chingleput Chittoor North Arcot. Salem Coimbatore South Arcot	350 1,414 1,223 1,986 2,079 2,175 2,252	175 715 624 988 1,036 1,081 1,124	175 699 599 998 1.043 1,094 1.128	18 97 26 41 44 44 59	8 14 19 20 22 24	10 48 12 25 24 22 35	38 6 9 27 16 11	21 3 4 15 9 6 10	17 3 5 12 7 5	105 6 23 40 22 14 3	58 3 12 22 11 7	47 3 11 18 11 7		:		510,010 1,521,488 1,281,984 2,097.754 2,161,457 2.244,052 2.330,016	261,646 770,046 654,372 1,044,389 1,076,019 1,116,784 1,158,813	248,364 751,442 627,612 1,053,365 1,085,438 1,127,268 1,171,203
East Coast South	10,169	4,930	5,239	52	23	29	49	27	22	88	57	31		; ; 		10,357,160	5,036,764	5,320,396
Tanjore Trichinopoly. Pudukköttai. Madura Rāmnād Tinnevelly	2,254 1,803 389 1,945 1,678 1,884	1,083 890 191 957 797 917	1.171 913 198 988 881 967	56 72 12 30 40 15	23 29 4 14 19 8	33 43 8 16 21 7	29 11 11 24 22 25	16 6 1 12 1	13 5 12 1 11	18 7 16 13 34	13 5 10 11 18	5 2 6 2 16				2,356,134 1,893,306 402,700 2.013,927 1,733,821 1,957.272	1;134,049 929,789 196,304 992,168 827,784 956,670	1,222,085 963,517 206,396 1,021,759 906,037 1,000,602
West Coast	4,420	2,153	2,267	10	7	3	23	16	7	130	85	45		·		4,581,860	2,260,917	2,321,843
Nilgiris Malabar Anjengo South Kanara.	86 3.074 5 1,241	1,496 2 602	1.578	. 1 19 3	1 13	6	2 19 3	1 13 2	1 6 	2 47 81	30 54	1 17 27		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		90,762 3,158 139 5,192 1,327,767	46,121 1,551,742 2,672 659,482	44,641 1,606,397 2,520 668,285
Unspecified					٠.					115	84	31	814	533	281	929,308	617,100	312,208

Note. -- Particulars by districts are not available for those enumerated outside India.

3.—Migration between natural divisions (actual figures 000s omitted) (compared with 1901 and 1911).

		Total born _	Number enumerated in natural division.										
Natural division i born.	n which	in each Natural Division.	Agency.	East Coast North.	Deccan.	East Coast Central.	East Coast South.	West Coa∎t					
1		2	3	1 .	5	. 6	7	8					
	[1921	42,584	1,478	10,833	3,620	11,933	10,270	4,450					
Madras Presidenc	y 1911	41,616	1,565	10,473	3,752	11,922	10,240	4,294					
	1901	<i>3</i> 8,375	1,317	9,523	3,867	. 10,722	8,9 3 8	4,008					
Agency	1921	1,065	1,042	23	•••	•••	••						
	1921	11,254	436	10,767	19	29	2	1					
East Coast North	21911	12.045	1.565	10,422	24	32	2	•••					
	(1901	10.840	1,317	9.469	24	27	2 ,	1					
	[19 21	3,609	•••	21	3,575	12	1	•••					
Deccan	1911	3.752	•••	23	3.712	16	1						
	[1901	3.856		24	3.818	13	1	•••					
	1921	11,935	•••	19	22	11,780	90	24					
East Coast Central	1911	11,308	•••	23	13	11,135	111	26					
	1901	10.755		26	22	10.569	110	28					
	\(\) 1921	10,269	•••	2	2 ,	91	10,169	5					
East Coast South	{ 1911	10.220	•••	4	2	94	10,115	5					
	(1901	8,935	•••	3	2	102	8.822	Ġ					
	ſ192 1	4,452	•••	1 ;	2	21	8	4,420					
West Coast	1911	4.291	•••	1 .	1	15	11	4.263					
	(1901	3,989	•••	1	1	11	3	3.973					

Note.—For the years 1911 and 1901, the figures under East Coast North include also the figures of Agency.

4.—Migration between the Province and other parts of India.

(i) British Territory and States.

Province.	Immigr	Immigrants to Madras.			Emigra	nts from M	adı	ta s.		Excess (leficiency mmigrati emigra	(– ion	·) of over
	1921.	1911.	Va	riation.	1921.	1911.	v	ariation.		1921.	1	911.
1	2	3		4	2	б	1	7		٧		9 -
Total	182,312	216,170	_	33,858	917,468	824,72 3	<u>'</u> +	92,745	- ;	735,156	- (508,553
British Territory	54,483	36,907	+	17,576	453,453	385,357	+	68,096	~	398,970	- :	348,450
Ajmer-Merwara Andamans and Nico-	445	120	+	325	391	224	1	167	+	54	_	104
bars	2 '	65	_	63	1,600	1.489	+	111		1 598		1,424
Assam	51		_	153	54,536	34,5 09	+	20,027		54,485	_	34,305
Baluchistan	147	126	+	21	340	134	1+	206		193	_	8
Bengal	3,181	6,547	_	3,366	28,595	13,171	1+	15,424	-	25,414	_	6,624
Bihar and Orissa	16.832	426	+	16,406	19,238	16,795	1	2,443	. —	2,406	_	16,369
Bombay	15,957	17.304	_	1.347	44,039	33,631	+	10,408	۱	28,082	_	16,327
Burma	1.915	2.021	_	106	270,993	248,064	+	22,929	· 	269,078	_	2 4 6.04 3
Central Provinces and					1			•	F			
Bera r	12,377	6,291	+	6,086	4.903	5,358	-	455	+ ,	7,474	+	933
Coorg	345	741	_	396	22,509	28,583	-	6.074	·	22,164	_	27,842
Delhi	216	•••	+	216	553		+	553		337		•••
North-West Frontier				_ [1		1					
Province	146	82	+	64	1,959	63	+		_	1,813	+	19
Punjab	625	875	-	250	1,583	1,050	+	5.33	_	958	-	175
United Provinces of				1			ĺ					
Agra and Oudh	2,244	2,105	+	139	2,214	2,286	-	72	+	30	-	181
States and Agencies.	127,829	179,263	-	51,434	464,015	439,366	+	24,649	_	336,186	-	260,103
Assam State						10	-	10			_	10
Baluchistan State			1	***	***	1	_			•••	_	1
Baroda State	130	320	_	190	264	228	+		_	134	+	$9\overline{2}$
Bengal States					2,675	1,070	1 +		·	2,675	-	1,070
Bihar and Orissa	***	•••			•	_,,,,,		-,			1	-,
States	47 '	975	-	928	16,689	18,694	1 -	2,005	_	16,642	_	17,719
Bombay States	1.849	1,518	+	331	1.553	1,853	-		+	296	-	335
Central India Agency.	15	503	-	488	498	1,033	1-		_	483	l _	530·
Central Provinces	'			1								
States	152	915	!	763	1,594	4,862	-	3,268	-	1,442	-	3,947
Hyderabad State	38,916	60,692	Í –	21,776	84,158	67,821	+	16,337		45,242	!	7,129
Kashmir State Madras States—	33	28	+	5	34	27	+		-	1	+	1
Travancore	8,293	10.446	1-	2,153	58,277	49.520	1	8,757	-	49,984	_	39,074
Cochin	10,124	9,643	+	481	26,388	30,488	1 -		1-	,	l –	20,845
Mysore State	66,855	92,732	_	25,477	269,675		4	,		202,820	l _	170,685
North-West Frontier				,		-00,221	; '	~ 40 0				_, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Province	•••	•••			•••	9	! -	- 9	į	•••	-	9
Punjab States	•••				•••	39	-	- 39			í -	39
Rajputana Agency . United Provinces	1,415	1, 491	¦-	76	203	290	-	- 87	+	1,212	+	1,201
States			1	•••		4	١ -	- 4	i	•••	1-	4
Burma Administered	[,						ı		1			
areas		•		•••	2,007		-	2,007	'-	2,007	1	
	<u> </u>		!_				\perp				1	

Note.—In this subsidiary table, Travancore and Cochin States are treated as outside the Madras Presidency.

In addition to the immigrants shown in the table, 14,257 persons (against 22,174 in 1911) born in the French and Portuguese Settlements in India were enumerated in the Presidency.

They have not been included in the table as the corresponding figures of emigration have not been received.

4.—Migration between the Province and other parts of India—continued.

'ii) British Territory.

Province.	Immigr	ants to Mad	ras.	Emigran	ts from M	adras.	Excess deficienc immigrat emigr	y(-) of ion over
			. -					
	1921.	1911. V	riation	1921.	1911.	Variation.	1921.	1911
- 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	`	9
Total	195,363 .	236,255 –	40,892	958,367	870,617	+ 87,750	- 763,00 4	- 634,362
British Territory	54,252	36,493 +	17,759	453,376	384,591	+ 68,785	- 399,124	- 348,098
Ajmer-Merwara Andamans and Nico-	445	120 +	325	391	218	+ 178	+ 54	- 98
bars	2	ინნ —	63	1,598	1,489		– 1.5 96	-1,424
Assam	51	201 _	15 3	54,527		+ 20,030	- 54.476	- 34.293
Balochistan	147	126 +	21	340		+ 206	- 193	- 8
Bengal	3,176	6,537 -	3,361	28,595		+ 15,425	- 25,419	- 6,633
Bihar and Orissa	16,8 32	426 +	16,406	19.232		+ 2,437	- 2,400	-16,369
Bombay	15,761	16.952 -	1,191	44,033	33,629	+ 10,404	-28,272	-16,677
Burma	1,895	1.991 . —	96	270,939	247 .3 6 0	+ 23,579	- 269,044	- 245,369
Central Provinces	30 OF C	C 001	1.005	4.003	- 0	45-		
and Berar	12,376	6,281 +	6,095	4,903	5,357		+ 7,473	+ 924
Coorg	345	737 —	$\frac{392}{216}$	22,509 553	28.581	- 6,072 + 553	- 22,164 - 337	- 2 7 ,8 4 4
Delhi	216	+	210	96.0	•••	+ 000	- 557	••
North-West Frontier	146	79 +	67	1.959	63	+ 1.896	- 1,813	+ :6
Province Punjab	621	574 <u> </u>	253	1,583	1,044	+ 532	- 962	- 1 7 0
Punjab United Provinces of	··- ·		250	1,000	1,011	7 000	- 002	- 170
Agra and Oudh	2,239	2,101 +	138	2,214	2,254	- 40	+ 25	- 153
States and Agencies.	141,111	199,762 –	58,651	504,991	486,026	+ 18,965	363,880	- 286,264
					• •			•
Assam State	•	•	•••		10	- 10		- 10
Baluchistan State .			100		1	- l		- 1
Baroda State	130	318 -	188	264	228	+ 36		+ 90
Bengal States	•••		••	2,675	1.070	+ 1,605	- 2,675	-1,070
Bihar and Orissa	47	975 -	- 928	16 690	18,694	9.005	10.019	1 = 210
States .		1,518 +		16,689 1 5 53	1,853	- 2,005 - 300		- 17,719
Bombay States . Central India	1,846	1,010	.,_0	T 99.9	1,000	_ 500	+ 293	- 335
	15	503 -	488	498	1 093	- 535	- 183	_ 530
Agency Central Provinces	10	000 -	-z· n /	300	2 176.0	_ 550	- 100	,,,,,
States	150	915 -	- 765	1.594	4,862	- 3,268	- 1.444	_ 3 947
Hyderabad State	38,737	0- 410	- 21,675	84,152	67.821	+ 16,331		
Kashmir State	33		∟ ´ 5	34	27	+ 7		
Madras States	0.030	10.437	0.100	En (11)	415 733			
Travancore	8,219		2,198	58,080	49,511	+ 8,569		
Cochin	10,103	9.641	+ 4 62	26,380	30,485	- 4,10	5 - 16,277	- 20,8 44
Other Madras States	13,839	21.048	- 7,209	10 41,211	46,734	- 5,523	3 - 27,372	05.000
	66,577	92,503	- 25,926	269,651	263,362			7 70 050
Mysore State North-West Frontier	00,077	.,2,000	- 20,820	200,001	200,002	+ 0,20	- 203,074	- 170,859
Province (Agencies								
and Tribal areas).					Ą	_	9 1	<u> </u>
Punjab States		•••			39			_ 89
Rajputana Agency	1,415	1,484	- 69	203	283			
United Provinces	-,	, ,					, ,,,,,,,	. 1,201
States	•••		••		4		4	- 4
Burma Adminis-								_
tered areas		• • •	••	2,007		+ 2,00	7 - 2,00	7

Note.—This part refers to migration between Madras, British Territory, and other parts of India, including the Madras States of Pudukköttai. Banganapalle and Sandur.

4.—Migration between the Province and other parts of India—concluded.

(iii) Madras States.

			111) Maar 	as States.				
Province	Immigrant	s to Madr	as States.	Emigrants i	from Madras	States.	Excess (deficiency immigrat emigra	(-) of ion over
- :	1921.	1911.	Variation.	1921.	1911. V	ariation.	1921.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	41,999	47,697	- 5 ,69 8	14,151	21,888	- 7,7 3 7 ;	+ 27,848	+ 25,809
British Territory	41,442	47,148	- 5,706	13,916	21,814	- 7,898	+ 27,526	+ 25,334
Ajmer-Merwara		•••			6	- 6	•••	- 6
Andamans and Nicobars		•••	•••	2	••	+ 2	- 2	•••
Assam	•••	•••		9	12	_ 3	- 9	- 12
Bengal	5	10	- 5	***	1	- 1	+ 5	+ 9
Bihar and Orissa .	•••	***		, 6	•••	+ 6	- 6	. •••
Bombay	196	3 5 2	- 156	6 .	2	+ 4	+ 190	+ 350
Burma	20	30	- 10	54	704	- 650	_ 34	- 671
Central Provinces and Berar	1	10	_ 9		1	- 1	+ 1	. + 9
Coorg		4	4	•••	2	- 2	•••	+ 2
Madras	41,211	46,734	- 5,523	13.839	21,048	- 7,209	+ 27,372	+ 25,6 8 6
North-West Frontier Province		3	_ 8			•••	•••	+ 3
Punjab	4	1	+ {	3 · ·	6	- 6	+ 4	- 5
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	5	4	+ 1	ı	32	- 32	+ 5	- 28
States and Agencies.	<i>55</i> 7	549		g 235	74	+ 161	+ 322	+ 475
Baroda State	•••	2		2	•••	•••	•••	+ 2
Bombay States	3	•••	+ ;	3	•••	•••	, + 3	***
Central Provinces States	2	•••	+	2 	•••	•••	+ 2	1
Hyderabad State	179	280	- 10	1 6	•••	+ 6	+ 173	+ 280
Madras States-								
Travancore	74	29	+ 4	5 197	9		. – 123	
Cochin	21		2 + 1	9 S	3	+ 5		_ 1
Mysore State	278	229		9 24	55		+ 254	+ 174
Rajputana Agency		7	7 ' -	7	7	- 7	•••	1

Note — This part refers to migration between the Madras States of Pudukkottai, Banganapalle and Sandur and other parts of India, including Madras, British Territory.

CHAPTER IV.—RELIGION.

THE religious distribution of the people of the Madras Presidency is shown Reference to in Imperial Table VI. On the title page of the table is given a summary of the statistics returns regarding the sects of Muhammadans; and the information collected regarding the sects of Christians is presented in Imperial Table XV. The salient features of the religious statistics are set out in four subsidiary tables at the end of this chapter which show (1) the general distribution of the population by religion, (2) the distribution by districts of the main religions, (3) the number and variation of the Christian population, and (4) the religion of the urban and rural population. The distribution of Hindus, Musalmans and Christians over the districts of the Presidency is illustrated graphically in the maps at the beginning of the report.

2. The enumerators were instructed to record the main religion returned by each Hinduism person enumerated and also, in the case of Muhammadans and Christians only, the sect. In India information regarding the religious beliefs of the people is collected at every census because differences of religion still connote social and political differences, and for administrative purposes it is necessary to know the strength and distribution of the various religions in the country. In India, again, no one regards the question about his religion as unnecessary or inquisitorial. But in spite of this it must be admitted that the statistics collected are not satisfactory. The chief hindrance to the obtaining of accurate returns is the fact that the terms used to classify the religions are unfamiliar to the people of the country, and do not really suggest what is meant in common parlance by religion. The worst instances are the terms "Hindu" and "Animist." No Indian is familiar with the term "Hindu" as applied to his religion. If asked what his religion is, he usually replies with the name of the sect (e.g., Saivite), to which he belongs. Many attempts have been made to define the term "Hindu," but none has been successful, and only within the last few months a select committee of the Legislative Assembly has given up the attempt to find an adequate definition. the word "Hindu" implies not only certain religious beliefs but also a certain nationality and almost necessarily a certain social organization. In 1881 it was stated in the Madras Census Report that the term "Hinduism includes all those who recognize caste and who are governed by one of the systems of Hindu Law.' In other words it includes practically every Indian who owns no allegiance to any other definite creed. A term so elastic naturally cannot imply any definite creed or system of morality; and in fact it is the custom of his caste rather than his religion which determines the moral standard of the ordinary Hindu. question what it is which all those who are labelled "Hindu" have in common and which those who are not Hindus are without, admits of no easy or complete answer. The religion of the great majority of those who are classed as Hindus implies a recognition, more or less perfunctory, of the great orthodox deities, the incarnations of Vishnu or Siva, their wives or their offspring; but in South India, at any rate, these Gods are in the main recognized only at times of festival or on occasion of special observances. More intimate devotion is paid to the local Amman or Grāmadēvata in whose power it rests to bestow prosperity or the reverse on the individuals who shelter beneath their sway. There are also many malevolent powers always on the lookout for opportunities to cause harm or suffering and these it is always advisable to appease with timely propitiation. Thus the religious exercises of the "Hindu" may be described as a series of ceremonies undertaken in order to avert harm from, or to secure benefits for,

himself and his belongings. The speculations of the philosophers, Sankara, Ramanuja and Madhwa, no doubt afford intellectual diversion for the learned; but they are purely metaphysical exercises, and of the religion which inspires and moulds men's conduct, these metaphysics form little or no part.

Animism

3. Within the all-embracing sphere of Hinduism are found rites and ceremonies, superstitions and beliefs, characteristic of every stage of civilization. Hinduism tends to absorb every saint or deity with whom it comes in contact; it finds a place for the God in its pantheon, and room for the worshippers in its temple courts. It is only by these absorptions that Hinduism can expand; for Hinduism is a birth-right which cannot be acquired; just as a man cannot become a Brahman unless he be born one, so it is claimed that no person born in another religion can become a Hindu. That this process of absorption is not inactive, the census statistics bear witness when they show an increase in the number of Hindus and a fall in the number of Animists. And this leads to comment on the difficulty of distinguishing between the Hindu and the Animist. We have seen that the term "Hindu" does not admit of definition. The term "Animist" does represent a certain form of religious belief and is capable of definition, but the ordinary enumerator is unable either to understand the distinction between the two or to apply intelligently a definition of Animist; nor can this be wondered at, for the orthodox rites of Hindu worship contain much that is definitely Animistic in origin. Accordingly after the practice of 1901 and 1911, enumerators were instructed, when taking the census of jungle tribes, if they found people who said they were not Hindus or who could not understand references to the orthodox Hindu deities, to record for such people under the head "Religion" the name of their tribe. In the tabulation offices all persons whose religion was described in this way were treated as Animists. In Appendix V there is a statement which shows the strength of each tribe and the numbers

Tribe.			Percentage returned as Animists in								
			1921.	1911.	1901.						
Khond	•••		82.7	75.1	95.9						
Savara	•••		5 9· 0	70.0	86.7						
Yānādi			468	64.7	11.9						
Porojā.			688	24.1	28.8						
Gad ibā			47.4	6.0	47.6						
Koyā	•••	•••	12.0	3 3·6	16.8						

whose religion was entered in this way, and compares this proportion of the tribal strength with the number so returned in 1901 and 1911. It is evident from the extract from this table given in the margin that whether a man is returned as a Hindu or an Animist depends less upon his religious

beliefs and observances than upon the enumerators' whims.

Summary of the statistics

4. Having thus made it clear that the line dividing the Hindu from the

Number per 1,000 of the total population.

					1921	1911.
Hindu	***		•••		887	889
Musalman				•••	67	6 6
Christian	•••	•••			32	29
Animistic		•••	•••	•••	13	15
Others					1	1

Animist is not capable of strict definition and that it varies from one census to another, we may now proceed to consider the actual statistics returned. The figures in the margin show that there has been very little change in the relative strength of the main religions.

What little movement can be noticed is from Hinduism and Animism to Muhammadanism and Christianity. But the movement is so small that in the distribution of a hundred persons no variation is perceptible between 1911 and 1921. It is still true as it was in 1911 that of every hundred persons in Madras 89 are Hindus, 7 are Muhammadans, 3 are Christians and 1 is an Animist. Yet during the decade, while the population as a whole has risen by 2.2 per cent, Hindus have increased by 1.9 per cent, Muhammadans by 3.7 per cent and Christians by 14.2 per cent. On the other hand, Animists have decreased by 9.4 per cent and the others by 3.7 per cent. In view, however, of the impossibility of distinguishing accurately between Hindus and Animists a better comparison may perhaps be obtained by combining the figures for these two religions. This is the less objectionable in that there is on the one hand little to distinguish the religion of the uneducated Hindu from that of an Animist, and on

the other hand there is little to distinguish the Hindu from the Animistic member of the same tribe. The figures are as follows:—

				Var	iation	
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.	1
Hindu and Animist	 38,520,589	37,868,500	35, 078, 41 1	1.7	8.0	
Increase in population	 ***			$2 \cdot 2$	7.2	

Thus while between 1901 and 1911 Hindus and Animists together increased at a greater rate than the population as a whole, in this decade they have lost

North Arcot.

Salem. Coimbatore.

South Arcot.

Tanjore. Trichinopoly.

Madura.

Vizagapatam. Godavari.

Anantapur.

Chingleput. Chittoor.

Kistna.

5. In the fourteen districts noted in the margin and in the State of Pudukköttai Distribution

90 per cent and more of the popula- by districts tion are Hindus. If Animists also be added to Hindus, the Agency division

must be added to these districts. Apart from Anjengo, where Christians predominate, Malabar is the only district in

which the Hindus and Animists number less than 70 per cent of the population. Hindus have gained ground at the expense of Animists in the Agency and in the districts of Ganjam and Nellore; in the East Coast Central division (chiefly in the districts of Madras, North Arcot and Salem) they have gained at the expense of Muhammadans and they have also gained from Muhammadans in the district of Rāmnād. Elsewhere they have lost to Muhammadans and to Christians.

6. From the tolerant theology of Hinduism we pass to the uncompromising Muhamcreed of Islam. Yet even here the "pure doctrine of the word" has in some madanism measure caught infection from the surrounding Hindus. Witness the curious sect of Dūdēkulas whose religious exercises are derived both from Hindu and Muhammadan exemplars and the famous shrine at Nagore which attracts Hindus as well as Muhammadans to its annual festival.

The Muhammadan population of the Presidency has increased during the decade by 3.7 per cent; but in the East Coast North and West Coast divisions the increase is considerably larger, being 6.3 and 5.7 per cent. In the East Coast North division the increase occurred principally in the districts of Guntur and Nellore and chiefly in the Sheik tribe. The West Coast is the home of the Māppillas whose population has increased during the past decade by 6 per cent. It is only reasonable to conjecture that this increase, which is more than double that of the total population of the locality, is due to conversion, especially when we find that the Cheruman population, which provides most of the Mappilla recruits, has fallen during the decade by 7,000 or 2 per cent.

It is only in Malabar, South Kanara, the Deccan districts, and Madras that the Musalmans number 10 per cent of the population. They are fewest in the district of Ganjam and in the Agency where they form less than one per cent of the inhabitants.

7. At this census for the first time since 1881 sects of Muhammadans were Muhammadan recorded with the following result:-

Sect.	1921,	Per cent.	1881.	Per cent.
Sunni	2,681,945	93.60	1,758,376	90.94
Shiah	54,114	1.89	44,378	2.29
Others	2,394	0.08	1,102	0.06
Sect not returned	126,832	4.43	129,715	6.71
	2,865,285	100.00	1,933,571	100.00

Thus whereas in 1881 of every 100 Muhammadans, 91 were Sunnis, 2 were Shiahs and 7 had not returned their sect, at this census we have 94 Sunnis, 2 Shiahs, and 4 who have returned no sect.

An examination of the records of a few districts in which a considerable number of Shiahs were returned shows that the majority of those who profess to be Shiahs are Sheiks by tribe, though it is remarkable that in Tanjore district the majority of Shiahs are Labbais, while in Malabar practically all persons who claim to belong to the Shiah sect are either Mappillas or Labbais.

Christians

8. Since 1911 the Christians of Madras have increased by 172,157 or 14.2

			Increase.				
Divisions.			Actual.	Per cent			
Agency			4,338	327			
East Coast North		•••	85,497	3 6·6			
Deccan			15.119	2 0· 6			
East Coast Central			15,917	7.5			
East Coast South			36,3 34	$7\cdot 2$			
West Coast	•••		14,952	8.8			

per cent. The figures for the various natural divisions are noted in the The largest increase both margin. actually and proportionately has been in the East Coast North division. Every district except Ganjām has contributed to this increase, of which the chief details are as follows:-

						Inc	rease.
District.						Actual.	Per cent.
Kistna		•••	•••	•••	•••	41,224	82.7
Guntūr	•••	•••				2 9, 80 3	$24 \cdot 1$
Nellore	•••		•••	•••	•••	8,198	18.5
Gōdāvari			•••	• • •	•••	5, 997	72·8

Next in point of numbers comes the East Coast South division, where the actual increase is considerably greater than in the Agency and the Deccan which have larger proportionate increases. The only Deccan district in which there has been an increase comparable with that of the Northern Circars is Kurnool, where the number of Christians has increased by 11,588 or 27.5 per cent.

The district containing the largest Christian population is Tinnevelly, and here there has been an increase of 16,461 or 9.4 per cent. Of the other Southern districts, Trichinopoly, Madura and Rāmnād show increases ranging between 4,800 and 8,100; Coimbatore has an increase of nearly 9,000 or 44.8 per cent; and in South Kanara the numbers have risen by 10,000 or 10.8 per cent.

Distribution of Christian population

Natural divis	ion.		1921.	1911.	1901.
Agency			13	11	5
East Coast North	•		231	193	171
Deccan			64	61	58
East Coast Central			165	175	188
			393	419	433
West Coast	•••	•••	134	141	145
East Coast South	•••	•••	393	419	43

9. From the statement in the margin, which shows the distribution among the natural divisions of 1,000 Christians in each of the years 1901, 1911 and 1921, it will be seen that the East Coast North division which, in 1901, had 17 less Christians than the East Coast Central division, now has 66 more, and is rapidly pulling down the lead

long held by the East Coast South division.

Christian denomina-

10. As mentioned already, the distribution of the principal Christian denominations is set out in Imperial Table XV. It is disappointing that such a large number have failed to return their sect; for this table is of little practical use except to missionaries and other religious workers who may wish to use its figures either to check their own returns or as a basis for constructive propaganda; and in either case incomplete figures are of little or no value. Probably the most interesting feature of the table is the fact that now for the first time the South India United Church appears as a distinct denomination. As was mentioned in the report of 1911, this body is composed of the adherents of the London Mission, the American Madura Mission, the American Arcot Mission and the United Free Church of Scotland Mission. According to the census tables its numbers are just over 63,000; but the authorities of the Church claim that their adherents in Madras number more than 100,000. The Church is organized in eight areas each under the control of a Church Council. Of these areas, Jaffna, Travancore and part of the Kanarese jurisdiction lie outside the scope of this report. The information furnished by the authorities of the Church gives the number of Christians in each Council area as shown below:-

Church Council.			Distr	Population according to census.	Populatio according to Church statistics			
Madura	{	Madura Rāmnād				. !	7,767 6,923	25,098
North Tamil	{	Salem Coimbatore		•••	•••		431 2,125	12,857
	ļ	Madras Chingleput			•••		1,128 2,382	្យ
Madras		North Arcot	•••	•	•••		3,944	20 = 24
Madras	\	South Arcot Chittoor	•••				2,191 3,315	29,734
	į	Vizagapatanı Gödävari		•••	•••	•••	18 95	} '
Kanarese	(Bellary Kurnool		•• ··			404 4,434	1,604
Telugu	∤	Cuddapah Anantapur				•• 1	15,223 1,570	29,396
Malabar		Malabar		•••	•••		6,938	7,085
						ĺ	58,888	105,774

It is difficult to account for the discrepancies in the areas of the Madura and North Tamil Councils. Possibly some of these Christians have returned themselves as belonging to some other denomination. Rāmnād district shows a remarkable increase under Anglicans and Lutherans and it is possible that some of these should have been returned as members of the South India United Church. If the figures given by the Church for their adherents in Coimbatore and Salem are correct, the Christians in these districts must have been returned both at this census and in 1911 under some other head. The South India United Church claims nearly 13,000 Christians in these two districts. In 1911 there were 35,000 Christians in these districts of whom 29,500 were Roman Catholics. At this census we have 43,700 Christians in the two districts of whom 36,000 are Roman Catholics. No satisfactory explanation for these discrepancies has been suggested.

Negotiations are at present in train for a further union between the South India United Church and the Anglican Church and it may be that, at the time the next census report comes to be written, still further steps may have been taken towards the union of all Protestant Christians in Southern India.

11. Passing on to the other denominations in order of numerical superiority, we find that the Roman Catholic Church has increased during the decade by 71,239 persons or 10 per cent. The chief increase is in the Tinnevelly district where the numbers have gone up by 20 per cent. In Madura and South Kanara the numbers have risen by 15 per cent and 12 per cent. In South Arcot the numbers have decreased by 5 per cent and they have also gone down in Ganjam, Kurnool and Bellary. Apparently this decrease in population simply reflects the general decrease in the population of these districts.

12. Anglicans have increased by 15,313 or 9 per cent. The main increases Anglicans are in Kistna (62 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent), Kurnool (14 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent), and Rāmnād (29 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent). The great stronghold of the Anglican Communion is the district of Tinnevelly and here it is remarkable that their numbers have gone down by I per cent as compared with the returns of 1911. A closer examination of the figures, however, suggests that there is something peculiar in the female population returned in 1911, for whereas the two sexes show a steady growth from 1891 to 1901, in which years they were in approximately the same proportion as they are at the census of 1921, in 1911 there was an abrupt increase in the number of females, the numbers returned being 39,068 males to 45,822 females. At this census the sex proportions revert more or less to what they were in 1891 and

Roman Catholics

It has been impossible to discover any reason for the abnormal increase in the Anglican female population in 1911. Nor has local inquiry elicited any circumstance which may have caused it.

Baptists

13. Baptists show a considerable increase in the Ceded districts and in Kurnool particularly. The main increases are in the districts of Kistna (57.2 per cent), Nellore (16.6 per cent), Guntur (10.2 per cent) and Kurnool (26.1 per cent). The number of Baptists in Godavari has increased by 2,000 or 50 per cent.

Lutherans

14. Guntūr and Kistna again are responsible for a large increase in the number of Lutherans. In Kistna their numbers have risen by more than 100 per cent to just over 20,000 and in Guntur they have risen from 44,000 to **64,**000.

Methodists

15. The number of Methodists has risen by 42 per cent; the chief increases are in the districts of the Nilgiris, Tinnevelly, Chingleput and Coimbatore.

Salvation Агшу

16. The number of adherents of the Salvation Army has increased by 50 The chief scenes of activity are the districts of Kistna, Guntur and Nellore, in each of which there has been a substantial increase. The special work on which the Salvation Army concentrates is the management of criminal settlements, where predatory tribes are kept under more or less close restraint and are taught and exercised in the means of earning an honest livelihood.

Congregationalists and Presbyterians

17. The returns under Congregationalists and Presbyterians can hardly be compared with those of previous censuses, for the majority of the Christians who were formerly returned under one of these heads have at this census been returned as members of the South India United Church.

Protestants anspecified

18. The number of persons returned as Protestants without any further indication of sect shows a fall of nearly 14 per cent. Of the 9,500 people returned under this head more than half are in the district of South Kanara. where the Kanarese Evangelical Mission expressly repudiates adherence to any recognized sect.

Minor Protestant denominations

19. There is also a fall in the numbers returned under the head Minor Protestant denominations. The bodies grouped under this head are specified on the title page of Imperial Table XV. The chief of them are Adventists and various missions conducted under the auspices of Plymouth Brethren. All these bodies have returned numbers largely in excess of those returned in 1911.

Syrian Christians

20. The number of Syrian Christians is slightly in excess of the number returned in 1911. As on that occasion the great majority of them are found in Malabar with a few in South Kanara and Madras. The details of their sects are entered on the title page of the table and call for no special remarks.

Jains

- 21. The number of Jains has fallen by 1,512 during the past decade. Of the Jains in the Madras Presidency the majority are permanent residents engaged in cultivation, but in almost every district there is a certain number of Mārwāri merchants and business men who travel up and down the country in pursuit of their business. A rough estimate of the number of Jains who are permanent residents in Madras gives the following result:-

				1921.	1911.		iffer- nce.
Chingleput				553	371	+	182
North Arco		•••	•••	8,271	8,826	_	555
South Arco	t			4,558	4,947	_	389
Tanjore	•••	•••		532	595	_	63
South Kan	ara	•••		8,153	8,898		745
Malabar	•••			429	490	_	61
Bellary		•••		1,019	1,156	-	137
Anantapur	•••	•••	•••	196	436	_	240
		Total	•••	23,711	25,719	- :	2,008

(1) In the Carnatic, that is to say, Chingleput, North Arcot and the districts south of them, there are about 14,000 Jains; (2) in the districts of South Kanara and Malabar about 8,500; and (3) in the Ceded districts, chiefly Bellary and Anantapur, about 1,200. The figures in the margin suggest that it is the Jains who belong to Madras whose numbers are declining, and not those who come on business from other provinces.

22. Buddhists have nearly doubled during the decade, having increased Buddhists from 697 to 1,222. Most of them are found in Madras and in the districts of North Arcot and Chingleput. The Buddhists of Madras are mostly recent converts from the depressed classes or from fishermen. There is an association in Madras which professes "to promote the knowledge of Buddhism amongst the Indians with a view to secure adherents"; but apparently this association has succeeded only in securing about 500 adherents in the last ten years, so that the movement does not promise to lead to any great result.

23. Parsis, who in 1911 were just under 500, have now just passed that Parsis number. They are mostly found, as is natural, in the principal trade centres, Madras, the Nilgiris, Malabar and so forth. Unlike the Jain Mārwāri, the Parsi business man migrates permanently to Madras or wherever it may be, and makes a permanent home for himself and his family. He is not continually travelling about the country, but stays, as a rule, in one place and there conducts his

24. The Brahmo Samaj seems to be losing its ground in this Presidency Brahmo and unless its members have preferred, at this census, to return themselves as We have now only 171 Brahmos against 374 in 1911. Most of these " Hindu." persons are in Madras. The districts which they favour most next to Madras are South Kanara, Malabar and Ganjām.

25. At this census 51 people, of whom 44 are in South Kanara, have returned themselves as members of the "Arya Samaj." A branch of this society has recently been started in Madras and it is reported to be at work at various centres such as Mangalore, Madura and places in Chittoor and Anantapur districts. From the census statistics it appears that in the district of South Kanara only has the movement met with a favourable reception. Generally speaking it is evident that neither of these reformed Hindu societies has any effect on the religious life or thought of the masses of the Madras Presidency.

26. The number of Jews in Madras is only 45, of whom 34 are in the Jews Malabar district. They are more numerous in Travancore and Cochin, where they number 258 and 1,167. There is a curious sect in the Tinnevelly district near the great Christian centre of Nazareth which has broken away from the Anglican Church and formed a new sect styled variously Jews, Hindu Christians, or Jehovah Messianists. The sect was started in 1850 by an influential convert, who owing to some personal differences with the leading missionaries of the S.P.G. founded a new Church of his own. For some years the new sect flourished, but now it numbers only a few hundred people scattered over three or four villages. In their religious observances they differ little from the body which they left, but as they have adopted a few Jewish practices they claim a right to call themselves Jews. At the census, however, these people have all been returned as Christians.

27. At previous censuses it was the practice to include Freethinkers, Atheists, Others Theosophists and others who profess similar indefinite beliefs under the category On this occasion these people are shown under the head "Others," along with Confucians, Sikhs and members of the Arya Samaj. The exact numbers who profess each of these creeds will be found on the title page of Imperial Table VI.

1.—General distribution of population by religions.

	.			Pror	ortion	per 10,	000		Vari	ation p	er c	ent.		N	
	Religion or locality.	; !	Actual number			stion in		[ncr	·ease	+. D	ecre:	a,8+ —		varia	tion.
		1	in 1921.	19 21 .	1911.	1901.	1891	1911-1	921.	1901-1	911	1891-	1901.	1891-	1921.
				,							- 1				
	1		3	3	4	7	6	7		8	!	1	•	1	U
(PROVINCE	1	37,942,191	8,866	8,892	8,914	8,983	+	1.9	+	8·1	+	6.3	! !	17.2
.	Agency		1,026,939	6,862	6,772	6,216	6,575	-	2.7		8 8	_	2.3	+	22.4
Hindu.	East Coast North		10,084,579	9,279	9,347	9,386	9,511	+	2.5		3.0 3.2	+	7·2 3·9	+	20.3
.트 1	Decemi		3,163,722	- 1	8,721	8,781 9,436	8,903 9,468	 	4·9 3·0		78	++	86	. +	1·8 20·6
=	East Coast Central	٠,	11,316,331	9,433 8,972	9,429 8,982	9,011	9,023	+	2.9	+	80	+	5.3	+	17.0
	East Coast South	•	9,229,361 3,121,259	6,969	7,043	7,180	7.301	1 +	2.2	<u>.</u>	50	+	4.2	+	12.3
(West Coast	•••	17,121,200	0,000	1,010	1 - 1			i					!	
(PROVINCE		2,865,285	670	660	644	630	-	3.7	+ 1	11-1	+	96	+	26.2
ė	Agency		4,421	30	29	27	25	-	3.4		27 4	+	15.6	+	423
Мимариар.	East Coast North		342,797	315	308	298	2×7	+	6.3		12.9	+	12.7	+	35.6
- E	Deccan		411,158	1,121	1,060	1,022	980	+	17	+	7·6 9·5	++	9·8 10·5	+	20·2 22·6
Ť.	East Coast Central		430,110	359	365 510	359 499	354 499	+ +	13 0.9	+ ' +]	10.6	1 7	5.7	++	18.0
	East Coast South	• • •	513,733	499 2,597	2,538	2,4 1	2,327	1 +	5.7		12.7	i ;	10.1	1 +	31.2
	[West Coast		1 ,16 3,06 6	2,587	2,000	12,41	2,557	1 '	٠,						- -
	PROVINCE		1,380,672	323	289	269	244	+	14.2	, +	16 3	. +	18-1	+	5 7 ·0
å	Agency		17,603	118	85	36	\mathbf{s}	+	32 7	+ 1	76.0	+	336.5		,497·4
3hıistis.n₀	East Coast North		318,955	295	222	186	,		36. 6	1	31.1	+	37.3	+	146.1
. <u>i</u> i	Deccan		88,56×	241	192	165	112	i	20•6		21.4	+	54.8	1 +	126.7
ã	East Coast Central	'	227.939	: 190	182	180	163	+	7.5	+	8.8	+	20·2 8·0	+	40·5 30·1
0	East Coast South		542,508	528	507	489	477	+	7.2		12·5 13·1	+	15·3	1 +	41.8
	West Coast	٠.	185,09 9	413	393	372	343	+	8.8	T	10 1	: '	100	;	***
	PROVINCE		578,398	135	153	; 166	131	<u> </u>	9.4	-	0.5	1 +	35.7	† + 	18-9
ં	Agency	!	447,395	2,990	3,114	3,721	3,392	· –	79	. —	10		11.8	1 .	1.9
Animustic.	East Coast North		119,734	111	125		55	_	8.7	. +	4.8	+	163 ·0	+	151 5
Ē	Deccan		4,714	13	23		,		44.3		14.3		••	,	••
Ξ.	East Coast Central		6,225	5	10	11		·	47 5	+	3.9		••	1	••
-	East Coast South	•••			١.	12	1	••	76.4		70 4		••	1	
	West Coast	•	330	1	3	12	1	_	10+		/U #				•
	PROVINCE		25,493	6	6	7	8	· –	5 6	! -	1.6		•••	-	7.0
	Agency													:	•••
_	East Coast North	•••	541		1			+ 3	358 5	_	21.6		120.5		1,129.5
Jain	Deccan		1,262	3	4				25.2	-	10.5		2.8		31.3
	East Coast Central		14,545	12	1				40	+	2.8		3.0		1 6 7·7
	East Coast South		549	1					16.3	+	6·0		4 0 5·3		19.1
	West Coast		8,596	19	22	25	28	-	8.2	_	0 0	. –	9 6	, , –	101
	PROVINCE .	•••	2,116			į	. 4	+	26.5	+ :	119-6	+	50 6	3 4	- 36.9
	Agency								••		••		•••	.	
œ.	East Coast North		134					, –	10.6		5.7		22.4		34.6
)thera	Deccan		39			1		_	2:10		15.				► 56·0·
č	East Coast Central		1,537	1	! 1		. 1	+	62.3		204:		- 61°		+ 90·7 - 20·0
	East Coast South		80		1		٠.		35 5 18·9		217 : 101 :		- 51.	-	- 20·5
	West Coast	• • •	326	· . I	1	٠ ا]	_	19.8	+	101.0	-	- 01	-	
			•		1										

2.—Distribution by districts of the main religions.

	Number per 10,000 of the population who are															
District and natural division.		Hind	u.			Musa	lman.			Chri	stian.			Oth	ers.	
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891	1 921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	2	3	,	5	6	7	5	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Agency	6,862	6,772	6,216	6 ,575	30	29	27	25	118	85	36	8	2,990	3,114	3,721	3,392
East Coast North	9,279	9,347	9,386	9 ,511	315	306	298	287	29 5	222	186	147	111	125	130	55
Ganjām	9,690	9.675	9,589	9,651	28	29	35	34	11	13	14	15	271	283	362	300
Vizagapatam	9.872	9.869	9,630	9.876	88	100	108	108	25	23	20	16	15	8	242	
Godavari	9,742	9,771	9,787	9,793	158	169	175	182	97	57	37	24	3	3	1	1
Kistna	9,208	9,389	9,468	9.547	350	354	353	347	427	250	167	106	15	7	12	·
Guntûr	8,378	8.526	8.618	8.843	722	691	ศ54	620	848	729	679	536	52	54	49	1
Nellore	8,585	8,555	890,8	9,153	644	616	58 7	563	379	334	284	281	392	495	31	3
Deccan	8,622	8,721	8,781	8,903	1,121	1,060	1,022	980	241	1 9 2	165	112	16	27	32	5
Cuddapah	8,491	8.602	8,756	8,912	1,199	1.109	1.037	\$85	290	251	207	103	20	38		<u>}</u>
Kurnool	8,062	8,236	8.357	8.530	1.339	1.291	1.234	1.191	586	450	391	278	13	23	18	1
Banganapalle	7,729	7,752	7.947	7.985	2.082	2.047	1,932	1,999	189	200	92	16		1	29	i
Bellary	8.931	8.972		8,972	1.013	966	1.008	1 453	41	46	53	59	15	16	19	16
~ 1.°	8,138	8.047		8.326	1.841		1.805	1.640	21	53	33	34		7		1
Anantapur	9,042	9,099	9,098		889	831	783	738	52	38	30	21	17	32	 89	4
East Coast Central	9,433	9,429	9,436	9,468	359	365	359	354	190	182	180	163	18	24	25	15
Madras	8,117	8.019	8,062	7,936	1,009	1,141	1,126	1,176	838	806	804	879	36	34	8	9
Chingleput	9,543	9.547	9,566	9,612	224	225	229	227	218	216	202	158	15	12	3	3
Chittoor	9.396	9,417	9.468	9.548	511	478	452	429	54	37	33	23	39	68	47	l
North Arcot	9,207	9.186	9.194	9,243	576	601	591	580	175	167	163	124	42	46	52	53
Salem	9.703	9.696	9.673	9,673	223	228	236	230	73	76	60	95	1	1	ĩ	2
Coimbatore	9.665	9.694	9,677	9.725	207	204	202	192	128	92	90	81		10	31	2
South Arcot	9,412	9,410	9,419	9,453	289	284	273	268	279	285	283	253	20	21	25	26
East Coast South.	8,972	8,982	9,011	9,023	499	510	499	499	528	507	489	477	1	1	1	1
Tanjore	9.051	9,062	9,062	9,076	562	555	548	538	385	380	387	383	2	3	3	3
77 1.1.1	9.182	9.183	9,223	H.260	336	342	320	299	482	475	457	441				1 -
70	9,215	9,276	9,298	9,327	352	326	322	303	433	398	380	370			· ···	
	9,282	5,276 5,291	9,308	9,330	393	396	400	396	325	313	292	273	•••		•••	•••
		8 815	8,840	8,828	675	723	698	723	494	462	462			• • • •	•••	•••
Rāmnād Tinnevelly	8,831 8,414	8,429	8,514	8,506	574	589	577	587	1.012	982	909	449 907		••	···	
West Coast	6,969	7,043	7,180	7,301	2,597	2,538	2,411	2,327	413	393	372	343	21	26	<i>37</i>	29
Nilgiris	7.833	7,917	7,802	8,387	5 35	496	521	457	1.595	1,462	1,318	1,152	37	125	359	4
Malabar	6,582	6.660	6,807		3.241	3.162	3.015	2.907	176	176	173	168	i	2	5	3
A -	3.011	2.855	2.888	2.670	370	397	405	332	6.619	6.748	6.707	6.998	1		,	3
South Kanara	7,864	7.944	8,056	8,168	1.217	1,177	1,118	1.060	853	803	741	675	66	76	85	97
NOGUL Kanala	*,004	1,0 FE	3,000	, 5,200		*	1	-,000	1 000	1	1 4 2 2	1 010	00	10	00	97

3.—Christians—Number and variations.

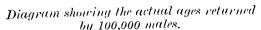
	t	tual number	of Christians	s in	Variation per cent.							
District and natural division.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911	-1921.	1901	-1 911.	1891	_1901.	189	1–1921
		-13	4	5	<u> </u>	b	1	7		8		9
	1 200 070	1,208,515	1,038,854	879,437	1	14 2	+	16·3	+	18 1	+	<i>57 0</i>
Province	1,380,672		1	,	!						1	
Agency	17,603	13,265	4,807	1,102	+	327	+	176 0	+	336 2		,497 4
East Coast North.	318,955	233,458	178,045	129,629	+	<i>36 6</i>	+	31 1	+	<i>37</i> ·3	+	146 1
Q 1=	1.969	2,367	2,426	2.292	_	168	_	2.4	+	5.8	_	14·1
0.02,	2050		4,191	3,014	+	13.5	l +	18.9	+	39.0	+	87.7
A street by the second	14,237		4.768	2,871	+	72.8	+	72.8	+	66 1	+	395.9
Gōdāvari	91,087		, ,	16,107	+	82.7	+	70.8] 	81.5	+	465.5
Kistna	159 510			70,470	· +	24.1	+	22 2	+	43 6	+	139.7
Creation	29.406			34,875	; ÷	185	+	22.2	+	39	+	50.5
Nellore					1		i				ì	
Deccan	88,568	73,449	60,480	39,069	+	20 6	+	21.4	+	<i>54</i> 8	+	126.7
Cuddapalı	25,739	22,408	18,196	9,103	. +	149	÷	23.1	+	99.9	· +	182.8
	53,656		34,052	22,735	+	275	+	$23 \ 5$	+	49.7	+	136.0
	201		297	57	_	116	' +	1643	1 +	421 1		1.117.5
Tours and an array	ີ່ ຂອດ		5,066	5,282	i _	212		11.5	_	41		33.1
Localda - ,	94		' - 1	39	: _	66.2	+	91.9	_	5.1	_	38.5
No and the second	4.002		2,832	1,853	+	35.4	+	28 4	+	52 9	+	165.7
				•							1	
East Coast Central	227,939	212,022	194,997	<i>162,24</i> 8	- +	75	: +	88	+	20 2	+	40 5
Madras	44,136	41,814	40,958	39,742	· +	5·6	. +	2.1	+	3.1	+	111
	32,531	30,377	26,466	18,982	+	74	+	148	+	39.4	+	71 4
	6,916	4,558	3,864	2,535	+	5l 7	: +	17.9	.+	52.3	+	1728
	26,010		28,569	20,403	1 +	9.7	+	149	+	400	i +	76·5
	1 15,375		17,719	16,597		0.6	١	12.7	1	68	1 -	7.4
D. W	. ae n∩c		17,758	14,504	+	448	+	10.1	+	22 4	+	95.2
	04.05		59,663	49,485		41		13 1	+	20 6	! +	30.7
33232							,					
East Coast South.	542,508	506,174	450,054	416,850	+	72	; +	125	+	8.0	+	30 1
Momiono	89,558	89,814	86,979	85,371	i -	0.3	+	33	+	1.9	. +	49
	01 797	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	77,576	71,273		5.6		120	+	2.3	+	5.9
	10 476		14.449	13,813		127		13.5	+	4.6	+	33.7
Pudukkottai	kz 301	. '	49,745	41,914		85	+	21.0	1 +	187	+	55 8
Madura	95 100		70,569	65,700		105	+	91	+	74	1 +	29 5
Rāmnād	100.250	•	150,736	138,779		94		167	+	86	1 +	38 6
Tinnevelly	182,500	170,700			1	•					1	
West Coast	185,099	170,147	150,471	130,539	, +	8.8	+	13 1	+	15·3	+	41.8
Nilgiris	20.178	3 17,343	14,875	11,649	+			166	+			73.2
Malabar	54,650		48,262	44,557	+	31	1 +	9.8	+	190	+	22.7
	9.01		3,231	3,074				164	+			27.5
Anjengo South Kanara	1010		84,103	71,259					+			49.2
couth Kanara	100,309	1 00,000	1 -, - 50	,,	, ,		, ,					

4.—Religion of urban and rural population.

	Number pe	r 10,000 of urba who are	n population	Number per 10,003 of rural population who are				
Natural division.	Ilindu	Christian.	g Jain.		6- Musalman.	Auimistic.	EI Others.	
Total	8,153 1,31.	509 14	8 3	8,967 5	579 · 296	152 6		
Agency	8,501 45	51 997		6,852		3,003		
East Coast North	8.846 79	307 52	3 1	9,332 , 2	259 292	117		
Deccan	6,886 2,878	217 4	20	8,834	07 244	14 1		
East Coast Central	8,357 1,150	469 2	14 8		232 145	6 12		
East Coast South	8,313 1,14	540	3	9,104	370 525	1		
West Coast	5,699 2,78	1,498	9 7	7.084 2,5	580 315	1 20		

CHAPTER V.—AGE.

THE statistics regarding the age distribution of the population of each district value of the and state are exhibited in Imperial Table VII; the age distribution of certain statistics castes is shown in Imperial Table XIV; and at the end of this chapter are ten subsidiary tables which bring out, by comparative and proportional figures, the salient features of the statistics. The enumerators were instructed to record on the enumeration schedule the number of years which each person had completed, and in the case of children less than a year old, they were instructed to write the word "infant." The instructions sound simple, but in practice they give rise to a great deal of difficulty. In no country in the world does the census bring in accurate returns of the age of the population. There are always influences at work which induce some persons to understate and others to overstate India is not free from these influences. But the principal cause of the inaccuracy of the age returns is pure and simple ignorance. majority of the population does not know when it was born or what its age is. Hence come the characteristics which have been noticed in the age returns of every Indian census, namely, a tendency to return the age as a round number, especially as a multiple of 10 or 5. The ages of a limited number of the population were tabulated by annual periods. The result of this tabulation is given in subsidiary table 1 and is also illustrated by the diagrams below which show most graphically how erratic the returns of age are. Besides ignorance there are various other factors which tend to vitiate the returns of age. There is a tendency to return unmarried girls as younger than they really are; there is a tendency amongst the middle-aged to understate their age; and there is a tendency in the case of very old people to exaggerate it. To eliminate the effects of these various influences is no easy task and requires an expert in the manipulation of the figures. The Government of India have, as usual, engaged the services of an actuary to examine and report upon the age statistics and in anticipation of his report it would be idle for a layman to attempt to go over his ground.



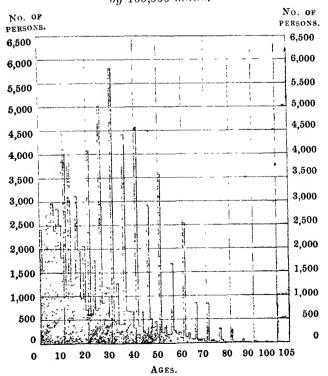
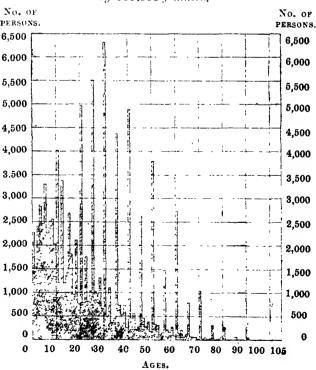


Diagram showing the actual ages returned by 100,000 females.



Comparison with previous census

2. Unsatisfactory and unreliable as the age returns are, it is claimed that they

		Number per 10,000 of each sex at age-period 0-5.								
		Male	Females.							
	-	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.					
Agency East Coast North		1,090		1,077	1,402 1,295					
Deccan		1,055	1,140	1,163	1,209					
East Coast Central East Coast South	".	1,253 1,255		1,221	1,417					
West Coast	. !	1,365	1,388	1,306	1,337					

are as good as those of previous censuses and that consequently a comparison of these age statistics with those obtained at previous censuses may be useful in indicating any important tendency in the distribution of the population. Subsidiary table 2 shows the age distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex in the Presidency and in each natural division. It will be observed that throughout the Presidency the proportion of children aged 0-5 has decreased. The decrease is most marked

in the Agency division, but the actual proportion of male children is lowest in the Deccan. There is no doubt that in this we find one of the effects of the influenza epidemic which, as has been shown in Chapter I, carried off a large number of persons at the reproductive ages, and so reduced the birth-rate and diminished the number of children in the last years of the decade. Except in the Agency and the West Coast divisions it appears from subsidiary table 3 that there has since 1891 been a steady decline of population at age-period 0-5. It was pointed out in the 1901 Report that the proportion of children in 1891 was abnormally high, owing to recovery in the previous decade from the famine of 1877-78. In 1901 the proportion went back to its natural level from which it fell very slightly in 1911. The marked fall in 1921 is, as has already been mentioned, one of the effects of influenza.

Loss of children among Animists

3. Subsidiary table 3 gives the age distribution by religion; and from this

	1		r per 10, at age-pe	000 of eac riod 0-5.	h sex		
		Mal	es.	Females.			
		1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.		
Hindu Musalman Christian Animst		1,208 1,356 1,320 1,117	1,319 1,461 1,442 1,403	1,228 1,328 1,353 1,243	1,330 1,428 1,417 1,483		

we see that the loss in the age-period 0-5, though common to all religions, has been much more serious in the case of Animists than among those who follow other religions; this coupled with the fact noticed in the previous paragraph that the loss at age-period 0-5 was most severe in the Agency is a further indication that the Agency suffered most severely in the influenza epidemic. An examination of the taluk age statistics shows that in the six taluks of

Bissamcuttak, Padwa, Udayagiri, Balligudā, Yellavaram, Rāyagāda and Gunupūr, the proportion of children at age 0-5 is very much below the normal.

4. The same feature appears in subsidiary tables 5 and 5-A which give the proportion of children under 10 to those of the reproductive ages 15 to 40. The proportion of children has fallen from 70 to 60 per cent in the Agency and from 72 to 63 per cent among Animists generally. The greatest fall in other divisions is 4 per cent in the East Coast North division, and in other religions the greatest fall is from 68 to 65 per cent among Hindus.

Age distribution in Agency and Deccan divisions 5. If this change in age distribution is really due to the influenza epidemic, it may be objected that it ought to be even more marked in the Deccan division than in the Agency, since the vital statistics show that influenza hit the Deccan worse than the Agency. To this the answer is that we have no vital statistics for the greater part of the Agency and can only judge of the degree of severity of the epidemic there by the results; if the results indicate that the Agency suffered as severely as the Deccan we are bound to accept that conclusion. Again it is only because the proportion of children in the Deccan was very low in 1911, that the fall in the proportion during the past decade is less noticeable than in the

The marginal table shows clearly that in 1911 the proportion of

		on per cent sons aged f children ow 10.		
		1	1921.	1911.
Presidency			65	68
Agency			60	70
East Coast North			67	71
Deccan	•••		61	63
East Coast Central			68	69
East Coast South			64	. 69
West Coast		'	ti-i	63

children in the Deccan was lower than it is now in any division except the Agency and the Deccan; while in 1921 the Agency is only I per cent lower than the Deccan. Another serious feature in these divisions is the fall in the proportion of married women aged 15-40 to the total number of women of all ages. In the Agency the proportion has fallen from 35 to 33 and in the Deccan it has gone down from 31 to 30.

6. From the following statement it is possible to follow through succeeding consuses the fortunes of persons placed in various age groups in 1891. The figures relate only to persons enumerated in British territory.

	 0-	-5.	10-	15.	20-	25.	30-	35.
Year.	 Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1921 1911 1901 1891	 2,547,664 2,716,605 2,521,995 2,591,549		2.605,202 2.488,739 2,449,697 1,895, 5 66	2,438,224 2,295,029 2,209,587 1,651,286	1,685,959 1,666,171 1,310,768 1,434,541			1,860,621 1,715,858 1,723,985 1,582,980

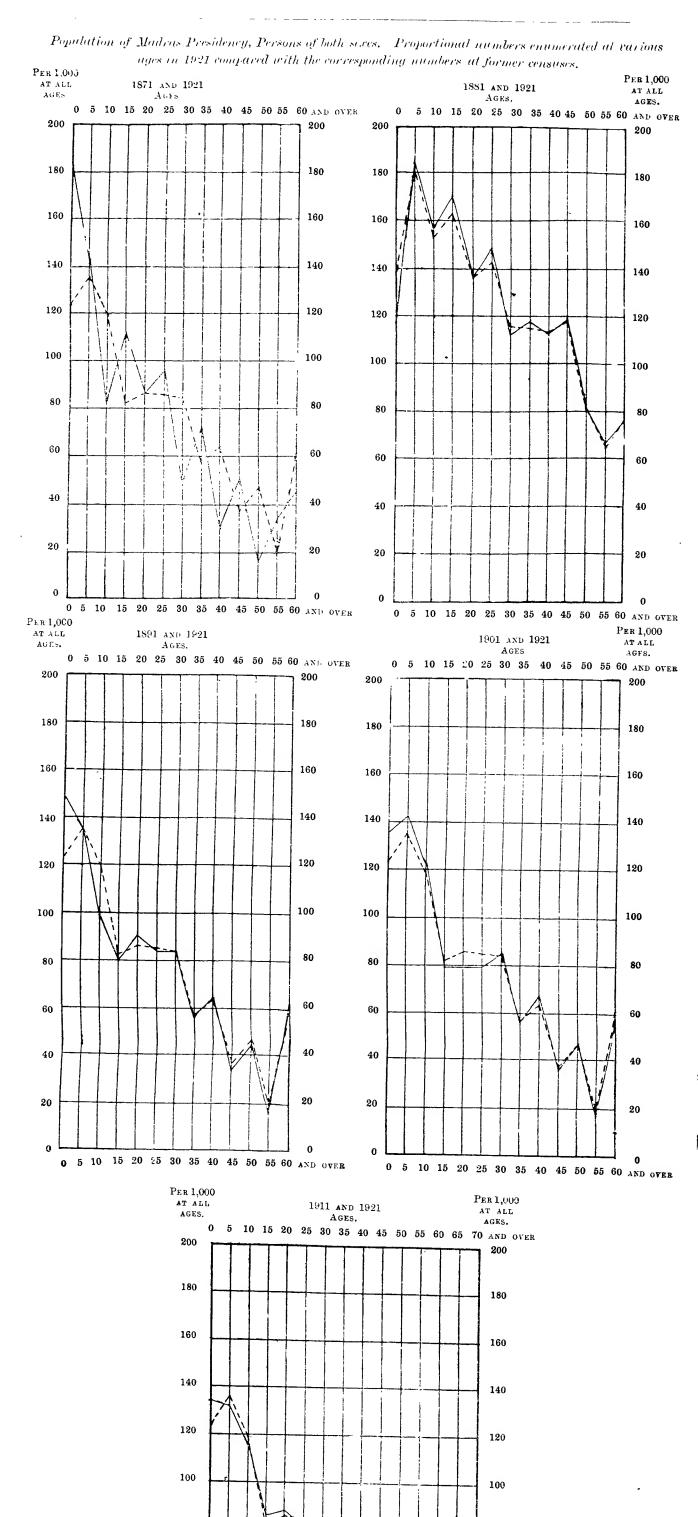
Persons aged 0-5 in 1891 had by 1901, when they appeared in group 10-15, lost about 141,000 males and 517,000 females; this greater loss of females at this age-period occurs at each successive census-though not in such a marked degree: between 1901 and 1911 the loss was 33,256 males and 356,219 females, and between 1911 and 1921 it was 111,403 males and 382,148 temales. The reason for the greater mortality of females at these ages is no doubt premature marriage and maternity. Now following up age group 10-15 of 1901 we find that between 1901 and 1911 when they were aged 20-25 they had lost 783,526 males and 216,265 females; similar variations occur in the population at these age-periods between 1911 and 1921; this greater loss of males in early manhood is due to emigration; the gain of females at these age-periods between 1891 and 1901 must have been due to misstatements of age. Following the first group on to 1921 when they were 30-35 we find that they have gained 38,616 males since 1911 and lost 132,701 females; and these figures again are typical of what is observed The return of males from the countries to which they had at each census. emigrated and the natural loss of women accounts for these variations.

7. The statement in the margin and the five diagrams on the next page com- variations in

Number per mille of total population enumerated at each age period. Age-period. 1921. 1911. 1901. 1891. 1881. 1871. 123 134 182 0-5 135 14.9 124 143 5-10 135132 142 136 132 122 79 119 115gg119 83 82 15 - 2086 80 112 86 83 89 54 85 25-30 85 82 79 46 84 30-35 85 57 64 55 67 35 40-45 64 63 35 45-50 36 33 30 ٠. 46 50~55 55-60 20 20 17 16 60-65 31 82 70 and over. 20 19

pare the present age distribution with tion since that in 1871 and at each subsequent 1871 census. Between the returns of 1871 and 1921 there is a most remarkable contrast-not only was the number of children in 1871 greatly in excess of the number now, or indeed of the number returned at any subsequent census; but even more remarkable are the fluctuations at subsequent age-periods; for at each age-period from 10-15 upwards if there is a rise in the 1871 curve there is a fall in that of 1921 and vice cersa. In the loss of children in 1881 we see a consequence of the great famine of 1877-78; and it is remarkable how

closely the curve of 1921 corresponds with that of 1881 especially in the earlier



 $5_1 \ 10 \ 15_{40}^{20} 20 \ 25 \ 30 \ 35 \ 40 \ 45_1 50 \ 55 \ 60 \ 65 \ 70 \ {\mbox{\scriptsize AND OVER}}.$

1921 --- PREVIOUS CENSUSES

age-periods below 20. It cannot merely be a coincidence that the curves of 1881 and 1921 show an almost identical age distribution in the earlier periods, and that in each year the population was just beginning to recover from a severe shock. 1891 we see the proportion of children rise again—while at other age-periods the distribution is not far different from that of 1921. Between 1901 and 1921 there is again a general resemblance, shortage in 1921 at age-periods 0-10 being balanced by an excess at ages 15-30. Between 1911 and 1921 there is more difference: the proportion of children at ages 0-5 has fallen and there is a slight excess at ages 5-15; there is a loss again at ages 15-25 balanced by an excess at ages 25-40. In the later age-periods the correspondence is almost exact.

8. In the industrial countries of Europe there is a marked difference in the age Contrast in and sex constitution of the population of urban and rural districts. The following age distribution of the population of urban and rural districts. The following table and the diagrams on the next page were drawn up to illustrate such differences lation of towns as are to be found in the result of the second differences. as are to be found in the constitution of the population of the towns and villages and villages of this Presidency. 5,000 persons in the Presidency population of both sexes are distributed by 10-year age-periods; we thus get a standard age distribution for the Presidency; and with this is compared the distribution by sex and age of 10,000 persons living (1) in the whole Presidency; (2) in Madras City; (3) in other cities; (4) in towns; and (5) in villages. The first point to notice is the difference in the age distribution of males and females in the Presidency population; the excess of females at ages 0-10 and 20-30 and the excess of males at 10-20. Then we see the great divergence of the Madras City population from the standard; the excess of males at all ages from 20 to 50; the great deficiency in children of both sexes; and the excess of females at ages 20-30. All this shows clearly that there is a great amount of immigration to the city of Madras by persons of both sexes at ages 20-30; and the same attraction is exercised by other towns and cities but to a smaller degree. The lower proportion of children in the cities and towns is partly due to the immigration of adults and partly to the greater incidence of infantile mortality in the urban population. The overwhelming proportion which the rural population of the Presidency bears to the total population is clearly marked by the almost exact resemblance between the age distribution of the population of the whole Presidency and that of the rural population.

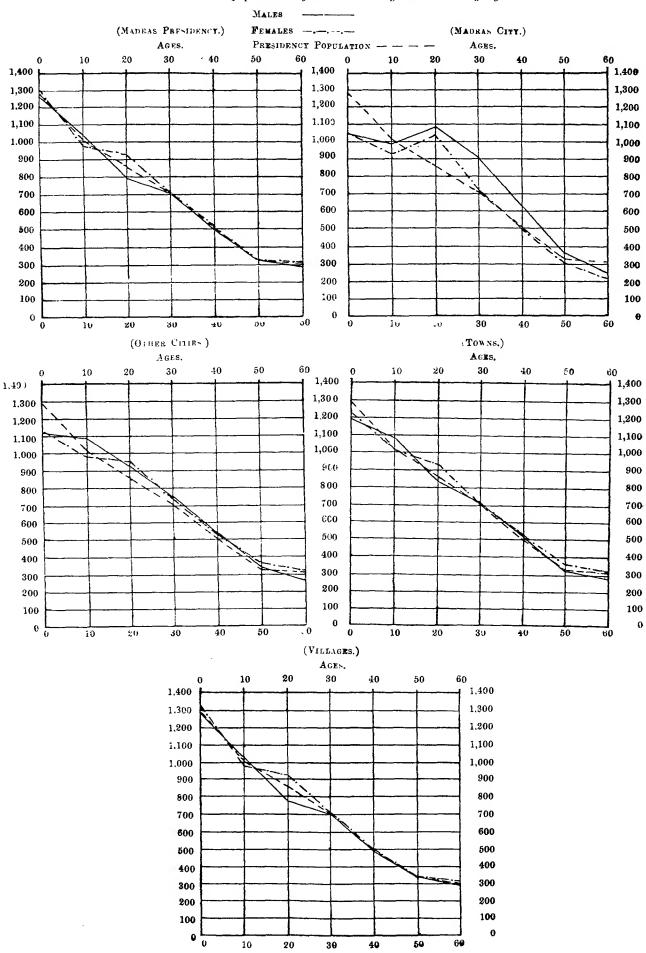
both		10.000 persons of different localities distributed according to sex and age.									
Age-period. Age-period. Age-period. Age-period.	ons of	Madras Presidency.		Madras City.		Other cities.		Towns.		Villages.	
	2. g	Males.	Females.	Мадев	Females.	Mnles.	Гетавек.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
0-10 10-20 20-30 30-40 40-50 50-60 60 and over	705 500 335	1,270 1,039 788 706 499 336 293	1,312 977 925 707 501 336 311	1,039 994 1,080 903 618 357 249	1,050 934 1,035 724 498 302 217	1,116 1,090 931 751 535 336 266	1,118 978 950 726 530 356 317	1.196 1,085 838 712 508 330 278	1,219 1,007 932 706 515 352 322	1,283 1,034 777 701 496 337 295	1,328 975 922 706 499 335 312

9. In the India Census Report of 1911 it was shown that the population of Proportion of

Number of persons per mille aged 15-50. tover. 50 and 0-15. Presidency 1921 494 129 382 493 125 Do 1911 1921 393 525 82 East Coast North 382 434 134 495 135 Deccan . . . East Coast Central 381 491 128 366 133 East Coast South West Coast 107

India conforms to the rule observed in population at various age-Europe that about half the population periods are between the ages of 15-50. The distribution of the population of Madras by this method remains practically the same as in 1911, as will be seen from the table in the margin. The proportional lack of old people in the Agency division is natural; primitive man is not long-lived. But the comparative lack of old people in the West Coast division is strange. The figures, however, show that in each of the natural

10,000 persons of different localities distributed by sex and age, compared with 5,000 persons of both sexes in the population of the Presidency distributed by age.



10

divisions the population is of the type classified by statisticians as progressive, with a much larger proportion of children than of old people.

10. As was noticed in 1911, the proportion of persons aged 15-50 tends to vary not only locally, but by religion: it is 530 among Animists, 495 among Hindus and 487 among Musalmans and Christians.

11. In the Madras Census Report for 1911 Mr. Molony published some inter-

Men.										
Year.		0–5,	5-15.	15-20.	20-45.	45 and over,				
	;			,	-	-				
1921		1,220	2,604	856	3,656	1,664				
1911		1,333	2,554	876	3,587	1,650				
1901		1,339	2.734	825	3,551	1,551				
1891]	1,482	2,475	828	3,731	1,484				

	women.										
Year,		0-5	5-10.	10–15.	15-35	35 and over.					
1921 1911 1901 1891		1,239 1,341 1,368 1,524	1,350 1,312 1,406 1,346	1,136 1,091 1,140 923	3,483 3,444 3,335 3,506	2,792 2,812 2,751 2,701					
						<u>-</u>					

Waman

esting figures showing the proportion of males and females at certain ageperiods which differ slightly from those adopted in the subsidiary tables. For males he chose the periods 0-5 (childhood), 5-15 (school), 15-20 (student or apprentice), 20-45 (householder), 45 and upwards (old age); and for females 0-5 (childhood), 5-10 (school) 10-15 (adolescent), 15-35 (married life), 35 and over (old age). These age-periods he chose as more suitable to conditions in South India than those in the sub-The marginal figures sidiary tables. show the distribution of 10,000 of each sex at each of these periods at the last four censuses.

12. The figures repeat the tale, told elsewhere, of the decline of the proportion

Males.

n	Infants.	Adole	scents.	House- holders.	Old people	
Period.	0–5.	5-15. 15-20. 20-45.		45 and over.		
1891-1901 1901-1911 1911-1921	$ \begin{array}{r rrrr} -143 \\ -6 \\ -113 \end{array} $	+259 -180 + 50	- 3 +51 -20	+ 36	+ 67 + 99 + 14	
1921 compared with 1891	-262	+129	+28	- 75	+ 180	

Period,	0-5.	5~10.	10-15.	15–35.	35 and over.
1891-1901 1901-1911 1911-1921	-156 - 27 -102	+60 -94 +38	+217 - 49 + 45	-171 +109 ÷ 39	+ 50 + 61 - 20
1921 compared with 1891	- 285	+ 4	+ 213	– 2 3	+91

of children of each sex; males have fallen by 113 and females by 102, as against a fall of only 6 and 27 in the decade 1901-1911. The variations in the proportion at each age-period from decade to decade are given in the mar-These figures show clearly how disastrous the past decade has been for the children of each sex. "Decade 1891–1901 showed then a bad position among householders and infants but great possibilities in its adolescent strength for a speedy repair of this state of things. The ensuing decade did in a large measure actualize these possibilities. It is possible that the characteristics of the first decade will reappear in the decade 1911-1921 inasmuch as the decade 1901-1911 shows a weakening in adolescents, which may more than counteract the improvement in the infant index that the improved adult position is likely to

effect." This forecast made in the census report of 1911 has in part come true; the position so far as concerns infants is bad; but householders have managed to hold their own; while the partial recovery of adolescent strength points hopefully to the future.

13. Subsidiary table 6 shows the variation in the population at each age- Variation in period at the last three censuses. It shows that taking the province as a whole different agethe main increase is at ages 10-15; this is certainly a more healthy position than periods was disclosed by the census of 1911 when the principal increase was at ages 60 and over.

The figures for the natural divisions in this table disclose some remarkable

	Variation per cent in population for period 1911-1921 at age-period.										
,	All ages. 0-10. 10-15. 15-40. 40-60.	60 and over									
Presidency Agency	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.6 \\ +74 \\ -2.8 \\ +82 \\ -04 \end{array} $									

variations. In the divisions which suffered worst from influenza we find a marked decrease at ages 0-10, and 40 and over. On the West Coast we find the main increase at age-period 60 and over, having seen in paragraph 9 above that the proportion of old persons is lower in this division than elsewhere,

Age distribu tion of certain eastes

14. Subsidiary tables 4 and 4-A show the age distribution of certain castes. They display several curious inconsistencies. As a rule the proportion of children is greater in what are generally considered the castes lowest in the social scale. Yet we find the second largest proportion of children aged 9-5 among Kanarese Brāhmans. It is only in the case of a few West Coast castes—Kanarese and Pattar Brāhmans, Tīyans and Holeyas—that the proportion of children is greater than in 1911. But it is difficult to understand why the proportion of male children should be so low among Nambūdri and Embrāndri Brāhmans as compared with females. Again the highest proportion of persons over 40 is as

			Males.		Females.		
			0-5	5-12	′()–5	5-12	
Nambûdri Embrandri	 	 	92 59	128 86	111 120	147 146	

might be expected in the Brāhman castes; and yet we find that Tamil and Telugu Brāhmans have a comparatively small proportion. It must of course be remem-

bered that these tables are based on Imperial Table XIV which shows the figures of the castes only for certain selected areas and not for the whole caste population of the Presidency.

15. The remaining subsidiary tables exhibit the birth and death rates and the number of deaths from certain diseases. These statistics have already been the subject of discussion in Chapter I which there is no occasion to repeat here.

1-A.—Age distribution of about 200,000 Hindus of each sex by annual periods.

Age.	Males.	Females	Age.		Male .	Females.	Age.	,	Males.	Femules.
. 1	2	3	1	-		3	ı		2	;
TOTAL	200,210	201,807		1						
0	4,689	4,445	36	•- '	1,437	1,362	72	'	8⊀	81
1	2,956	2,872	37		870	687	73	•••	43	26
2	4,711	4,614	38	•••	1,362	1,340	74		42	41
3	5,714	5,580	39 ,	··· .	4:17	390	75	-	497	470
4	5,368	5,133	40 .		10,391	11,183	76		131	52
5	6,151	6.116	41 .	•••	460	884	77		23	45
6	5,678	5.310	42 .		1.105	932	78		35	54
7	5,091	4,599	43	•••	436	370	79		12	80
8	6,256	6.118	41	;	514	. 461 :	80		S U()	807
9	3,659	3,732	4.5 .	'	5,352	4,522	81 .		11	10
10	9,263	8,761	4 6		957	947	82		12	31
11	1,878	2,367	47	•••	570	360	\3 .		7	7
12	8,170	6,715	48		919	7: 3	81		16	. 11
13	2,419	2,426	49	'	395	279	55		116	98
14	3,202	2,985	50		7,942	5,483	86 .		22	11
15	5,355	4,612	51		277	620	87 .		8	6
16	4,263	4,015	52		719	524	88		8	12
17	1,646	1,395	53		261	189	89	••	5	4
18	4,292	4,585	54 .		104	324	90	•-	04	132
19	1,336	1,270	55	·· ,	2,755	2.318	91		ti	2
20	5,579	11,239	56		5 6 9	501	92		3	1 4
21	1,077	1.196	57		277	; 216	93		2	3
22	3.053	3,151	5 8 .		i 17	125	94		:	1
23	1,156	1,298	59		183	136	95		1 9	11
24	1,786	2,177	60		5.856	6,158	96		6	4
25	9,291	10,820	61		152	336	97		2	2
¥6	1,946	2,010	64	•••	322	317	98		1	
27	1,595	1,366	6 3	•••	134	103	99	•••	4	1
28	2 709	2,541	64 .	•••	213	218	100		9	7
20	927	1,016	65	•••	1,366	1,240	101		1	
30	12,294	14,265	66	••	147	183	102		1	
31	. 652	741	67		103	91	103	•••		
3 2	2,058	1,785	68		167	149	104	•••		i
33	672	574	69		44	43	105		ļ	1
34	. 892	883	70		2,920	2,298	ł		i i	
35	7,723	7,586	71		60	70				

1-B.—Age distribution of about 50,000 Musalmans of each sex by annual periods.

Age.	– Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	: Females.	Age.	Males.	Females,
1	1 2	3	1	2	- 3	age.	Males.	remates.
Тотац		50,034				,	2	.\$
0		1,152	34	290	310	68	61	58
1		814	35		1,550	69	97	24
2	1,380	1,234	3 8		335	70	37 8	472
3	1,538	1,487	37		168	71	29	9
4	1.513	1,345	38		326	72	32	13
ō ,.	1,568	1,477	39	196	137	73	12	8
б	1,698	1,511	40	2,333	2,470	74	. 32	31
7 ,	1,335	1,205	41	171	141	75	109	153
8	1,739	1,757	42 ,	278	212	76	21	8
я	1,129	949	43	118	150	77	14	4
10	2,179	2,165	44	182	143	78	21	26
11	656	531	4 5	1,030	926	79	3	13
12	2,266	1,808	4 6	211	159	80	164	228
13	676	507	47	101	86	81	12	i ii
14	i,030	850	1 8	253	183	82	5	22
15	955	967	49	139	83	83	1	4
;6	1,223	1,172	50	1,698	1,928	84	8	14
17	337	320	51	94	101	85	20	39
18	1,222	1,401	52	15 4	165	86	3	14.
19	314	353	53	76	93	87	1	•
20	2,016	2,860	54	170	90	88	2	9
21	285	267	55	510	425	89	2	1
22	722	929	56	149	94	90	15	27
23	335	334	57	57	51	91	1	1
24	507	707	58	121	81	92		. 1
25	1,972	2,460	59	41	54	93	7	
26	548	527	60	1,212	1,315	94	•••	.
27	289	401	ชน	77	59	95	4	1
28	654	739	62	73	62	96		
29	169	253	63	37	4 1	97	1	1
30.	2,781	3,173	64	72	51	98	•••	1
31	212	155	65	290	237	99	•••	
32	540	515	вв .	35	19	100		3
33	220	235	67	27	17	110	2 :	•••
	<u> </u>	!	<u></u>		. !			

2.—Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the province and each natural division.

-			19	921.	19	911.	19	901.	18	B91.
_	-		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Province-	·		₂	<u></u>		5	6	7	8	 -,
0-1	· ···	•••	260	259	285	284	294	297	33 0	338
1-2			152	153	173	177	158	161	171	178
2– 3			246	254	283	285	280	288	315	327
3-4			287	298	3 09	315	31 0	322	352	365
4-5			275	275	283	280	297	300	314	316
0-5		•••	1,220	1,239	1,333	1,341	1,339	1,368	1,482	1,524
5-10	•••		1,356	1,350	1,334	1,312	1,434	1,406	1,391	1,346
10-15			1,248	1,136	1.220	1,091	1,300	1.140	1,084	923
15-20			85 6	791	876	845	825	757	828	783
20-25	•••		783	. 937	817	947	711	863	820	973
25-30			816	887	792	836	755	824	821	865
30-35	•••		817	. 8 68	74 5	816	816	891	828	885
35-40	••	•••	616	527	59 0	533	599	520	592	50 5
40-45	•••	•••	624	646	643	656	670	675	670	661
45–5 0			388	342	410	355	376	320	365	30 5
50-55			465	482	454	468	465	480	427	460
5 5- 60			217	182	218	189	190	162	177	157
60-65	,		3 08	325	295	320)		!		
65-70		. 1	96	56	514	90 }	520	594	515	613
70 and ov			190	202	179	1 201				
Agency—	ean age	!	25.5	25.2	25.1	25.3	24.5	21.8	24.6	25.0
0-5	•••	İ	1,090	1.077	1,321	1,402	1,197	1,316	1.023	1,158
5-10	•••		1,497	1,455	1,584	1,560	1,539	1,532	1,261	1,254
10-15	•••		1,300	1,443	1,158	1,023	1,249	1,074	1,023	896
15-20			802	824	793	850	811	892	711	768
20-40	•••		3,428	3,464	3,278	3,469	3,293	3,514	2,613	2,759
40-60		•••	1,5 32	1,381	1,546	1,334	1,584	1,289	1,251	1,028
60 and ov	er		3 5 1	356	320	362	324	3 5 3	291	323
Not state				,	•	•••	•••	·	1,824	1,814
East Coas	ean age t North		24.3	23.5	•••	! !	•••		•••	
0-5	•••		1,167	1,178	1,300	1,295	1,318	1,356	1,391	1,456
5-10			1,401	1,376	1,414	1,371	1,445	1,393	1.459	1,396
10-15	•••		1,339	1,180	1,303	1,131	1,357	1,154	!,246	1,037
15–20	•••	••• !	861	795	841	806	817	754	820	771
20-40	•••	•••	2,887	3,124	2,850	3,017	2,829	3,057	2,892	3,088
40-60		•••	1,695	1,644	1,679	1,631	1,682	1,624	1,612	1,542
60 and ov		•••	650	703	613	689	552	662	578	708
Not state		•••					•••		2	4
M	an age	•••	25.3	24.3		١			•••	
				'		1		. 1		<u> </u>

2.—Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the province and each natural division—concluded.

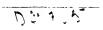
, .				21.	19	11.	19	001.	1891.			
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
	1		2	3	- +	. 5]	6 -		- s	<u> 9</u>		
Deccan—						!		1		1		
0-5	•••		1,055	1,163	1,140	1,209	1,148	1,254	1,380	1,508		
5-10	•••	•••	1,312	1,394	1,243	1,302	1,412	1,483	1,342	1,364		
10–15		•••	1,284	1,201	1,241	1,186	1,371	1,261	826	720		
15-20	•••	•••	768	679	824	784	705	604	720	662		
20-40	•••		3.256	3, 3 03	3, 036	3,135	2,932	3,08e	3,455	3,517		
40-60		•••	1,658	1,607	1,862	1,731	1,583	1,098	1,768	1,614		
60 and 6	over		667	653	654	653	549	620	506	616		
Not stat	:ed	•••		177		•••			3	4		
2	Mean age	,	26.1	25 4								
East Coa	st Centra	al—		1	I	1	1	1		;		
0-5			1,253	1,329	1,357	1.417	1,381	1,446	1,576	1,644		
5-10	•••		1,353	1,391	1,271	1,300	1.442	1,461	1,354	1,344		
10-15	•••		1,197	1,096	1,200	1,099	1,288	1,155	994	859		
1 5-2 0	•••		839	764	899	852	817	713	809	752		
20-40			3,050	3,211	2,914	3,085	2,815	3,051	3,107	3,281		
40-60	•••		1,704	1,639	1,782	1,678	1,728	1,621	1,656	1,556		
60 and	over	,	604	570	577	569	529	553	503	561		
Not sta	ted	•••				1		<u></u>	1	1		
:	Mean age		25.6	25.1		· !			_	 		
East Coa	st South			,		1						
0-5			1,256	1,221	1,393	1,345),415	1,863	1,519	1,471		
5-10			1,316	1,294	1,326	1,269	1,417	1,344	1,373	1,299		
10-15			1,175	1,056	1,135	989	1,188	1,020	1,044	865		
15-20			877	789	858	818	537	764	847	775		
20-40			2,998	3,233	2,909	3,141	2,860	3,105	2,968	3,191		
40-60			1,781	1,777	1,789	1,793	1,735	1,769	1,702	1,750		
60 and	ove r		597	630	590	645	548	635	545	647		
Not sta			1				1		2	2		
	Mean age		25.9	26.3		••				!		
West Co	_	•••	1	1				•••	•••	•••		
0-5			1,365	1,306	1 200	1 100	1 2 2 4	1.000	1,500	1.594		
5-10			1		1,388	1,337	1,348	1,322	1,528	1,524		
	•••	•••	1,339	1,238	1,319	1,227	1,412	1,320	1,371	1,268		
10-15	***	•••	1,284	1,166	1,277	1,156	1,381	1,243	1,228	1,002		
15-20	••	•••	940	934	1,018	1,036	964	965	952	973		
20-40	•••	•••	3,082	3,292	3,120	3,240	3,040	3,178	3,080	3,186		
40-60	•••	•••	1,554	1,538	1,478	1,500	1,461	1,469	1,438	1,432		
60 and		•••	436	526	400	504	394	503	401	523		
	itea	•••	•••	•••			•••	·••	2	2		
	Mean age	•••	24.1	26.2						•••		

3.—Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in each main religion.

		1		•	911.		901.	1891.			
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females		
		2	3		5	<u> </u>	7	8	9		
			!				•				
		1.208	1.0.00				_				
···	••	1,208	1,228 1,342	1,319	1,330	1.330	1,362	1,470	1,515		
	• •••	1,242		1,323	1,302	1,425	1,399	1,379	1,335		
	•••	857	1,130 779	1,216	1,085	1,293	1 132	1,672			
	•••	3,035	3,217	874	835	822	746	824	778		
	•••	1,711	1,676	2,944	3,132	2,884	3,097	3,062	3,230		
	•••	601	628	1,748 576	1,694 622	1,720	1,659	1,653	1,596 620		
	•••		020	970	022	5 26	605	519	20		
	***	25.6	25.7	25.3	25.5	24.6	2 4 ·9	21 24· 4	24.8		
				200	200	240	24.0	24 T	240		
	•••	1,356	1,328	1,461	1,428	1,463	1,428	1,592	1,576		
	•••	1,442	1,400	1.419	1,379	1,510	1,414	1,453	1,380		
	***	1,323	1,192	1,292	1,157	1,380	1,207	1,151	976		
		877	892	915	940	857	843	854	851		
	•••	2,964	3,203	2,900	3,087	2,809	3,059	2,972	3,167		
	•••	1,513	1,449	1,502	1,458	1,492	1,473	1,479	1,462		
	•••	525	536	511	551	489	54 6	497	586		
	•••	04.3		, , , 1	***		•••	2	2		
••	•••	24.1	24.2	23 7	24.0	23.2	23.7	23.3	23.9		
				i		i					
		1,320	1,353	1,442	1.4377	1 400	7 .04	1 501	1 501		
	•••	1,376	1,400	1,361	1,417	1,429	1,434	1,581	1,591		
-	•••	1.257	1,191	1,244	1,358	1,517	1,486	1,470	1,438		
	•••	862	875	880	1,159 916	1,356	1,230	1,139	1,019		
	•••	2,952	3,145	2,892	3,079	843	828	852	8 58 3,09 7		
	***	1,638	1,520	1,622	1,541	2,756	2,998	2,933 1 54 1	1,465		
	***	595	516	559	530	1, 6 03 496	1,513		530		
	•••			000	330	490	511	482 2	2		
	,	25.1	24.3	24.5	2 4 ·3	23.7	23.7	23 5	23.5		
						20.	207	200	200		
						Ì					
		1,117	1,243	1,403	1,483	1,219	1,359	803	915		
-	•••	1,524	1,524	1,567	1,535	1,542	1,526	1,074	1,067		
	•••	1,249	1,124	1,126	1,001	1,271	1,125	801	732		
	•••	789	857	784	925	824	925	532	566		
	•••	3,309	3,567	3,186	3,379	3,190	3,445	1,936	2,021		
	•••	1,629	1,368	1,561	1,314	1,634	1,289	953	775		
	***	383	317	373	363	320	331	224	214		
•	•••	24.5	23.3	00.0			••.	3,677	3,710		
••	•••	240	200	23.6	22.9	23.6	22.7	23.1	22.0		
			1		: }						
		903	1,037	880	1,032	1,007	1,115	1,032	1,119		
		858	979	893	1,046	1,014	1,076	1,032 96 9	1,063		
	•••	1,035	953						963		
		978	888						830		
		3,492	3,246	3.421					3,193		
• ,		2,008	1,999						1,956		
	•••	726	898						874		
	•••	•••					900		2		
	•••	28.7	29 0	28.8	29.0	28.0	98.4		28.1		
•			978 3,492 2,008 726	978 888 3,492 3,246 2.008 1,999 726 898 	978 888 956 3,492 3,246 3,421 2,008 1,999 2,039 726 898 727 	978 888 956 837 3,492 3,246 3,421 3,122 2,008 1,999 2,039 1,998 726 898 727 925 	978 888 956 837 887 3,492 3,246 3,421 3,122 3,278 2,008 1,999 2,039 1,998 2,029 726 898 727 925 744	1,035 953 1,084 1,050 1,041 1,003 764 888 956 837 887 764 764 3,492 3,246 3,421 3,122 3,278 3,085 2,008 1,999 2,039 1,988 2,029 2,054 726 898 727 925 744 903 908			

4.-Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes.

Caste.							Males	Num	be r per	mille s	Females-Number per mille aged						
							0-5.	5-12.	12-15.	15-40.	40 and over.	0-5.	5. 12.	12–15.	15-40.	40 and over.	
				1				2	3	4	5	б	7	8	9	10	11
Bal	ija, l	Kavarai	i	•••	•••			110	176	75	392	247	113	181	63	395	248
!	ſ	Tamil		•••	•-			98	150	74	425	253	107	158	6 0	398	277
ļ		Telug	u	•••		•••		115	155	74	415	241	116	157	76	390	261
=	in.	Embr	āndri			•••		59	86	32	477	346	120	146	61	435	238
Brāhman.	Malayalam	Namb	ūdri					92	128	62	1 33	285	111	147	63	386	2 9 3
E .	Mad	Pattar	r		•••			112	143	66	404	275	129	202	61	388	220
		Kana	rese	***	***			147	138	104	3 51	260	143	157	51	401	248
(Oriya				•••		126	44	87	432	311	106	183	57	406	248
Che	erum	an			•••		•-	140	193	81	393	193	130	158	74	437	201
Che	etti			•••				111	153	104	380	252	93	137	74	432	264
Děv	vāng	a.						114	176	74	3 96	240	104	175	56	413	252
Но	leya			•••	•••	•••		161	207	89	3 50	193	147	159	71	407	216
Kai	ikõla	n, Seng	gundar,	Seng	unda K	Shatriy	a	129	173	103	3 96	199	142	174	91	376	217
K ā l	l i ngi			***		•••		118	196	70	38 5	231	119	193	55	394	239
Kāl	linji		•••	•••	•••			128	265	102	321	184	93	2 09	76	400	222
Kan n	mmä nan,	lan, Ka Visva l	amsala, Karma	Pāne (Tam	hāla. V il)	Visva I	Brāh-	125	170	84	394	227	123	173	81	402	221
		ilan, Ka Visva l				Visva E	B r āh- , 	105	189	74	403	2 29	106	188	53	408	245
Kāj	рu		•••				:	108	193	72	387	240	111	190	57	39 3	249
Kör	mati	, Arya	Vaisya		•••		:	108	167	78	400	247	109	167	69	39 6	259
Mā	la						!	122	207	80	358	233	129	189	65	394	223
Nāc	dār	•••					•••	122	162	83	394	239	127	165	85	397	226
Par	:a iy a	n, Pan	chama				••• ;	136	199	77	372	216	135	184	64	411	206
Sāl	e	•••	•••	•••				114	196	77	381	232	119	184	59	403	235
Tiy	an				14			139	175	78	399	209	122	183	78	417	200
Vel	lāla					•••		114	165	76	413	232	109	165	79	394	253



4-A.—Proportion of children under 12 and of persons over 40 to those aged 15-40 in certain castes; also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females.

								tion of ooth sexes	Propo persons o 100 age	of married aged 15-40 females of all		
		Ca	astes.		,		Persons aged 15-40.	Married females aged 15-40.	Males.	Females.	Number of females age per 100 fem ages.	
			1			[2	3	1	5	6	
Balija			•••				74	192	63	63	30	
Brāhman,	Tamil .						62	153	60	70	33	
Do.	Telngu	•••	•••				68	100	58	67	30	
Do.	Malayāla		orāndri	•••		•••	48	141	72	55	32	
Do.	ďo.		abûdri	•••	•••	1	58	194	6 6	76	26	
Do.	do.	Patt	ar	•••			72	228	68	57	30	
Do.	Kanarese					•••	78	17 9	74	. 62	33	
Do.	Oriyā			•••	•••		56	134	72	61	32	
heruman			•••	***			75	191	49	46	31	
hetti	•••	• •					60	131	67	61	$\frac{32}{32}$	
)ēvānga						i	70	162	61	61	34	
Toleya			•••	•••			87	204	55	53	29	
	Sengunda	r. Sens					80	216	50	58	29	
Kālıngi				•••			80	184	60	61	33	
Kālınji	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		92	171	· 57	55	34	
Kammāla:	r, Kamsal	a, Pānc	hāla, Vis	va Brāh	man.	Visva		,	! !			
	(Tamil)	i.			•		74	207	58	55	29	
ammāla	n. Kamsal	a, Pane	hāla, Vis	va Brāh	man.	Visva						
	(Telugu)			•••	•••	•••	73	197	57	60	30	
Kāpu			•••	•••	•••		77	191	62	63	31	
	Arya Vaisy	7a.	•••				58	181	44	66	31	
lāla	• • • • •						70	191	44	57	33	
lädär	•••		··· · · · ·				83	243	61	57	28	
arsiyan.	Pancham.			•••	•••		83	187	58	50	34	
āle	•••		•••	•••			79	184	61	60	33	
ivan	•••		•••				72	218	53	43	28	

5.—Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15-40; also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females.

	Proportion of children (both sexes) per 100.									Proportion of persons over 60 per 100 aged 15-40.								Number of married females aged				
Natural division.	Persons aged 15-40.					Married females aged 15-40.			1921		1911		1901		1891.		15-40 per 100 females of all ages			00		
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	Males	Femulos.	Males	Females.	Males	Fomales.	Males.	Females.	1921.	1911.	1901	1891.		
l	2	3	1	ā	ť.	7	- 8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
Province .	65	6 8	73	73	160	165	179	175	15	15	15	15	14	15	13	15	32	32	31	32		
Agency East Coast	60	70	66	69	153	170	161	164	8	8	8	8	8	. 8	9	9	3 3	35	36	29		
North Deccan East Coast	67 61	71 63	$\begin{array}{c} 74 \\ 72 \end{array}$	75 6 7	155 166	165 161	176 189	179 176	17 17	18 16		18	15 15	17 17	16 12	18 14		32		32 32		
Central East Coast	68	69	77	74	166	166	187	177	16	14	15	14	15	15	13	14	32	32	30	33		
South West Coast	64 64	69 63	73 66	7 3	155 166	162 166	173 177	170 177	15 11	16 12	16 10	16 12	15 10	16 12	14	16 13	32 31	32 31	31 30	32 32		
	-^ -▲		١ ـ	<u>-</u> -	i	!	-) –	-	-		1	-	-	1		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			

5-A.—Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15-40; also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females.

	!	Pro	oport	ion o	f chil		(both	sexe	28)					f pers				maı	ried	per of tems i-40 r	les
Religion and		P	e r sor 1 5 -	18 age	ed		ried ged l			192	21	191	L1.	190	01.	189	91.			nales	
natural divisio	n	1921.	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901.	1891	Males.	Females.	Мајек.	Females.	Males.	ғетаlен	Meles	Females	1921.	1911	1901.	1891.
1	Ī	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 [10	11	12	13	14	15	16 (17	18	19	20	21
Province— Hindu Musalmen Christian Animist Jain		65 70 70 63 44	68 72 72 72 46	73 77 79 68 52	71 76 74 76 50	159 170 176 161 126		187 196 168		14 16 9	16 13 13 7 22	15 13 15 9 17	16 14 13 8 23	14 13 14 8 18	16 14 13 8 24	13 13 12 9 16	15 14 12 8 22	32 32 31 34 30	32 32 31 34 32	31 31 29 34 31	32 33 33 21 32
Agency— Hindu Musalman Christian Animist		60 53 74 59	70 61 54 70	67 52 63 68	67 52 78 75	140 172	168 150 134 176	143 160	$\frac{145}{223}$	9 9 6 8	9 11 6 6	8 8 8 8	. 9 11 5 8	8 7 6 7	8 13 7 7	9 8 3 9	10 16 5 8	33 35 35 34	35 36 35 34	36 35 36 35	34 32 30 20
East Coa North— Hindu Masalman Christian Animist	st 	66 71 69 79	71 73 71 82	74 78 82 73	75 76 81 86	$\begin{array}{c} 170 \\ 163 \end{array}$		$165 \\ 194$	181 186	19 20	18 17 13 10		15 18 14 12	15 17 17 10	18 18 14 10	16 17 15 12	18 19 15	32 32 33 34	0.0	31 35 31 32	32 32 34 31
Deccan — Hindu Musalman Christian		60 68 63	61 72 68	71 81 79	66 74 70	165 173 172		188 1 9 7 199		17	17 16 14	17 18 20	17 17 15	15 17 15	17 17 14	12 13 12	15 15 13	30 32 32	31 32 31	28 30 29	32 34 34
East Coa Central— Hindu Musalman Christian Jain	ast 	68 70 70 43	69 76 72 52	77 81 82 54	73 66 77 51	171 219		187 218	177 201	15 13	14 13 11 26	15 16 13 26	15 14 11 30	15 16 13 23	15 15 13 27	13 16 12 20	14 16 12 26	33 33 26 32	32 33 29 31	30 32 27 31	33 33 30 31
East Co South— Hindu Musalman Christian	ast 	64 72 69	68 78 74	72 82 79	72 86 80	154 156 175	163		168	3.0	16 15 14	16 16 16	16 17 14	15 17 14	17 17 14	14 17 14	16 18 14	32 33 30	32 33 31	31 32 30	32 32 32 31
West Coast- Hindu Musalman Christian Jain	 	61 68 71 54	52 70 68 45	64 73 55 56	67 76 77 52	160 176 193 156	181 188	$\frac{192}{148}$	179		13 11 13 19	10 9 11 13	12 10 12 17	10 9 11 15	13 10 11 20	10 9 10 14	13 11 12 17	31 31 28 30	31 32 29 31	30 30 29 31	32 35 30 32

6.—Variation	in	nonulation.	at	certain	aue-nerioils
0		poparation	u	COPURE	wyo-per tours.

Natural division.	:	Don't all	Variatio	n per cent	in populatio	on (Increase	+ Decreas	se —).
Natural division.		Period.	All ages.	0-10.	10-15.	15-40.	40-60.	60 and over
1		2	3 :	+	5	6	7	8
Province	{	1911-1921 1901-1911 1891-1901	+ 22 + 84 + 72	- 0.8 + 3.9 + 4.3	+ 55 + 27 (c) + 313	+ 35 + 118 + 33	+ 0°8 + 10°2 + 11°7	+ 4·6 + 14·7 + 6·3
Agency (a)		1911–1921 1901–1911 1891–1901	- 5·1 + 18·4 + 2·9	- 17 2 + 23 8 + 23 0	+ 19 5 + 11·1 (c) + 24·5	$ \begin{array}{cccc} & - & 3 & 4 \\ & + & 16 & 8 \\ & + & 27 & 9 \end{array} $	- 41 + 18.5 + 29.6	- 1.6 + 19.3 + 13.4
East Coast North	{	1911-1921 19 ⁰ 1-1911 1891-1901	+ 3·4 + 99 + 87	- 1.6 + 7.3 + 5.0	+ 7.0 + 6.5 (c) + 194	+ 4·7 + 11·6 + 7·1	+ 4·3 + 10·0 + 13·9	+ 7·4 + 17·8 + 2·8
Deccan (b)	{	1911-1921 1901-1911 1891-1901	- 38 - 32 + 5·3	- 33 - 106 - 0.2	$\begin{vmatrix} -15 \\ -108 \\ (c) + 791 \end{vmatrix}$	$ \begin{array}{cccc} & - & 1 & 0 \\ & + & 2 & 8 \\ & - & 7 & 8 \end{array} $	- 12.6 - 2.9 + 11.4	- 2·8 + 8·2 + 9·8
East Coast Central	{	1911-1921 1901-1911 1891-1901	+ 5.4 + 8.9	+ 52 - 17 + 5.5	+ 5.3 - 0.7 (c) + 43.7	+ 7·0 + 10·5 + 1·4	+ 2·0 + 9·0 + 13·5	+ 82 + 11.6 + 10.8
East Coast South	{	1911-1921 1901-1911 1891-1901	+ 0.2 + 1.5 + 5.4	- 4·4 + 10·3 + 3·1	$\begin{array}{ c c c } + & 5 & 3 \\ + & 10 & 2 \\ \hline (c) + & 22 & 1 \end{array}$	+ 27.6 + 17.0 + 2.5	- 0.5 + 17.0 + 7.0	- 0·4 + 19·3 + 4·6
West Coast	{	1911-1921 1901-1911 1891-1901	+ 3·3 + 7·1 + 6·3	+ 2·9 + 4·5 + 0·8	$\begin{array}{c} + & 4.0 \\ - & 0.7 \\ (c) + 20.2 \end{array}$	+ 10.6	+ 7·2 + 8·9 + 8 5	+ 99 + 8·0 + 3·2

Note.—The percentages are based on variations in unadjusted figures for previous censuses. For 1891, persons who have not stated their ages have been omitted in working out percentages for columns 4 to 8, but have been included for column 3.

(a) High increase in all age-periods between 1901-1911 is partly due to inclusion of Nugur in 1911. The high increase between 1891-1901 may be due to exclusion of "not stated" from 1891 figures.

(b) Figures for 1901 include Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks now transferred to Chittoor.

(c) Probably due to small number of births during 1877-78 famine.

7.—Reported birth-rate by sex and natural divisions.

						3	Numb	er of	birtl	s pe	· 1,00	00 of	total	pop	ulatio	n (Ce	9:: 8 11:	of 1	911)				
Yes	vr		Pı	ovin	ce	A	genc	y		st Co North		I	· Decca	1)		st ('c			st Co Soutl		, Wes	st Co:	ast.
			Persons.	Males	Females.	Persons.	Males	Femules	Регвопв	Mulos.	Females	Persons	 Males	Formales	Persons.	Males	Females.	Persons	Males	Females	Реткоря.	Males	Pemales
ī			2	3	1	5	6	7	'	9	10	11	. 12	13	14.1	15	16	17	14	19	20	21	22
119		·•• ;	304	15.5	149	26 8	137	13 1	28 7	147	140	27 6	110	136	31 7	16.2	15 5	29 4	151	14 5	36 1	185	17 6
912			30 ·9	15·8	151	26 8	13 7	13 1	30 4	156	148	30 0	15.2	148	32 9	168	161	28 6	14 5	141	33 7	17 2	164
913		i 	32 2	16 5	157	24 0	124	11.6	33 0	169	16 1	32 0	16.2	15 8	32 9	168	161	! : 2 9 9	15 3	146	343	17.6	16.
914		1													33 1			l					
915		-			•										32 3	!		1	1				
916		- 1							1				,		34 1	!		1					
917		1			'				Ι.	,		į.			34 1			1			t		
918		,										ŧ	}		29 5						!		
919		;			•								1		25 6	}				1			
920		į										1			28 4			1			ŀ		

8.—Reported death-rate by sex and natural divisions.

-		-		-				Numb	er of	deaths	per 1	,000 of	total	popul	ation (Censu	s of 19	11).					
	Year,		P	rovinc	e.	A	gency			st Coa North.		10	eccan.			t Coas	t		st Coa	st	Wes	st Coas	at.
	1eat,		Persons,	Малея.	Fennales.	Persons.	Mules.	Females.	Persons.	Malos.	remales.	dersons.	Males.	Females	Persors.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males 	Females.	Persons,	Males.	Females.
	ī -		2 -		+		· i	7	8	1 9	10	11	12	1:	14	15	Ī6	17	īs	19	20	21	22
1 911			23.1	240	22.3	28 1	14.6	13·5	197	10.2	9 ·5	27.4	14.2	13.2	22 8	11 5	11.3	24.8	126	122	24 9	128	12·1
1912	•••		24 3	25 2	23 5	28.1	14.6	13.2	22.1	11.3	10.8	30 5	15.8	14.7	23 6	12 0	11.6	23.0	116	11 4	29.4	15.2	14'2
1913	••		21.4	22 2	20-7	14 8	79	៤ ១	18 8	9.7	9.1	21.5	11.1	10.4	21.6	10.9	10.7	22.4	11.3	11.1	25.5	13 1	12.4
1914			24 9	25.7	242	23 8	12.3	11 5	24 2	12.4	11.8	31.1	15.8	15'3	24 6	124	12.2	23.3	11.7	11.6	26 0	1 3 ·3	12.7
1915			22.0	22 6	21 4	26 9	14 1	12.8	22.7	11.6	11.1	21.6	11.1	10 [.] 5	22.3	11.2	11.1	21.6	10.8	108	20.8	10.6	10.2
1916			21 9	22 6	21 2	23.5	12.0	11.2	21.7	11.1	10.6	23.3	12.0	11 3	23 2	11.7	11.5	20.1	10.0	10.1	22.3	11.4	109
1917			26 2	27 1	25 4	34 2	17 6	16.6	24 3	12.4	11.9	33.8	18.9	17 9	28.0	14.1	13.9	22 7	114	113	24.8	127	12.1
1918			43 1	43 2	429	44 0	23.0	21.0	30.1	15.1	15.0	75 9	37.1	38.8	44.4	21 9	22.5	35 3	17 3	18.0	34·4	17.0	17:4
1919			27.2	28 0	26 5	36 8	194	17:4	27.8	14.1	137	21.4	11.1	10 3	26.1	13.3	128	24.2	12·1	12.1	40 5	20.0	20.5
1920			21.8	22 4	21.3	20 6	10.7	99	21.8	11.0	10.8	20·1	10 2	9.9	21 6	11.0	10.6	22.4	11.2	11.5	23.3	11.8	11.5

9.—Reported death-rate by sex and age during the decade per mille living at same age according to the Census of 1911.

		Avera; deca		191	3.	191	12.	191	13.	19	14.	19	15.	19	16	19	17.	19	18.	19	19.	19	20.
Age.		Mules	Femules.	Mules.	Females.	Males.	Femules.	M. 6.10s.	Females.	Males	Fe males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Fennies.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1		2	3	4	.5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
All ages	:	26 3	24.9	240	22.3	25.2	23 5	22 2	20 7	<i>25</i> ·7	24.2	2 2 6	21 4	22.6	21.2	27.1	25.4	43 2	429	28.0	26·5	22.4	21.3
Under	1	218.6	186.0	2119	179 4	224.3	188.3	2196	1841	2 48 4	209.8	218.6	186.9	225.5	188 4	235.7	201 3	246 7	216 2	183·1	159 5	172-6	146-4
year 1-5		348	33.4	31.4	29 7	316	32.9	29.5	28· 2	37 2	36.0	29.4	$28\ 3$	30.7	29.0	37 0	35.7	53 0	51 ·1	37 1	35 2	28 7	27.8
5-10	•••	11'0	10 đ	9.8	93	10.6	9.8	81	76	10.7	10.0	8 2	7.9	8.0	7.6	11.2	10.8	21.3	21 7	13.0	12.5	9.1	8.9
10-15	•••	7.7	8.0	6.5	69	73	7:1	5·5	5 ·6	7.0	70	5.7	5.8	5.3	5.4	78	79	167	187	9.0	9.2	6.2	6.4
15-20		11.2	14.0	96	117	10.2	12.7	78	103	9.7	12.4	8:1	10.8	7 4	9.8	10.2	12.6	27 6	34 7	12'6	14.8	8.5	10-6
20-30		1 3 1	14.6	10.9	11 6	115	124	92	10.5	10.9	12.2	9.4	10.5	88	10.1	11.5	129	33 3	37.5	15 1	16 2	10.4	11.9
30-4 0	•••	159	14.8	13.8	124	14.7	13 1	11.7	11.0	13.4	12.6	11.8	10.9	11.2	105	14.4	133	35 6	33 8	18.7	17.6	13.4	12.7
40-50		20 1	16.2	18 9	116	19.5	15 ·3	15.9	124	17.6	14.2	161	128	16.0	12 5	19.9	16 υ	37 0	31.1	23 1	18:9	17:4	14 1
50-6 0		31 3	20 3	29 8	246	30.4	2 5 ·3	25.7	21.2	1 28 3	238	26 6	22.2	26 2	21 9	32.6	27.1	49 2	43 5	35%	29 :	28.8	23.8
6 0 and c	ver.	75·3	73 0	70.2	68.6	70 9	6 9•0	64.2	62 0	70 1	68.7	7 0· 0	67.8	707	€8 2	82.8	79-1	97 7	94.9	85%	81.0	71.0	71.4
					:									;	:					1		1	

10.—Reported deaths from certain diseases per mille of each sex.

			Whole	province.			1				Actual	number	of death	s in				
	Year.	Actual	number o	f deaths.	Ratio mill each	e of		ency.		Coast	Dec	ecan		Coast	East. Sou		West	Coast.
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.
Cholera.	1 1911 1912 1913 1914 1916 1916 1918 1919 1920	58.174 92,497 37,730 68,449 30,098 16,735 58,939 122,263 93,262 31,139	30,996 48,424 19,854 35,933 16,232 8,813 30,785 64,139 47,491 16,587	27.178 44.073 17,873 32,516 13,866 7,922 28,154 58,124 45,771 14,552	1.6 2.5 1.0 1.8 0.8 0.4 1.6 3.3 2.4 0.8	0 4 1.4 2 9	144 180 6 14 703 96 111	132 132 3 159 6 6 695 79 87 24	8,097 11,728 874 7,602 1,497 2,882 9,181 16,295 12,068 3,791	7,150 11,229 726 7,020 1,166 2,740 8,635 14,652 11,086 3,557	496 11.312 3,880 7,442 971 846 4,886 9,843 2,814 201	518 9,801 3,285 6,652 880 780 4,283 8,389 2,509 150	13 6,424 12,493 5,490 10,353 6,450 2,585 7,613 18,926 14,338 5,827	11,382 4729 9.501 4,734 2,302 6,767 17,393	7.976 2,163 7,973	7,315 $14,556$	563 1.579 2,208 589 332 23 429 2,597 10,534	1,633 2,494 586 354 40 459 3,055 12,924
Smallpox.	1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920	27,889 24,038 21,903 34,958 58,752	11,992 8,364 7 479 14,350 12,328 11,146 17,871 30,015 21,513 7,197	11,825 7,730 7 323 13,539 11,715 10,757 17,087 28,737 20,219 6,500	0 6 0 4 0 4 0 7 0 6 0 6 0 9 1 5 1 1 0 4	0.6 0.4 0.4 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.8 1.4 1.0 0.3	89 89 11 39 308 16 22 61 138 115	73 73 11 38 238 20 13 38 141 86	1,764 1,375 1,292 3,000 6,069 2,966 3,640 8,225 5,493 1,702	1,747 1,313 1,254 2,690 5,748 2,928 3,348 7,569 5,318 1,551	590 691 862 5,072 1,182 667 874 1,428 2,178 1,056	608 602 839 5,101 1,112 573 818 1,391 2,033 1,051	3,518 3,596 3,474 3,436 2,632 4,908 7,740 8,844 5,920 2,292	3,404 3,326 3,433 3,142 2,543 4,670 7,597 8,296 5,287 1,904	4,363 2,121 1,499 2,302 1,857 2,055 4,124 8,609 4,083 1,412	4,295 1,924 1,467 2,134 1,809 2,036 3,842 8,449 3,967 1,241		492 319 444 265 530 1,469 2,994
Fevers.	1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920	290,228 292,491 321,902 896,388	155,493 135,858 154,574 146 502 148,079 162,343 433,056 201,699	144 412 159,559	22·0 :	7·4 6·5 7·5 7·1 7·1 22·8		1,890 1,890 1,890 973 1,509 1,648 1,593 1,830 3,428 2,757 1,380	66.944 132,203 86,717	56,226 70,248 68,769 65,254 65,147 137,497	17,409 11,770 15,232 14,302 17,2×4 24,960	13,638 16,475 23,929 100,187 14,289	24,298 23,669 25,097 23,409 23,783 29,043	25,463 23,441 23,644 29 212 119,907 36,552	23 393 23,053; 22,162 22,729 21,315 21,691 21,897 60,906 30,111 24,179	23,305 22,482 22,895 21,643 21,483 22,310	22,635 18,071 18,372 15,182 16,542 17,577 33,280 29,031	20,722 17,383 18,076 14,587 15,963 17,131 35,419 29,798
Dysentery and Diarrhoes.	(1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920	64,339 71,913 65,711 75,990 61,057 58,414 73,394 79,841 74,074 56,402	33,166 37,169 33,860 38,952 31,114 29,818 37,700 40,306 37,679 28,796	31,223 34,744 31,851 37,038 29,943 28,626 35,694 39,535 36,395 27,606	1.9	1.7 1.6 1.8 1.5 1.4 1.8 1.9 1.8	107 107 49 76 105 67 137 151 165 113	91 91 38 57 73 125 156 120 85	4,635 4,912 4,253 6,141 4,374 5,436 7,477 7,255 4,854 4,016	4,051 4,325 4,014 5,424 3,893 4,953 6,714 6,820 4,280 3,653	2,305 2,454 1,799 2,802 2,071 2,115 2,714 2,762 1,584 1,287	2,2×2 1,627 2,480 1,917 1,927 2,495 2,442 1,416	12,702 13,432 13,079 15,286 13,396 12,095 15,084 17,576 14,126 11,997	13,172 12,739 14,975 13,115 11,797 14,563 17,558 13,446	7,059 6,856 6,314 7,105 6,157 4,830 5,978 6 323 5,683 5,688	6.321 5.364	6,358 9,408 8,366 7,542 5,011 5,275 6,310 6,239 11,267 5,695	5,08 5 5,98 9 6,238
Plague	1901 1912 1913 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920	6,651 5,130	8,060 3,368 2,640 2,426 1,903 5,663 12,920 6,765 2,782 7,001	7,125 3,283 2,490 2,676 1,986 5,835 11,788 6,094 2,876 7,651	0.4 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.3 0.7 0.3 0.1 0.4	0·2 0·1 0·1 0·3 0·6 0·3 0·1			9 12 2 2 3 34 424 247 8	4 6 41 492 239 6	5,274 1,345 443 830 671 770 8,860 4,287 940 1,215	4,515 1,265 332 778 714 731 7,505 3,434 933 1,272	2,421 1,780 1,978 1,435 1,042 4,559 1,772 1,859 1,206 2,900	1,784 1,948 1,735 1.106 4,787 4,025 1,996	153 3 21 58 73 208 51 6 311 2,840	119 29 90 78 222 56 13 410 3,335	203 228 196 73 115 123 203 189 78 38	172 228 181 73 88 95 161 159 49 32

CHAPTER VI.—SEX.

Reference to statistics

The distribution of the population by sex is maintained in all the census tables. In Imperial Table I is exhibited the sex distribution of the population by districts and states; and the figures for taluks are contained in Provincial Table I. Attached to this chapter are six subsidiary tables containing comparative and proportionate figures drawn from the census tables and from the records of vital statistics; subsidiary table 1 gives the general proportion of the sexes by natural divisions and districts at each of the last four censuses. Table 2 compares the sex proportions at different age-periods by religion for the last four censuses. Table 3 shows the sex proportion at different age-periods by religions and natural divisions. Tables 4 and 4-A show the sex distribution in certain selected castes. Table 5 gives the actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the last twenty years, and table 6 shows the number of deaths of each sex at different ages.

Sex proportion at successive censuses

2. Of the 42,794,155 persons enumerated in the Madras Presidency in 1921,

	Nu	mber of fe	emales to	1.0 0 0 mal	les	wei
1871	,,				590	of
1881	•••		•••	•••	1,021	nur
1891	•••			,	1,023	пиі
1901			•••	•••	1,029	suc
1911			•••	•••	1,032	m 0.1
1921	•••			•••	1,028	mai

21,100,158 were males and 21,693,997 were females. There was thus an excess of 593,839 females over males. The number of females to 1,000 males at each successive census was as shown in the margin. From 1881 to 1911 there was a steady rise in the proportion of

females; but during the last decade there has been a slight set-back, the proportion having fallen from 1,032 to 1,028.

		Number o	f females to	1,000	m a les.	
					1921.	1911.
India	•••		•••	•••	945	954
Bengal			•••	•••	933	945
Bomba	∇	•••		•••	901	933
Burma			•••		95 5	9 5 9
Central	Pro	vinces		•••	1,001	1,008
Bihar s	nd (Oriesa			1.022	1,043
Punjab		•••		***	830	817
United		vinces	•••		912	917

3. In respect of the preponderance of females the population of Madras differs from that of India as a whole and from that of most of the bigger provinces of India, where males predominate. But in every province, except the Punjab, there has, during the past decade, been a marked fall in the proportion of females in the population.

Sex proportion in districts 4. The map shows the sex proportion of the population in each district of the Presidency, which is also illustrated by the accompanying diagram. The proportion of females to 1,000 males varies from 888 in the Nilgiris to 1,220 in Ganjām. Females generally predominate in the north and in the south (both East and West Coasts), while males are in excess in the Deccan division and in the adjoining districts of the East Coast North and East Coast Central divisions.

Actual and natural population

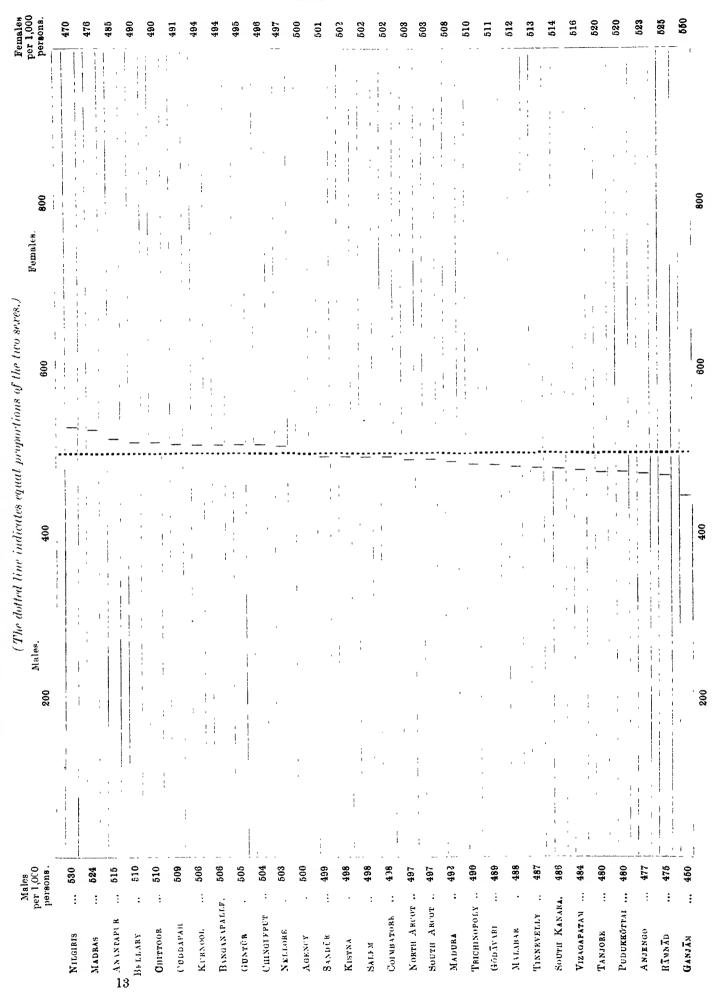
5. The diagram and the map are based on the population actually enumerated in each district. To ascertain the true sex proportion it is necessary to eliminate the effect of migration. The sex proportions of the natural population of each natural division and district (i.e., the number of persons born in each district, irrespective of where they were enumerated) is given in columns 6 to 9 of subsidiary table 1. There are only four districts in which the elimination of the

Number of females to 1,600 males.

				Actual population.	Natural population.
Agency	•••			998	1 050
Kistna	••	•••	• • •	1,007 1,005	999 89 8
Sandûr Anjengo		· · ·	•••	1,005	943
Hilongo			***	,	

effects of migration converts an excess of females into a defect or vice versa. We have, however, already seen in Chapter III that the figures shown under the natural population are far from complete so far as districts are concerned; for returns have not been

SEX PROPORTION IN DISTRICTS PER 1,000 PERSONS, 1921.



received completely for persons enumerated in countries beyond India; and for the \$14,000 persons for whom reports have come, information regarding the district of birth has not been furnished in any case. Accordingly it is only possible to claim these persons as part of the natural population of the Presidency; they cannot be assigned to the district to which they belong. It is useless to base conclusions on figures so incomplete as this; and in the discussions in this chapter the figures used will always be those of the actual population.

Variation in proportion of females

6. Subsidiary table 1 shows that only in the seven districts mentioned is there

Number	of fem	ales to	1,000 1	nales.	
				1921.	1911.
	•••			998	993
				1,220	1,126
٠				1,066	1.065
				1,046	1,043
	•••			888	868
				1,051	1,034
•••				1,096	1,071
					998 1,220 1,066 1,046 888 1,051

an increase in the proportion of females to 1,000 males. In the case of the first four districts this variation is undoubtedly due to emigration to Assam and to Burma, which was greatly stimulated at the close of the decade by the bad season of 1918-19. In Malabar the increase is merely a continuation of a tendency for the proportion of females

to increase which has been in existence since 1891. The case is the same in the Nilgiris, where the low proportion of females is due to the presence of a considerable number of imported labourers on tea estates, and the rise in the proportion of females may be attributed to an increase in the number of European settlers, among whom females greatly predominate. The fall in the proportion of females elsewhere can only be attributed to the fall in the proportion of female to male births and the rise in the proportion of female to male deaths which are brought out by columns 11 and 12 of subsidiary table 5. The proportion of female

1911-1920, 1901-1910, Female births to 1,000 male births. 955.9 958:3 Female deaths to 1,000 male deaths. 979 0 961.2

deaths was greatest (1,024.2) in 1918, the worst year of the influenza outbreak, and the proportion of female births was lowest (951) in 1919 and 1920 following the epidemic.

Sex proportion at different ages

7. In Madras as in India generally and in all countries of the world more males are born than females. In the first year of life, however, the number of male deaths greatly exceeds the number of female deaths, so that at all ages up to 10 females are in excess in the population. Subsidiary table 3 shows that to this general rule (deduced from column 1 of subsidiary table 2) the Agency and the West Coast are exceptions. The Agency figures look as if they were due to bad enumeration; it is not likely that there can be an excess of females at ages 0-1, 2-3, 3-4, and a very great deficiency at ages 1-2, 4-5 and 5-10. The West Coast figures are due to the deficiency of females at all ages 0-15 among There is a tendency among Muhammadans in all natural Muhammadans. divisions except the East Coast North to show a deficiency of females at one or more age-periods below 10; but on the West Coast Muhammadan males are in excess at all ages up to 15. It rather looks as if this were due to faulty enumeration-failure to enter female children on the census record. The deficiency of females at ages 10-15 and 15-20 is probably due partly to misstatements of age and partly to the high death-rate at the beginning of the reproductive period. The excess of females in the later age-periods is due mainly to the emigration of the males; for example, among Muhammadans, who do not emigrate in large numbers except from the districts of the East Coast South division, it is only in that division that females are in excess at the later age-periods.

Proportion of sexes in different religions and castes

Hindu Musalman						•••	1,029 1,023
Christian Animistic	•		•••	•••	•••	•••	1,020
	• • •	•••	• • •		•••		99n
Jain		•••	•••	•••	***	•••	877

8. Coming now to the differences in the sex proportion in the different religions we find that it is only among Animists and Jains that females are short. The position has been the same at each of the last four censuses. In the case of Jains the explanation is

that many of them are immigrants from other provinces who merely come on

business visits, and do not bring their women with them. In the case of Animists it is noteworthy that in the Central Provinces and in Bihar and Orissa where are found Animistic tribes akin to those of Madras the proportion of females to males among Animists is 1,051 and 1,033 as against 996 in Madras. It is not clear why the Animistic tribes of Madras should differ thus from their brothers in the adjoining Coming to the castes for which the sex distribution is given in subsidiary table 4-A it is impossible to find any consistent principle regulating the proportion of females to males. Among Brahmans, three linguistic divisions show males in excess, and the rest show females. Of the depressed classes, all except Mādigas show females in excess, while Mādigas have more males.

In other parts of India, it has been remarked that racial or quasi-racial factors influence the sex distribution. Thus in 1911 in the Central Provinces it was seen that the lower and Dravidian castes had an excess of females. No such tendency is noticeable in Madras where as a rule the aboriginal tribes show an excess of males (probably due in the main to defective enumeration), and other castes for no apparent reason disclose great variations.

9. If the factor of migration be eliminated, the proportion of the sexes is of Comparison

		U	
	Females per 1,000 males.	Female births per 1,000 male births.	Female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.
Madras Presidency	1,028	956	979
Agency	998	961	921
East Coast North	1,051	953	964
Deccan	960	970	969
East Coast Central	997	958	985
East Coast South	1,063	951	997
West Coast	1,048	956	974
		I	1

course regulated by the birth and deathrates. In the decade 1901-1910 the number of females born per 1,000 males was 958; in 1911–1920 it was 956. The corresponding proportion of female deaths were 961 and 979. The figures for each natural division are given in the margin, and present several unexpected features. It would be natural to find in the division where there are fewest females, a comparatively low female birth-rate and a high death-rate. Here, however, we find the exact opposite. In the Deccan where the proportion of women is lowest, the proportion of female to male births is highest, and the proportion of female

deaths is well below the Presidency average. And in the East Coast South division where the proportion of women is greatest, the comparative birth-rate is the lowest and the death-rate the highest of all. These figures make it quite clear that to a cause outside the vital statistics we should look for an explanation of the distribution of the sexes.

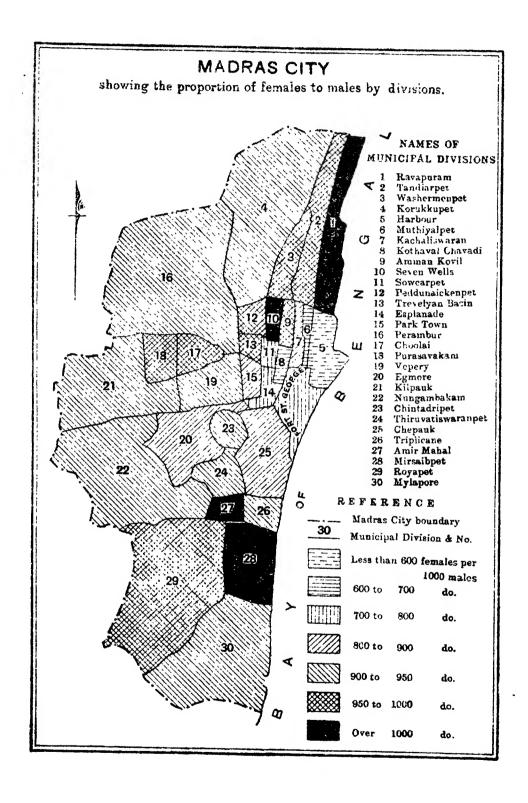
10. The accompanying diagram shows the sex proportion in the 17 cities of Sex proportion in the 17 cities of sex proporti Madras. In the population of these cities together there are 962 females to 1,000 males, while in the total urban population of the Presidency the proportion is 1,005. The proportion of males is highest in Bellary, where the male population is swollen by the military element. In Madras and Mangalore the sex proportions are identical—a fact which emphasizes the attraction which the industries and other avocations of a city life exercise on the population of the surrounding country. Of the 17 cities 8 show an excess of males; in Conjeeveram the sexes are exactly equal; and in 8 females are in excess. The preponderance of females is greatest in the three cities of the Tanjore district in which (with the exception of railway workshops at Negapatam) there are no large industries and the population is mainly middle class.

11. For the city of Madras the sex distribution by divisions is shown on the Madras map attached; the proportion varies from 448 in the Harbour division—where all the shipping, etc., naturally gives a great preponderance of males—to 1,014 in the Seven Wells division in the north part of Georgetown.

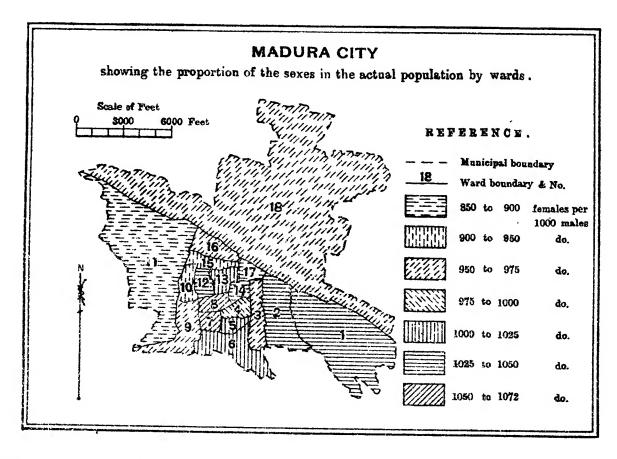
SEN PROPORTION IN CITIES PER 1,000 PERSONS, 1921.

		(The dotted line indicates e	(The dotted line indicates equal proportions of the two sears.)		Females
Ma pers pers	Males per 1,080 persons 260	Males 400	009	Females. 800	per 1,000 persons.
BFLLARY 63	630		-		470
Madras 52	524	,			476
MANGALORE 59	534				476
Calicum 51	517	;		:	483
COIMBATORI 50	508				493
MADIRA . 506	90	;			494
SALEM 506	90	•	. .	; ;	494
TRICHINOPOLY 503	- 80				497
CONJEEVER 1M 500	1				. 600
RAJAHMUNDRY 497	46				
Cupdalore 496	96	1			504
VELLORE 496	96				504
TINNRVELLY 494	76				909
Gocanada 494	74				510
TANJORE 490	, 06				512
Кимваковам. 48	488				513
NEGAPATAM . 487		1			. 1
	800	400	009	008	

The four divisions in which females are in excess are all mainly residential and not industrial or business centres. In the business part of Georgetown the proportion of females is very low.

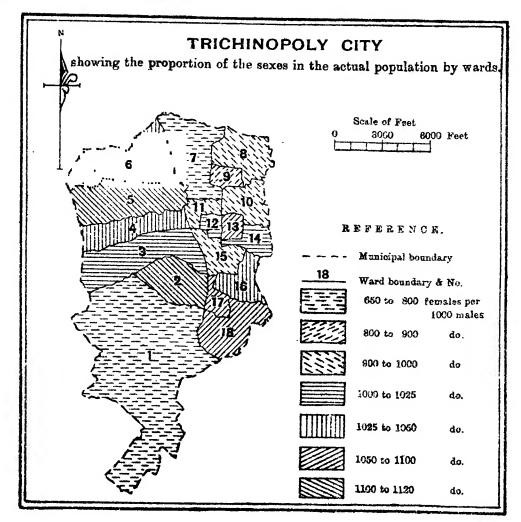


12. The next map shows the sex distribution in the various wards of Madura Madura city. Here the proportion of females to 1,000 males varies from 850 in ward 14 to 1,072 in ward 7. Females are in excess in 8 out of the 18 wards, including wards 7, 8, 12 and 13 in the heart of the city.



Trichinopoly

13. The distribution of the sexes in the city of Trichinopoly is illustrated by the next map; the proportion for the whole city is 988 females to 1,000 males; in the wards it ranges from 686 in ward 7 to 1,120 in ward 5; females are in excess in 11 out of 18 wards.



14. A problem which has exercised Madras Census Superintendents since Excess of 1891 is the preponderance of the male sex in the eight districts in the centre of Deccan, etc., the Presidency. As has been pointed out above, these (with the addition of the districts

Di	strict		F	emales per 1 actual po	,000 males in pulation.
				1911.	1921
Guntür			•••	982	982
Nellore		•••		987	996
Cuddapah				964	969
Kurnool				975	984
Bellary		•••		961	975
Anantapur				942	949
Chingleput		•••		984	993
Chittoor			••	96 0	9 6 8

Agency, Madras and the Nilgiris where the conditions are exceptional) are the only districts where males are in excess; and at each census attempts have been made to find something in the circumstances of this tract of country to account for the difference it presents in this respect to the rest of the Presidency. In 1891 the only conclusion reached was that the deficiency of females was not due to an exceptional deficiency of female births. In 1901 the main con-

clusion was that the deficiency was due to deaths among young girls occasioned by the forcing upon them while still immature of the burden of maternity. 'The Superintendent of 1911, however, found the explanation of this shortage of females in the fact that these districts "very largely coincide with the famine zone" of the Presidency. The results of the Census of 1921 throw no fresh light on the subject. The relative male and female birth-rates of these districts disprove any contention that comparatively fewer females are born in this tract than elsewhere; and the statistics show that premature marriage is less common here than in the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam. As regards famine, the Deccan districts are liable to suffer from scarcity; but during the past decade the district which suffered worst from famine was Ganjām. There the result was to drive the adult males to emigrate to Burma or Assam with the result that in Ganjām at the census the proportion of females was higher than in any other district. It is in fact noteworthy that of the districts with the largest proportion of females, those of the East Coast are districts from which emigration is commonest. The Ceded districts being inland, apparently it does not occur to the inhabitants to escape the discomfort of a famine by emigration.

1.—General proportion of the sexes by natural divisions and districts.

							Number o	of females	to 1,000	males in		
		-				Actual po	pulation.	1	1	Satural p	opu lati on	•
					1921	1911.	1901	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
	1	-	. —			3	4	5	6	7	٠	9
		Prov	rince		1,028	1,032	1,029	1,023	1,005	1,017	1,029	1,025
Agency	•-				998	99 3	96 8	937	1,050	•	•••	٠.
East Coast Nor	th	•••			1,051	1,043	1,031	1,018	1,024	1,027	1,0 2 3	1,011
Ganjām				••	1,220	1,126	1.113	1,079	1,140	1,104	1,080	1,053
Vizagapatam			•••	••	1,066	1,065	1,047	1,023	1,012	1,032	1,024	1,010
Godāvari	•••			••	1,04	1,043	1,041		1,015	1,032		
Kistna		•••	•••	••	1,007	1,008	1,005		999	1,012	1,03€ 980	1,026
Guntur	•••	•••		••	982	982	980	982	982	983	800	983
Nellore			••	•	987	996	9 8 8	985	990	983	981	982
Deccan					960 .	969	969	966	958	007	000	005
	••	•••	•••	••		303 i	303 1	900	306	967	966	96 5
Cuddapah .				;	. 961	969	976	974	952 '	965	972	966
Kurnool	••		•••	. :	975	984	979	975	954	985	976	974
Banganapalle					977	989	98≻ ¹	969	953	858	982	969
Bellary					961	975	970	962	989	976	977	971
Sandūr .					1,005	1.015	979	991	898	912	865	889
Anantapur	•••	•••		••	942	94	951		943	949	946	943
East Coast Cen	tral				99 7	1,008	1,011	1,011	989	1,004	1,014	1,014
Madras					908	940	984	1,004	807	967	1.035	1,050
Chingleput		•••	••	-	984	993	984	983	976	990		981
Chittoor				-	960	968	974	967	959	965		201
North Arcot	•••	•••	•••	•	1.013	1,021	1.023	1,014	1,009	1,004	999	990
Salem .				•	1,009	1,020		1.038	1,009	1,012	1,029	1,037
Coimbatore	•		••	•	1,007	1,027	1,030	1,040	1,009	1.02	1,032	1,039
South Arcot	•••			•	1,013	1.014	1,014	1,006	1,011	1,017	1,018	1,007
East Coast Sou	th				1,063 i	1,078	1,081	1,076	1,056	1,06 1	1,081	1,076
	-				1		,	<i>'</i>	1,078		,	
Tanjore Trichinopoly	•		•••	•	1,083	1,104	1.105	1,090		1,090	1,105	1,093
Pudukkottai	•	•••	•••	••	1,042	1,061	1,065	1,069	1.036	1,047		1,068
	•••	•	•••		1.082	1,095	1.104	1,097	1,051	1,060		1,063
Madura	••	•••	••	. (1.033	1,042	1.046	1,047	1,030	1,025		1,088
Rāmpād		•••	• •		1,103	1,109	1,117	1,111	1.095	1,111		
Tinnevelly		••		. !	1.052	1,069	1,063	1,057	1.046	1,036	1,050	1.050
West Coast	•••			!	1,048	1,038	1,030	1,024	1,029	1,019	1,0 3 8	1,034
Nilgiris					888 .	868	840	778	968	925	960	965
Malabar		•••			1.95	1.034	1,024	1,018	1,035	1,020	1,02	
Anjengo			••		1,096	1,071	1.102	1,113	943	1,048	1,02,	1,020
South Kanara	•••				1 057	1.068		1.067	1,013		1.076	1,075
				1							1	-,•

2.-Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religions at each of the last four censuses.

_				Ali r	All religions.	فيد		Hi	Hindu		_	Musalman	lman.	-]	Christian	tian.			Animistic	stio.			Jain.		
14	ΑĘθ		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891	1921	1921, 1911, 1901, 1891 1921 1911.	1901.	1891.	1921	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.		1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891	1921, 19	1911, 1901		1891.
	1		21	-		 -!	9		· 30		=	=	21.	13	14	15	91	17	ž	 A	ลิ	21	- 31	89	- 19 19 19	13
Total all ages (actual population)	ll ages ation)	(actua 		1,032	1,029	1,023	1,029	1,028 1,032 1,029 1,023 1,029 1,033	1,029	1,024	1,023	1,029	1,032	1,026	1,020	1,030	1,033	1,027	966	686	696	932	228	906	940	941
_ ~	Total 0-30	-30		1,032	1,027	1,021	1,037	1,038 1,032 1,027 1,021 1,037 1,031 1,027	1,027	1,021	1,037	1,029	1,028	1,020	1,059	1,050	1,043	1,035	1,056	1,035	1,023	896	998	904	925	944
0-1	:		1,024	1,027	1,041	1,048	1,026	1,024 1,027 1,041 1,048 1,026 1,029 1,043	1,043	1,015	6 6	1,002	1,013	1,036	1,034	1,010	1,036	1,038	1 071	1,016	1,064	1,059	1,035 1.	1.070 1,	1,010	945
<u>-1</u>	:	:		1,036 1,055 1,051	1,051	1,065	1,039	1,060	1,060 1,054	1,069	99.4	1,026	1,009	1,030	1,053	1,011	1,059	1,050	1,069	1,037	1,062	846	972 1,	1,112	969 1,	1,096
5.1 50	:	:		1,060 1,039 1,058 1,063	1,058	1,063	1,065	1,043	1,063	1,068	1,011	1,003	1,005	1,012	1,083	1,012	1,018	1,039	1,088	1,057	1,088	1,00	968 1,	1,040 1,	1,104	79 6
3-t	:	:	1,086	1,066 1,054 1,067	1,067	1,061	1,072	1,061 1,072 1,057	1,070	1,064	1,007	1,014	1,024	1,011	1,053	1,044	1,050	1,034	1,075	1,062	1,098	1,121	1,04€	971 1,	1,032 1.	1,148
4-6	:	:	1,030 1,022	1,022	_	1,040 1,029		1,029 - 1,026 1,043	1,043	1,032	1,004	486	986	:95	1,054	980	1,027	1,00:	1.186	1,028	1,084	1,042	996 1,	1,146 1,	1,077 1,	1,014
	Total 0-5		1,044	1,038	1,051	1,052	1,047	1,044 1,038 1,051 1,052 1,047 1,042 1,055	1,055	1,055	1,002	1,005		1,007 1,016	1,045	1,012	1,036	1,033	1,107	1,046	1,082	1,062	1,008 1,	1,063 1,	1,040 1,	1,021
5-10	:	:	1,023	1,015	1,008	063	1,026	1,023 1,015 1,008 890 1,026 1,017 1,011	1,011	99]	- 1 68	1 000	885	974	1,037	1,020	1,012	1,004	986	698	959	926	1,001	1,062	997 1,	1,032
10~15	:	:	936	936 922	805	871	936	922	905	870	921	921	808	870	298	096	537	918	895	818	857	852	808	875	209	998
15-20	;	:	950	950 996	914	13.5	889	986	934	96.0	1,041	1,057	1,014	1,024	1,036	1,072	1,017	1,035	1,082	1,167	1,089	992	727	194	810	869
20-25	:	:		1,197	1,248	1,21	1,227	1,230 1,197 1,248 1,214 1,227 1,196 1,245	1,245	1,214	1,252	1,183	1,272	1,232	1,236	1,218	1,262	1,189	1,362	1,293	1,284	1,153	940	851	906	948
25-30	:	:		1,688	1,120	1,077	1,119	1,119 1,088 1,120 1,077 1,119 1,089 1,120	1,120	1,077	1,142	1,101	1,156	1,104	1,122	1,105	1,139	1,698	1,0.14	966	1,005	808	922	795	298	920
Total 3	Total 30 and over	ver	11011	1,032	1,030	1,027	1,016	1,011 1,032 1,030 1,027 1,016 1,036 1,033	1,033	1,031	866	1,028	1,040	1,040 1,038	156	993	1,014	1,009	893	305	872	848	892	606	196	936
30-40	:	:	1,000	1,043	1,025	1,003	1,002	1,000 1,043 1,025 1,003 1,002 1,017 1,027	1,027	1,004	666	1,030	1,022	1,001	983	1,017	1,042	1,005	963	626	926	828 1	825	829	883	839
-10-20	:	:	1,004	1661	978	950	956 1,009	584	981	955	. 186	866	1,014	166	978	286	846	949	846	814	744	759	836	811	888	1120
5060	:	:	1,000	1,009	1,009	1,015	1,008	1,000 1,009 1,009 1,015 1,008 1,012 1,012	1,012	1,048	926	666	1,027	1,042	303	896	972	1,028	816	872	811	756	930	989 1,	1,031	823
60 and over	19 <i>t</i>		1,063	1,109	1,176	1,218	1,073	1,063 1,109 1,176 1,218 1,073 1,115 1,183	1,183	1,223	1,015	1,110	1,152	1,209	885	978 978	1.068	1,013	823	196	1 Cu2	805	1,085 1,	1,152 1,	1,141	1.205

i		Christian.	25	1,030	1,046	993	1,007	956	960	997	996	ь63	1,014	1,052	1,185	1,203	1,000	1,003	980	693	1,042
	oast.	Musslmsn.	\$	1,019	1,026	964	698	885	972	826	696	958	931	1,036	1,247	1,199	1,004	266	963	988	1,130
1	West Coast	Hındu,	§3	1,060	1,050	1,008	1,019	1,028	1,034	1,010	1,020	974	926	1,048	1,241	1,173	1,080	1,025	1,026	1,118	1,325
1	!	.snoigilar IIA	?? ?	1,048	1,043	986	1,005	1,012	1,013	991	1,003	969	852	1,041	1,240	1,179	1,057	1,017	1,009	1,084	1,265
2.7).	ا نے	Christian.	23	1,058	1,062	985	1861	866	1,051	1,028	1,012	1,036	996	1,046	1,241	1,198	1,052	1,068	1,090	1,003	1,007
of 1921)	st South.	Musalman.	9	1,218	1,176	1861	962	1,021	068	1,018	666	1,071	1,040	1,864	1,554	1,399	1,301	1,327	1,278	1,235	1,358
(Census	East Coast	.ubaiH	₽.	1,055	1,050	1,024	1,046	1,047	1,054	1,015	1,037	1,045	949	931	1,221	1,199	1,054	1,053	1,051	1,117	1,063
0) suc	Z.	.snoiydər [[A	œ	1,063	1,057	1,020	1,087	1,042	1,050	1,015	1,033	1,046	955	956	1,237	1,208	1,072	1,065	1,064	1,056	1,122
divisions	n J	Christian.	-	1,001	1,032	1,001	1,032	1,001	1,057	1,014	1,020	1,043	924	1,021	1,165	3,082	943	9:22	666	206	915
	t Central	• asalasa M	: - <u>=</u>	944	985	991	1,005	697	1,039	970	1,000	088	877	946	1,101	1,031	870	884	688	825	855
nad na	East Coast	.ub aiH	13	666	930'1	1,038	1,050	1,074	1,090	1,047	196'1	1,026	915	₹08	1,193	1,100	926	290	974	948	943
religions and natural	En	enoigiler IIA	=	266	1,024	1,035	1,048	1,069	1,087	1,043	1,058	1,025	913	806	1,188	1,097	952	948	971	943	940
by reli		Christian.	13	974	1,023	1,077	1,667	1,019	1,062	1,091	1,064	1,022	88 8	954	1,211	1,029	889	864	951	872	835
iods l	an.	Maeslman,	21	942	626	1,044	1,084	1,090	1,072	1,042	1,063	866	850	808	1,185	911	878	841	808	898	901
age-periods	Deccan.	.ubniH	=	863	993	1,039	1,055	1,044	1,085	1,068	1,058	1,023	506	844	1,158	949	914	874	935	934	950
		, suoigila IIA	=	096	892	1,040	1,059	1,049	1,083	1.061	1,059	1,020	888	849	1,162	256	606	871	932	928	941
at different		Christian.	5 .	626	1,093	1,151	1,339	1,210	1,098	1,180	1,174	1,063	166	1,041	1,308	1,019	962	406	808	869	664
ဇာ	t North.	Masılman,	œ	826	1,018	1,025	1,086	1,017	1,046	1,164	1,074	1,018	878	964	1,201	1,042	206	944	897	836	923
3.—Number of temales per 1,000 male	East Coast N	.uhaiH	1-	1,056	1,046	1,016 :1,025	1,066 1,086	1,088	1,070	1,054	1,057	1,033	956	896	1,282	1,118	1,074	1,079	1,033	1,039	1,165
per l,		.anoigilar IIA		1,051			1,075	1,090	1,071	1,061	190'1	1,032	976	971	1,283	1,108	1,057	1,067	1,018	916 1,019	1,135
males		Ohristian.	17	1,015	1,107 1,047	1,131 1,021	1,181	1,146	1,148	1,266	1,070 1,175	970,1 878	932	1,024	1,449	961 1,153	836	863	0.83	946	1,180 1,120 1,135
r of te	ci.	Musalman.	-	010'1	1,059	965	1,000	1.115 1,313	1,116 - 1,208	306	1,070	878	1,129	1,025	1,268 1,449	961	930	725	1,200	1,019	1,180
Vumbe	Ageney	Hindu.	×	966	1,062	1,015	518	1.115	1,116	713	928	951	1,197	1,003	1,336	0,040	882	814	921	914	1,065
3. I		All religions.	~1	866	1.059	1,038	899	1,112	1,109	7.78	286	970	1,108	1,028	1,332	1,034	168	860	904	881	1,011
!			. ——	ctual		:	:	:	•	•	.:.	i	:	:	:	÷	91.		:	:	
		<u>.</u> ,		ges (a	Total 0-30	÷	•	÷	:	:	Total 0-5	÷	:	:	:	:	nd ove	:	:	:	:
		Ago.	-	Total all ages (actual population)	Tot	:	:	:	:	:	Τ̈́	. 0	:	:: 0	ت. ::		Total 30 and over	0		: 0	60 and over
			i	Tota	•	0-1	2	2-3	3-4	9-4		5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	Tot	30-40	40-50	50-60	60 ar

4.—Number of females per 1,000 males for certain selected castes.

_		Nu	mber of fe	males per 1,	000 males		
Caste.	All ages.	0-5.	5-12.	12-15.	15-20.	20-40.	40 and
<u> </u>	2	3	- 4	5	6	7	٧
Bahja, Kavarai	993	1,018	1,020	835	859	1,045	995
Brāhman, Tamil	1,009	1,109	1,061	818	934	947	1,105
" Telugu	973	980	984	1,005	95 0	901	1,055
., Malayālam Embrāndri.	759	1.537	1,289	1,444	1,230	588	523
" " Nambūdri.	915	1,100	1,048	929	902	790	943
" Pattar	731	842	1,034	676	931	653	584
" Kanarese	1,019	990	1,160	500	1,171	1,160	971
" Oriyā	1,213	1,020	4,994	784	1,125	1,143	9 69
Cheruman	1.097	1.018	902	1,004	1,204	1,222	1,142
Chetti	1,350	1,124	1,210	96 3	1,519	1,542	1,411
Dēvānga	1,045	952	1,040	787	1,049	1,101	1,099
Holeya	1.259	1,147	970	1,005	1,3 5 9	1,492	1,411
Kaikolan, Sengundar, Sengunda Kahatriya	985	1,086	988	873	822	983	1,075
Kālingi	1,042	1,051	1,024	823	907	7,119	1,077
Kālinji	1,426	1,037	1,121	1,071	1,289	1,9 72	1.723
Kammalan, Kamsala, Pānchāla, Visva Brāhman, Visva Karma (Tamil)	994	976	1.015	9 5 2	917	1,049	96 6
Kammālan, Kamsala, Pānchāla, Visva Brāhman, Visva Karma	980	987	974	701	893	1,021	1,051
(Telugu)	1,015	1,046	999	808	872	1,075	1,050
Kāpu	990	998	991	880	920	999	1,030
	1,052	1,114	962	844	1,003	1,210	1
Māla Nādār	945	981	960	1	924	963	' 1,008 896
	1.058	1,05 5	978	885	978	ì	
Paraiyan, Panchama	,			771	978 9 91		1,008
Sāle	1,011	1,056	948	'		1,093	1,025
Tiyan	1,055	928	1.106	1.049	1,066	1,115	1,007
Vel]āla	970	932	970	1,003	791	969	1,056

1-A.—Number of females to 1,000 males for certain castes (Imperial Table XIII).

					_	_					-
	Nu	mber of			i	Numb	er of		- 1	Numbe	er of
	fer	ales to				femal			_	femal	
Caste	: -	O males	, Cast	e.	- 1	1,000 זו		Caste.	1	L,000 n	iales.
	i-				<u>'</u> -					1001	1011
	1921	1911.			i	1921	1911			1921	1911
1	2		1			2	3	1	1	2 1	3
-		1					- 0				
Agamudaiyan .		1,084	Jōgi	•••	•••	999		Pallan	•••	1,062	1,087
Ambalakāran	1,030		Kabhera	•••				Palli, Vanniya, Vanni			
Ambalavāsi	1,06		Kaduppattan			977	1,058	Kshatriya, Van kula Kshatriya, Ag			
Ambattan	1,030		Kaikōlan, Sengunda	Sengund Kaharniya		994	1,052	kula Kshatriya		1 036	1.038
Andi	1,00	F 1,000	Kālmgi				1,087	Pandāram		1,013	
Bada∘a	1,00	7 1.020		•••	•••		,	Panisavan		956	1,028
Bagata	1,01		Kālınji	•••			1,260	Paniyan		931	976
Balija, Kavarai	1,019	9 1.023	Kallan	•••			1,068				
Bant	1,07		Kamma			974	995	Pāno			1,001
Bāvuri	1,38	0 1,282	Kammalan,	Kamsa				Paraiyan, Panchama			1,049
D-1	1.00		Pānchāla,					Parivāram Pattanavan	•••	1,017	1, 06 0 982
Bēdaru	1,00		man, Vis (Tamil)	va Karı		1,002	1 038	Perike	••	983	988
Bestha Bhatiāzu	95		Kanisan	•••		1,123				200	00.,
Bhondāri	1.32			•••	•••	,	-,	Poro j ā		957	940
Bhūmia	99		Kannadiyan	•••		1,056	949	kājp u t		974	978
			Kāppīliyan			1,094	1,013	Rāzu	•••		1,003
Billava	1,04	3 1,093	Kāpu			1,047	1,015	Rell i		1,089	
Bōgam	1,37		Karnam, Ori		•••	1,160	980	Rôna	•••	1,002	981
Bottada	' 97		,, Ta ₁	$_{ m mil}$	•••	959 .	1,003	071-	i	1 000	1.010
Boya	94		F 1 .			1,272	1 201	Sālē		1,009	1,010
Brāhman, Tamil	97 98		Kevuto Khond	•••			1.291 1,011	Sātāni, Sāttāda Srī V shnava		1,057	1.036
., Telugu ., Malavāls	1		Kôlayān	•••		1,127		Savara			1,016
Transana			Kômati, Ary			974	993	Segidi		1,210	
" Oriyā	. 1,14		Konda Dora		•••	1,062	998	Sembadavan	•-•		1,019
" Others	, 1,01	_			- 1				!		l .
			Kottiya			1,156	973	Senaikkudaiyān	•••		1,025
Chakkān	1,11		Kōyi	•••	•••	1,033	1,020	Sondi		1,004	992
Chakkıliyan	1,04		Kshatriya	•••	•••• {	1,953 1. 19 3	972 1,015	Sudarmān Felaga	•••]	968 1, 03 0	1,033
Chaliyan	1,00 1,09		Kudumo Kumbāra		•••		1,071	Felaga Telli		,	1,077
Cheruman Chetti	1,09		Rumeara	•••	•••	1,00.	-,011	10111	•	1,200	1,077
Onetti	,	1,010	Kummara			961	962	Tegata		946	955
Dandāsi	1,39	5 1,182	Kuravan	••.			1,045	Tottiyau	•••	1,049	1,032
Dāsari	98	9 1,087	Kuruba .		•••		947	Tsākala		1,008	1,016
Dēvadiga	, 66	i ,	Kurumban	•••	••	1,055	995	Uppara		1,005	989
Dēvānga	1.00		Kusavan	••	****	1,602	1,036	Uppiliyan	•••	1,022	1,055
Dhōbi	1,31	3 1,071	Lambādi			1,007	958	Urāli	1	1 049	1,050
Dombō	`1,04	5 1,008	Lingayat	•••		1,015		Vadugan			1,052
Gadabā	98		Mādiga	•••		110.4	990	Vakkaliga			1.075
Gamalla	1,00		Māla	•••			1,021	Valaiyan			1,080
Gändla	, 1,08		Malaimā n		••	1,067		Vallamban			1,111
Gauda	98	55 972					• ~ ~ -	Valluvan		1,041	1,003
a 1		; ;=	Malayāli	•••	••	1,013	1,022	Vāniyan, Van	iga.	-,	-,555
Gaudo	1.18		Mangala	•••		987	1,039	Vaisya		997	1,050
Gavara	1.09		Mannan	•••		1,038 925	1,018 1,028	Vannān		982	1,007
Golla Gond	છુ	$\begin{array}{c c} 97 & 1,028 \\ 82 & 845 \end{array}$	Marātha Maravan	•••	••	1.009	1,028	Vēdan			1,031
Haddi	1,0		Luca, an	•••	••	: ,,,,,,,,	-,~~-	Velama	•	1,011	1,020
	,0	1,000	l.va.i			075	1 993	Veliāla	•••	1,024	1,032
Hologo	1.0	12 1 00=	Mēdara Mog ēr	•••			1,154	Vēttuvan, Tamil	•••	1,209	1,093
Holeya Idaiyan, Yādava	, 1,2 1,0			•••		(ATO	967	,, Malayāla	m.		
	lih i da,	25 1,020	Mutiācha	•••	•••	982	983	Yānādi	•••		
Setti Balija	1,0	43 1,061		•••	•••	000	1,005	Yáta	•••		
Iluvan	1,1						1	i erukala	•••	936	973
Indra. Arya I	Iihida,		V-As.			1.029	1,040	Musalman-		1	
Setti Balija	1,0	66 1,147	Nagavāsulu	•••			1,035	Dudekula	•••		
	1		Nattamān	•••			1,053	Davoar	•••	1 * 000	
Irula	9	50 1,009		•••			1,079	маррина	•••		
Jālāri				•••		1,010		rathan	•••	905 952	
Janappan	1,0	07 1,152		•••			1,166		•••		
Jangam	1,0	00 1,037					1	1			1
Jātāpu	1,0	91 1,058	Paidi	•••	•••	1,014	1,033	Indian Christian	•••	1,021	1,036
		1				1		1			1

5.—Actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the decades 1901-1910 and 1911-1920.

			Naı	nber of bir	ths.	Nun	aber of dead	ths	etween	, 5 -	between	latter r + ,	between	former	1,000	female 1,000
	Year		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Feniales.	'lotal.		jo Tori	1.	Excess of over former deficit — .	ب رع	Comms 4 and Excess of for over latter deficit -	Number of births per male births.	Number of deaths per male deaths.
	1		2	3	1	5	6	7		-		:		10	11	12
	al 910.	1901-	5,777,672	<i>5,536,480</i>	11,314,152	4,342,651	4,174,304	8,516,955	-	241,192		168,347	+ 2	2,797,197	958·3	961-2
1901			477,490	458,259	935,749	407,975	388,165	796.140	-	19,231	_	19,810	+	139,609	959.8	951 4
1902			521,745	501,401	1,023,146	373,355	359,082	732,437	_	20 314	****	14,273	+	290,709	9 61 0	961.7
1903	••		593,713	571,367	1.165,080	419,275	107,388	826,663	_	22.346	-	11.857	+	338.417	9624	971.6
1904			573,819	551.932	1,125,751	419.825	404 453	824.2-8	-	21-887	-	15.372	+	301,473	961-9	$963 \cdot 4$
1905	•••		599,469	576.787	1.176,256	401.406	384,717	786.123	_	22.682		16,689	+	3 90,133	962.2	958.4
1906			575,074	550,904	1 125,978	507,823	490,568	998 391	_	24,170		17.255	+	127,587	958:0	966.0
1907			573,041	546,129	1,119,170	449,290	433,726	883,016	-	26,912		15 564	+	236,154	953.0	965.4
1908			610.268	581,868	1,192,136	491,062	469,857	960,919	-	28.400	-	21,205	+	231.217	953.5	9568
1909	•••	•••	621,369	594,348	1,215,717	410,589	390,977	801,566	-	27.021	-	19.612	+	414,151	956:5	952.2
1910		•••	631,684	603,485	1,235,169	462.051	445 ,371	907,422	-	28,199	-	16,680	+	327,747	955 4	963 9
Tota	l .920.	1911-	6,269,011	5,992,492	12,261,503	5,185,077	5,075, 980	10,261,057	-	276,519	-	109,097	+ 2	2,000 ,446	9 55: 9	979.0
1911			627,274	599,214	1,226,488	476,449	457, 031	933,510	-	28,060		19,388	+	292,978	9 55 '2	959•4
1912			637,308	608,157	1,245,465	501,194	481,114	982,308	-	29,151	_	29,080	+	263,157	954.3	959-9
1913			658,416	630,202	1,288,618	435,991	420,660	856,651	-	28,214	-	15.331	+	431,967	957:1	9648
1914			683,449	656,719	1,340,168	505,794	492.473	998,267	-	26,730		13,321	+	341.901	960-9	978.7
1915			638,440	610,994	1,249,434	445,466	434.484	879,950	_	27,446	_	10,982	+	369,484	957:0	975.8
1916			664,827	636,770	1,301,597	441,629	430,384	875,013	-	28,057	-	14,245	+	426.584	, 957-8	8 6 8.0
1917		.	661,581	633,497	1,295,078	532,512	517,033	1.049,545	_	28,081		15, 47 9	+	245,533	957.5	970 9
1918		•••	591,209	564,995	1,156,204	850,723	871,280	1.722,003	-	26,214	+	20,557	-	565,799	955.7	1.024 2
1919	•••		523,544	497,669	1,021,213	550,605	539,224	1.089,829	-	25,875	-	11,381	_	68,616	950 6	979 3
1920	••	• •••	582,963	554,275	1,137,238	441,714	132,267	873,981	<u>-</u>	28,688		9,447	+	263,257	950-8	978-6

1,233.3 1,306.3 2.166

942.1

1,113.1

Average number of temple deaths per 1,000 deaths. 85,368 90,238 60,280Females. 1920. 38,632 81,067 59,721 1,065.4 1,000,1 993.0 973.9 1,249.8 1,278.8 857.1 982·1 Yerage number of ferrale deaths, our male deaths, 6.--Number of deaths of each sea at different ages (exclusive of Buropeans and Anglo-Indians). 143,843 318,676 162,624 Females. 629,970 389,082 163,765 108,093 115,092 249,189 464,126 241,697 228,818 Males. 93,025 76,433 20,610 25,780 33,532 59,267 Kemales. 1918. 34,269 21,962103,937 21,853 48,140 97,635 47,883 80 8 K 120,014 60,371 Eemajes 1918. 40,606 106,295 66,154 111,45248,321 110,461 x Males. 77,462 29,047 17,616 21,935 100,010 F'emales 1917. 133,835 36,703 17,820 30,314 18,979 38,080 ∵કુુકા 62,988 16,944 Females. 1916. 63,006 21,176 27,989 12,787 12,867 Males 21,243 61,431 18,813 85,774 100,001 38,486 30,021 Females 1915. 13,868 30,062 79,879 61,211 31,761 Males. : 60 and over A :708. : : : : : : 10-15 15-2020-30 30-40 40-50 50-60 1-5 -7

CHAPTER VII.—CIVIL CONDITION.

THE number of married, unmarried and widowed persons of each sex is given Reference to for the Presidency, and for each district and state by age and by religion in statistics Imperial Table VII. At the end of the table statistics are given for cities by age but not by religion. In Imperial Table XIV are statistics of civil condition for certain selected castes. At the end of this chapter are five subsidiary

- (1) showing the distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion and main age-period at each of the last four censuses;
- (2) showing the distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages in each religion and natural division;
- (3) showing the distribution by main age-periods and civil condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion;
- (4) showing the proportion of the sexes by civil condition at certain ages for religions and natural divisions; and
- (5) showing the distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages for selected castes.

2. Enumerators were instructed to record each person as unmarried, Definition of married or widowed exactly as the person described himself or herself. The "married" custom of infant marriage which obtains in India necessitates the application of a different connotation to the term "marriage" from that which it bears in western countries. There marriage implies a contract between two parties each of whom is of age to fulfil his or her part; here the term is often applied to a ceremony by which two children are pledged to live with one other as husband and wife in years to come; persons who are thus betrothed are described as married, even though the marriage has not been consummated; and should one of the parties die before the consummation of the marriage the survivor is technically "widowed." Moreover between the various classes of society and between one tribe and another marriage customs differ. For some a marriage is an elaborate ceremony extending over several days; for others it involves nothing but a new cloth for the bride and a round of toddy to her relatives. What to one brought up to certain traditions and customs seems an irregular union, to another brought up among different influences is a valid marriage. For these reasons enumerators were instructed not to import into the inquiry their own views of what was or was not a reputable marriage; but to write down for each person the exact description which such person gave of himself or herself. This naturally involves a certain element of inaccuracy in the statistics, for a certain number of persons, e.g., temple dancing girls who have undergone a ceremony of marriage with a god, as well as unmarried prostitutes or kept women prefer to describe themselves as married. It is also difficult to make enumerators carry out the instruction to describe divorced persons as widowed; the term "widowed" especially among women is a term of such opprobrium that it is inconceivable that except by way of insult any one who has not actually lost husband or wife by death should be called by that name.

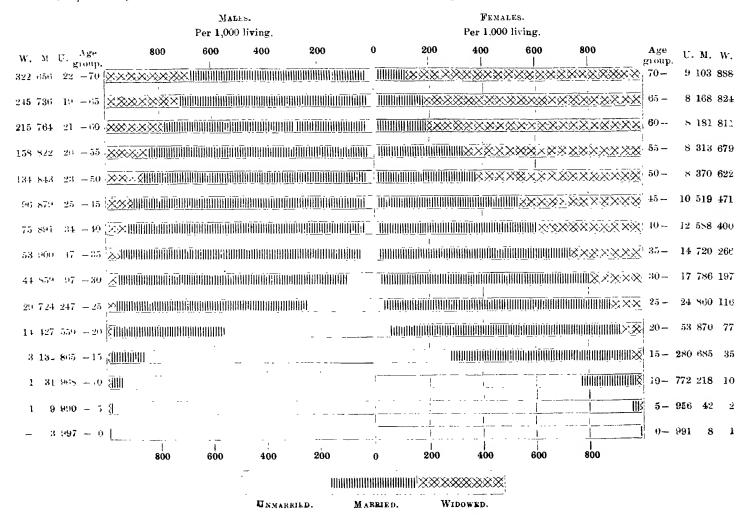
Summary of the statistics

3. The following diagram shows for each age-period the number per mille of each sex who are unmarried, married or widowed. The total figures compare with those of previous censuses and with those of England and Wales in 1911 as follows:—

			Mal	es per 1,00	.00.	Fem	ales per 1,0	000.
-			Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1921 1911 1901 1891 England and Wale	 s. 1911	 	 531 533 552 539 593	425 428 409 427 372	44 39 39 34 35	373 373 390 372 571	438 441 419 436 356	189 186 191 192 73

The variation between the returns for 1911 and those for 1921 is very slight. The difference between European and Indian customs is illustrated by the difference between the Madras return and those for England and Wales. The greatest difference is in the high proportion of widows found in Madras, due of course to the custom which in certain castes forbids the remarriage of widows. Besides this, both among men and women fewer marry in England than in India.

Proportion of unmarried, married and widowed males and females per 1,000 living in each age group, 1921.



Variation, 1911-1921

4. Of the 42,794,155 persons enumerated in Madras 19,305,770 were returned as unmarried, 18,465,667 as married and 5,022,718 as widowed. Among the unmarried there were 722 females for every 1,000 males; the number of wives

exceeded the number of husbands by 548,769 and were in the proportion of 1,061 wives to 1,000 husbands, and the number of widows was 4,093,962 as compared with 928,756 widowers. In 1911, the numbers were very similar; there were 18,910,237 unmarried, 18,215,865 married and 4,744,058 widowed; then also there were 722 unmarried females for every 1,000 unmarried males; there were 1,064 wives for every 1,000 husbands; and among the widowed there were 795,363 males and 3,948,695 females. The conditions generally have varied hardly at all during the decade.

5. But it is of greater importance to learn how the figures compare at Civil condifferent age-periods, as may be seen in subsidiary table 1. It is generally dition by age-periods accepted that a man should not marry below the age of 20, nor a girl below the age of 15. The appended figures divide the population of each religion by this criterion of age into those who are fit and those who are not fit for marriage.

Distribution per 1,000 of each sex.

	All re	eligions.	Hir	ndu.	Mus	alman	Chr	isti a n.	An	imist.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Not of marriageable age	468	372	465	370	500	392	482	394	468	, 389
Of marriageable age.	5 32	628	53 5	630	500	608	518	606	532	611

We may now compare the proportion of each sex in each religion who are of marriageable age with the proportion actually returned as having been married:

Distribution per 1,000 of each sex.

	All re	ligions.	' Hi	indu.	Mus	alman.	Chr	istian.	An	imist.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males	Females.	Male×.	Females.
Of marriageable age.				, 830			518			611
Married and widowed,	4019	527	413	, ti∌±	441	ออก	448	549	474	567

Among Hindu females alone we find the proportion of married and widowed exceeds the proportion of those of marriageable age. This is explained by the custom mentioned above of child marriage which, though practised by all communities, is most common among Hindus of the better classes.

Number per 1,000 females at age-periods 0-15.

		-	All religi	ons. Hindu	. ' Musalma	n. : ('hristian.	Animist.
			1921.	1901. 1921. 1911	1901. 1921 1911.	1901 1921 1921 - 1911	1921
Married						44 25 28 25	
Widowed	** ***		4 3	3 4 3	3 , 2 2	2 1 1 1	4 1 2

A decrease of 1 per cent among the Hindus who are chiefly responsible for the premature marriage of their daughters is all to the good, especially when compared with the retrograde tendency of the decade 1901-1911, but the pace of the improvement does not indicate that the social reformer is as yet really a power in the land.

Child marriage

6. From subsidiary table 2 we are able to locate the prevalence of premature marriage especially among the Hindus of the East Coast North

Number per 1,000 Hindu females of each ageperiod who are married.

Age-period.		Presidency.	East Coast North.	Deccan.
0~5		8	21	7
5-10		46	124	33
10-15	•••	234	446	278

addicted to premature marriage than those of other parts, the proportion of males aged 10-15 who are married being 81 per 1,000 as against 33, which is the proportion for the Presidency. The case was exactly the same in 1911 when the proportions for the Presidency were only 41 and 268. A closer examination shows that the districts specially addicted to this unfortunate habit are Ganjām

Number per 1,000 females of each age-period who are married.

				0-5.	5-10.	10-15.
Ganjām				42	205	568
Vizagapata	am			50	265	618
Godavari		•••	•••	6	63	411
Kistna	•••		•••	3	41	360
Guntür				2	34	328
Nellore		•••	•••	5	24	223

Kālinjis 411. In 1911 these figures were 632 for Kālingis and 478 for Kālinjis. The castes with the next largest proportion married are the Telugu artisans (341), Kāpus (324), and Dēvāngas (501); in 1911 these castes had 356, 288 and 301 girls aged 5-12 married. It must be remembered that subsidiary table 5 is based on the figures in Imperial Table XIV which gives results only for a few castes in special areas, and not for the whole caste population. Telugu Brāhmans show an improvement from 274 to 193 girls married per mille aged 5-12; but Kālinjis and Kāpus seem to marry more of their girls young now than they did ten years ago.

enumerated

Child widows

$Number\ per$	r 1,00	0 fema	les who a	$m{r}e$ $wim{d}owem{d}$	at ages
			0-5.	5-10.	10-15.
Presidency		•••	1	3	10
Ganjām			2	6	22
Vizagapatam			2	9	32

7. A natural corollary of this prevalence of child marriage in these districts is an excess over the Presidency average in the number of child widows.

division, for whom the statistics are

compared in the margin, with those for the Presidency and for the Deccan, where the number is next greatest

and Vizagapatam. Subsidiary table 5

corroborates this conclusion; it shows

that of the castes selected for Imperial Table XIV those most addicted to early marriage are the Kālingis and Kālinjis

Kālingis of every 1,000 girls aged 5-12 no less than 641 are married, and among

in

Ganjām.

Among

after the East Coast North.

8. It is customary to ascribe the prevalence of child marriage and widow-

Number per 1,000 females of each age-period.

		Kāli	Kālinji.					
;	Married.		Widov	ved.	Marr	ied.	Widowed.	
	1921	1911.	1921.	11611	1921.	1911	1921	1911.
0-5	160	84	3	1	19	-14	1	
5-12	641	632 ,	24	18	411	478	8	9
12-20	£18	914	56	59	862	870	44	38

and this fact, together with the fact that it affects a Telugu caste worse than an

Number	r mar	married in 1,000 females aged 0-10.								
			1921.	1911.	1901.					
Ganjam	•••		132	129	106					
Vizagapatam	•••	•••	165	153	134					

hood to the greater orthodoxy of the Telugu; but the analysis just made suggests that the Oriya may have a considerable share of the blame. Kālingis mostly speak Telugu and Kālinjis Oriyā. The marginal statement shows that the Kalingi is in a distinctly worse position than the Kālinji, and the comparative figures for 1921 and 1911 suggest that while the Kālinji is improving, the Kalingi is getting worse. The conclusion must be that Ganjam and Vizagapatam are the districts in which this evil is chiefly prevalent; it is worse in Vizagapatam than in Ganjam; Oriyā caste in Ganjām, indicates that it is a particular failing of the Telugu. And, as the appended figures show, both districts are going steadily from bad to worse.

9. We may now pass on from the prevalence of premature marriage to con- Universality

Number married and widowed per 1,000 aged 15 and over.

		Males.	Females.
England and Wales	1911	589	615
	(1921	750	947
Madras	₹ 1911	754	945
	(1901	745	946

sider the second of the characteristic features of Indian census returns—the universality of marriage. A comparison between the figures of the English census and those of this census of Madras will illustrate the difference

between the social conditions of the two countries. In Madras 75 males and 95 females out of every 100 over the age of 15 are or have been married. In England the married and widowed number only 59 males and 62 females out of every 100 over the age of 15. The proportion for the different religions is as shown in the margin for females only. The variation between the religions is not great; Animists

Number per 1,000 females aged 15 and over married and widowed.

Hindus		•••			•••		94
Musalmans	•••	•••	• • •	***	•••		94
Christians	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	88
Animists	•••	•	•••	•••	•••	•••	88

have fewest married, probably because their women marry later than those who are fettered by the trammels of caste observances; the proportion of Christians is influenced by the presence of a certain number of European women

some of whom are not married; and there are fewer exceptions to the rule of universal marriage among Musalmans than among Hindus.

10. We do see however from Imperial Table VII that there were in 1921 Unmarried 8,092,817 unmarried females in the Presidency, of whom 726,233 are over the females age of 15. Of these 599,000 are Hindus, 60,000 are Musalmans, 47,000 are Christians, 19,625 are Animists. Special sortings were made of the slips for these women in order to ascertain their caste, literacy, and occupation, and so to gain some clue as to what kept them from marriage. The result of this sorting is almost entirely negative. Adult women who remain unmarried are of all castes, they follow all occupations, and the proportion of literacy among them is no greater than it is in the female population as a whole. Take, for instance, Brahman women in Trichinopoly district, of whom there are 184 over 15 years of age unmarried. Only 20 of them are literate; all but 26 are supported by agriculture; of the 26 who depend on occupations other than agriculture only 3 are actual workers; and of these 3, one is a beggar and two are merchants. As a rule the occupation is agriculture, or the traditional occupation of the caste, or general labour. It is only among Kaikolars that any considerable number of these unmarried women return their occupation as that of a "dancing girl."

11. The statement in the margin shows the proportion of wives to husbands Proportion

Number of married females per 1,000 married males. 1921. 1911. Madras Presidency 1,061 1.064 Agency East Coast North ••• $\frac{1.010}{1.077}$ 979 1,088 Deccan East Coast Central 962 1.027 1,036 ••• . . 1.044 East Coast South 1.091 West Coast 1,077 1,070

in each natural division in 1911 and or wives husbands in 1921. In the decade the proportion of wives has risen in the East Coast North division and on the West Coast. On the East Coast this variation is undoubtedly due to greater casual emigration to Burma and other places to which men go for a comparatively short

time unaccompanied by their women-folk. The decrease in the Agency, the Deccan and the East Coast Central is due to influenza which, as we have seen in Chapter I, was especially fatal to women in the prime of life. Subsidiary table 4 sets out the figures for each religion; the only remarkable feature is that Muhammadans in the East Coast South division still show a very large excess of wives, the proportion per mille being 1,299, while in no other case does it exceed 1,100,

Number of wives per 1,000 husbands among Muhammadans.

	_	- 4 ,	* //L COCKE 1806		
District.			1921.	1911.	1901.
Tanjore Trichinopoly Madura Rāmnād	•••	•••	1,356 1,104 1,039 1.617	1,367 $1,130$ $1,082$ $1,528$	1,400 1,074 1,372
Tinnevelly	•••	•••	1,301	1,357	1,376

The figures for the several districts in the division are shown in the margin. A number of Muhammadans round the coast of Rāmnād and Tinnevelly are sailors and merchants who voyage to and from Cevlon As a rule they leave their wives at home. Hence it is natural to

find a very large preponderance of women in those districts. Similarly from Tanjore the men emigrate in numbers to the Straits leaving their wives behind.

Civil condition in urban and rural populations 12. If 1,000 persons of each sex are taken from the population, the distribu-

		-	2	Wales		tion by civil condition will be as shown
Unmarried				531	373	in the margin. The population of
Married				425	438	the Presidency is so overwhelmingly
Widowed	• • •		•••	44	189	rural, that the proportion for the rural
	.31:C	 £	11	£		rural, that the proportion to the rural

population differs from that for the total population by one only in unmarried and married. The distribution of the population of Madras City, and of the city population generally, varies considerably; the appended figures show that in

	Mad	ras City.	Cit	ties.	Madras City to a marked degree and to a less extent in other cities the
	Males.	Females.	Males. I	Temales.	proportion of unmarried and widowed is
Unmarried Married Widowed	 491 473 36	348 479 173	508 453 39	350 458 192	lower and that of the married is higher than in the population as a whole.
					Marriage is so universal that this is

simply a repetition in another form of the remark in Chapter V that the cities attract mainly persons in the prime of life. Another characteristic of city life is that whereas in the population as a whole there are 1,061 wives for every 1,000 husbands, in Madras City there are only 920 and in the 17 cities together 972. This means that in the cities there is a larger proportion of males in the prime of life, a conclusion which in Chapter V we have seen borne out by the statistics of age, and a condition which is generally recognized as characteristic of urban life.

1.—Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion, and main age-period at each of the last four censuses.

			– — Unmar	ried.			Mar	ried.	· I	Widowed.			
Religion.	Sex and age	1921.	1911.	1901	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921	1911.	19 01	1891.
1	 	3	\$;	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	15	13	11
ĺ	Males	531	<i>533</i>	<i>552</i> ¹	539	425	428	409	427	44	39	39	34
	0-5 5-10	997 9 9 0	998 991	998 [†] 993	996 991	3 10	2 9	2 7	4 9				•••
	10-15	968 865	962 849	967 8 6 7	961 842	31 132	37 148	32 130	38 155	1 3	 1 '	1 3	 1 3
	20-40	246	237 30	255	244	720	736 876	715 872	734 885	34 107	27 94	30	22
All	40-60 60 and over	27 21	20	30 18	27 17	866 72 5	732	733	736	254	248	9 8 249	$\begin{array}{c} 88 \\ 247 \end{array}$
religions.	Females	373	373	390	372	438	441	419	436	189	186	191	192
	0-5 5-10	991 955	994 946	994 955	990 937	8 42	6 52	. 6 44	$\begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 61 \end{bmatrix}$	$\frac{1}{3}$:	2	. 1	1 2
į	10-15	772 280	740 271	759 286	696 225	218 685	252 697	533 681	294 745	10 35	$\frac{8}{32}$.	8 33	10 30
	20-40	29 10	31 10	28 12	31 17	820 480	828 479	820 451	821 434	151 510	141 511	152 537	148 549
į	60 and over	8	7	9	12	154	137	113	107	538	856	878	881
ſ	Males	527	528 998	548	<i>535</i>	428	432 2	412	430	45	40	40	35
	0-5 5-10	997	990	998	996	10	10	8	9				••
į	10-15 15-20	966 857	958 842	965 859	958 836	33 140	41 155	138	161	3	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	1 3
	20-40 40-60	244 27	235	253 30	242 28	723 864	739 873	717 870	735 883	34 109		30 100	23 89
:Hindu	60 and over	21	21	18	17	722	728	730	732	257	251	252	251
	Females	366 991	366 994	383 994	367 99 0	441 8	445	422	438	<i>193</i> 1	189	195	195
	5-10 10-15	952 756	941 723	950 743	932 679	46 234	57 2 6 8		66 31 0	2 10	 2 9	 2 9	"2 11
,	15-20	265 26	262 29	276 26	219 30	699 8 20	705 827	690	750 819	36 154	33 144	34 155	31 151
	40-60 60 and over	9 8	10 7	11 8	16 12	476 150	476 135	448	431 106		514 858	541 880	553
· ·	Males	579	<i>5</i> 92		582	387	388	373	394	34	30	29	882 24
	0-5	999	999	999	997	ì	1	1	3				
	5-10 10-15		9 97 9 8 9	99 7 989	997 990	3 10	់ 11	. 11	3 10	•••		:::	
	15-20 20-40		918 271	934 286	918 272	64 687	78 700			$\frac{3}{33}$	4 29	28	17
	40-60 60 and over	23 19	$\begin{array}{c c} 23 \\ \hline 16 \end{array}$	25 22	26 21	898 768	905	901 777	914		72 208	74 201	60 193
Musalman.	Females	417	412	428	412	413	413	398	416	170	175	174	172
	0-5	997	998 987	998	995	3	2 12	_		₁			
	5-10 10-15	877	855	987 861	981 818	119	140	135	178	4	1 5	1 4	1 4
	15-20 20-4 0	317	268	36	233		693 830	821	831	33 143	39 144	33 143	
	0 40-60 0 60 and over	. 11	5	20 19	32 26	470 141	458 125			519 8 5 0	534 870	540 874	
	Males		561	584	564	405	407		•	Į	32	31	29
	0-5 5-10	998 994	998	998	998 995	6	$\frac{2}{3}$				•••		
	10-15	4.00	989	991 938	990	. 16 68	11 76		10		1		
	20-40	. 251	245 28	261 24	227 21	717 869	735	716	754	32	20	23	19
Ohminate	60 and over		19	17	14	713							
Ohristian.	Females	451	446	462	440	414					143	148	
	0-5 5-10	. 989	997 991	997 991	993	10	ي ا	9 (3 6 3 16	3 1			
	10 15		439	468	374		549	9 51	8 612	2 14	12	14	3
	20-40					831 562						. 110	108
	60 and over		1 .										
	_												

1.—Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion, and main age-period at each of the last four censuses—concluded.

nut t	Sex and age.		Unma	rzied.		_	Mari	ríed.			Wido	wed.	
Religion.	sex and age.	1921.	1911.	1 901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
- l	, z	3	1		6	7	8	g	- 10	<u> </u>	12	13	14
	Males	526	540	545	524	432	424	415	436	42	<i>3</i> 6	40	40
	0-5	993	997	996	991	7	3	4	9	! !			•••
1	5-10	989	991	992	984	10	9	: 8	16	1	• • • •	•••	
1	10-15	971	970	975	952	27	29	24	47	2	1	1	1
i	15 –20	851	826	865	668	141	168	129	310	8	. 6	6	22
1	20-40	214	208	221	195	738	758	737	761	48	36	42	44
	40-60	27	29	23	22	874	874	868	862	99	97	109	116
	60 and over	26	23	23	13	750	751	723	706	224	226	254	281
Animistic.	Females	436	453	455	450	438	444	432	457	126	103	113	93
ļ	0-5	964	995	993	988	7	5	7	12	29			ı
	0-5 5-10	960	985	983	979		14	16	20	26	· •••	,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
l			894				1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	10-15	904		912	847	86	103	84	148	10	3	4	5
1	15-20	489	446	503	405		537	479	568	25	17	18	27
1	20-40	64	60	54	50	829	860	862	885	107	80	84	65
i	40-60	18	18	15	13	575	609	550	634	407	373	435	353
į	60 and over	21	13	17	12	313	288	193	246	666	699	790	742
<u> </u>	Males	517	515	527	526	414	420	413	416	69	65	60	<i>5</i> 8
	0-5	995	997	999	998	. 5	3	1	1		· · · ·		1
1	5-10	992	995	994	992	7	5	5	4	1		1	4
1	10-15	979	984	985	982	20	15	14	15	. 1	, 1	' 1	3
j	15-20	919	920	934	916	77	80	66	83	1 4		1	1
1	20-40	374	369	381	374	577	588	579	591	49	43	40	35
	40 -60	82	75	63	62	765	783	806	802	153	142	131	1 3 6
_	60 and over	49	32	44	44	660	677	₫91	687	291	291	265	269
Jain 〈	Females	298	307	307	301	437	431	424	425	265	. 262	269	274
} !	0-5	986	994	994	992	6	6	ห่	7	8			1
	5-10	969	976	971	957	18	22	27	39	13	2	2	4
1	10-15	750	774	733	704	234	222	262	291	16	4	5	5
1	15-20	296	175	165	150	748	796	805	812	46	29	. 30	38
İ	20-40	23	15	13	16	781	798	801	774	196	187	186	210
1	40-60	13	5		11	410	414	393	3 ਜੰਜ	577	581	600	623
ł	60 and over	17	2		7	113	77	57	72	870	921	942	921
(oo and over	11	! -	i †	1	110	1	31	'-	1 070	921	3 = 2	"21

2.—Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages in each religion and natural division.

	NATURAL DAMBION, AND RELIGION,	-	Province — All religious Hindu Musalman Christian	Agency— All religions Hindu Animistic Christian	East Coast North All religions Hindu Musalman	Deccan — All religions Hindu Musalman Christian	East Coast Central— All religions Hindu Muselman Christian	Bast Coast South Ali religious Hindu Musalman Christian	West Coast — All rehgions— Hin.lu Musalman Christian
	NO .;		: : : :	::::	£::::	: : : :	i : . i	₽ : : : :	: : :
	Unmarried.	71	531 527 579 552	512 508 521 521	498 495 555 512	544 542 552	540 538 564 564	536 533 573 551	576 563 605 598
All ages.	Married.	1	425 428 387 40 5	445 436 416	498 462 495 466 555 409 512 129	387 389 399	418 419 408 389	420 422 397 110	386 395 36 5 370
es.	Widowed.	4	44 45 34 13	2. 4. 4. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6.	36 36 36 59	68 54 54 54 54	± ± ≈ ±	4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	1 35 36 37 38 38 38 38
-	.bəirrsmaU		907 998 988 988	991 991 992 891	995 995 998 997	996 997 997 997	997 788 798 798	666 666 666	668 686 686
0 - 5.	Married.	9	60 00 − 01	x x x v	70 70 21 W	4 ಚಳು	ကကက		:-
	Widowed.	1~	: : : :	:	::::	: : : :	: : . :	. : :	. : : .
1	Unmarried.	x	990 990 997 991	985 987 986	980 978 996 996	994 994 995 995	994 994 994	995 995 996 195	208 999 927
5-10.	Married.	6	010 % 3	41 05 55 EE	02 12 4 c	10 10 44 44	ဆကာတာသ	10 10 4 10	21 21 − 22
MALES	.Vidowed.	=	6 6 6 6 6		2288	1 980 1 980 1 981 1 981	980 986 988 988	987 987 987	991 994 994
. 10 I	Unmarried.		968 3 966 3 990 1 984 1	960 8 956 4 968 3 990 1	921 7 917 8 983 1 977 2		36 13 66 13 86 11 88 11	. 71 88 52 54 57 15 10	≖ 644 10765
15.	Married.		31 33 10 10	38 42 42 30 82 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	76 3 81 2 16 1 20 3	18 19 15 10 10	264-		
	Unmarried.		383 379 429 405	301 285 337 250	311 315 422 358	423 424 407 398	.402 399 139 408	108 1 395 102	434 125 148 474
15-40.	— bəirraM		590 544 545 570	659 674 623 712	667 674 559 603	535 530 564 564	576 576 576 575	567 950 584 578	531 538 519 509
÷ 0.	Widowed.	Ξ.	88.27	40 40 38	22 13 19 59	- 43 46 29 33	22. 25. 19.	25 21 20	35 33 17
40	.beirtsmaU		22	22 29 12 12	22 52 E	52 34 31 31	25 23 23	22 21 21 21 21	33 39 39
and over	- Married.	ž.	829 827 864 864	853 838 843 878	846 853 853 800	725 715 795 788	831 831 714 860	838 837 838 838	880 889 889
over.	Widowed.	=	145 147 1147	138 138 101	133 122 122 180	223 230 160 181	11+1 11:3 265 117	142 106 141	122 215 96 120
	Unmarried.	<u> </u>	373 366 117 117	428 424 410 472	83.1 81.2 48.6	357 354 396 417	391 394 413 476	35.8 384 391 443	412 397 448 488
A11 ag	Married.	212	438 411 413 413	436 436 435 440	478 481 435 447	409 408 420 409	435 435 435 391	429 430 421 417	397 400 391 377
ages.	Widowed,	3 <u> </u> 	189 193 170 135	138 140 125 88	201 207 155 155	234 238 184 171	175 171 154 133	183 186 185 140	191 203 167 185
	DeirrammU	์ รา	997	975 985 991 992	980 980 986 986	883 883 886 888	995 995 995	986 988 988 989	888 636 636 632
0-5	Married.	31 21	∞ ∞ m m 	13.28 8.39	E 2 4 4	27 40	10 10 4 X	□ 31 23 □	Ø 21 H 22
-	Widowed.			8 2 - 3	·· : · ·	:	: :- .	::::	
	Unmarried.		993 980 980	961 963 981 977	880 872 982 985	967 984 984	982 981 987 987	988 988 988 988	992 890 997 993
5 -10.	Married	12.	46 01 10 0 01 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	84 121 212		8843	2222	1111	1~ B B D
PEMALES.	Widowed.	121 2	e 61	27 80 72 23	4477	ლლ 2√ -			HF :F
D.Es.	Unmarried.	67	772 756 877 930	882 874 906 982	558 535 845 875	722 704 819 902	829 825 872 927	901 902 882 954	868 866 863 967
10-15.	Married.	_% 	218 234 119 67	110 119 82 36	423 146 150	262 278 175 94	168 169 125 70	93 95 115 44	126 128 131 31
1 10	bəvobiV/	Ę.	0048	∞ <u>10</u> 21 ∞	199	81 8 9 4	<u>ာ</u> မောက္ဆက	10 20 20 6M	
	.həirramaU	2) 2)	78 73 96 55	120 103 111	41 37 74 96	83 52 52	47.24	102 85 85	130 123 215
15-40.	Married.	28	794 796 784 762	780 745 745 836	820 819 823 823	761 549 816 792	810 811 832 771		
	·bewed.	-,	128 131 120 83	100 101 98 53	139 144 103 81	188 360. 132	116 118 93 87	\$801108 \$801111	122 147 133 79
40 8	.bairramnU	, 188	10 9 9 10 25	11 15 20 13	25.977		5 5 5		
and o	Married.	. 98	391 388 382 480	317 443 616 502	355 373 433 801	324 380 388	413 408 156		
	ьэмоыМ	37	599 603 608 495	672 642 164 185	638 620 558 171	661 607 619 596	577 579 581 581	579 690 628 488	633 8 3 4 619 509

3.—Distribution by main age-periods and civil condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion

				_	Males.			Females.	
Religion	and a	rŘe		Unmarried,	Married.	Widowed	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed
				o in marriou,	4, 41 11 11.	Widowed.	o mariteu.	Married,	W IGOW EU
	i			± :	3	i	5	6 }	7
ALL REGIGIONS				5,314	4,246	440	3,730	4,383	1,887
0-10 .				9,935	62	3		256	17
10-15				9.684	305	11	7.724	2,180	96
15-40	•••		•••	3.826	5,900	274		7,936	1,283
40 and over	•••	•••	•••	256	8,296	1,448	95	3,913	5,992
HINDU			•••	5,271	4.280	449	3.660	4,410	1.930
0-10				9,931	66	3	9,705	281	14
10-15			•••	9,660	329	11	7,560	2,337	103
15-40	••	•••	•••	3,790	5,936	274	728	7,9 60	1,312
40 and over		•••	••• '	258	8,271	1,471		3,876	6,036
MCSALMAN				5. 794	3,874	332	4,169	4.128	1,703
0-10 ,		•••		9,975	23	2	9,934	60	-,. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
10-15				9,898	97	5	8.771	1,187	42
15-40	•••	•••		4,289	5,451	260		7,846	1.194
40 and over	•••	•••	•	218	8,645	1,137	104	3,813	6,083
CHRISITAN				5,522	4,052	426	4,513	4,140	1,347
0-10	•••	_		9,958	40	2	9,922	73	5
10-15				9,837	155	. 8	9,308	666	26
15-40	•••	•••		4,047	5,703	250	1,551	7,616	833
40 and over	•••	•••	•••	254	8,272		245	4,805	4.950
Animistic		• • •	••	5,262	4,323	415	4,357	4,386	1,257
0-10				9,906	´ 8 8			108	274
10~15		•••	′	9,712	269	19	9,043	855	102
15-40		•••		3,365	6,234	401	1,466	7.626	
49 and over	•••	•••	•••	267	8,504	1,229	188	5,259	4,553
JAIN		•••	,,	5,167	4,135	698	2,984	4,369	2,647
0-10			•••	9,937	59	4	9,775	121	104
10-15				9.786	200	14	7,498	2,344	158
15-40				4,934	4.671	395	62	7,740	1,635
40 and over		•		727	7,374	1,899	139	3,181	6,680
	_						i		

4.—Proportion of sexes by civil condition at certain ages for religions and natural divisions.

						Numb	er of fen	ales per	1,000 mal	es.					
Natural division	A	ll ages.			0-10.	:		10-15.		-	15-40.	1	40 a	nd ove	er.
and religion.	Unmarried	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
	 2	3	4	5 -	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Musalman .	 715 737	1,061 1,091	4,408 4,424 5,241 3,226	$\frac{1.012}{994}$	4,258 4,424 2,637 1,886	5,873 4,722 3,825 2.833	746 733 817 915	6,678 6,660 11,332 4,145	8,341 8,505 8,395 3.087	217 203 244 412	1,426 1,418 1,571 1,436	4,955 5,057 5,016 3,577	377 351 474 898	440	4,213 4,207 5,332 3,126
Hindu Animistic	 830 831 844 922	1,000	3,202 3,224 2,936 2,780		1,796 2,006 1,195 1,840	18.319 3.371 3,727 6,000	1.018 1.094 840 877	3,184 3,388 2,471 2. 462	4.418 4,183 4.841	404 358 495 465	1.198 1,168 1,270 842	2,494 2,459 2,599 1,568	593 595 593 5 16	508 500 529 462	3,562 3,727 3,139 3,872
Hindu Musalman	 $\frac{666}{714}$	1.088 1,092 1,042 1,020	5,323 5,555 4,366 1,939	$975 \\ 1,034$	5,677 5,772 3,796 1,630	5,374 5,463 3,500 2,214	560 540 738 893	5,153 5,119 9,101 5,948	6,967 7.133 4,708 2,087	143 133 179 280	1,349 1,341 1,512 1,423	7,119 7,600 5,521 2,156	386 381 320 580		4,839 5,022 4,075 1,865
Hindu Musalman	 625 629 677 743	962 1,019 992 999	2,960 3,161 3,526 3,124	1,021	4,973 5,368 2,564 2 875	3,799 3,884 2,792 1,200	661 651 707 811	12,874 13,274 9,929 8,696	11,351 11,978 5,808 4,200	115 112 119 209	1,352 1,349 1,360 1,399	4,152 4,152 4.328 3,708	258 252 286 455	397 39 3 419 440	2,838 2,797 3,279 2,938
Hindu Musalman		1,003	4,131 4,104 5,234 4,225	991	2,652 2,703 1,756 2,243	3,912 3,878 5,500 3,000		11,350 11.609 7,667 5,275	11,441 11,767 7,364 5,667	187 182 168 439	1,489	4,892 4,879 5,707 4,682	350 332 372 1,203	473 476 401 500	3,899 3,868 5,091 4,088
East Coast South — All religions Hindu Musalman Christian	 770 762 832 850	1,073 1,299	4,437 4,365 7,512 3,779	1,034 1.029	3,153	4,791 4,761 6,286 3,857	867 1 929	7,209 7.561 9,677 2,250	10,070 10,330 9,222 5,125	277 264 332 471	1,52 4 1,905	4,526 7,205	358 327 598 791	533 528 534 618	7,614
West Coast— All religions Hindu Musalman Christian	 751 749 743 840	1,073 1,094	[⊥] 5,148	960	3, 576 2,769	5,239 6,303 3,364 8,000	834 850	19,478 19,375 23,926 5,362	25,407 30,588 18,313 4,750	322 319 304 4 96	1,499 1,569	4.445 4,511	783 720 776 1,324	447 453 419 521	5,515 6,507

5.—Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages for selected carter.

	ē.	Widowed	£ 5	612 640 687 637 615	522 580 649 667 492	652 647	412 630 626	467	701 661 629 547	534 626 457 561 518
	nd ox	heirrel/	: %	343 357 367 348 326	470 258 347 318 496	341	561 367 370	523	294 383 365 445	456 38.6 529 420 466
	10 and	beirramaU	<u>چ</u>	25 cc a 35	8 162 15 15	1, 42	51 co ÷	12	10 O O O	01 8 19 10 10
ition		Widowed		195 164 151 151	232 232 213 213 185 132	176	136 170 159	130	276 201 223 144	106 1331 115 1388 134
cond	20-40	Married.	£	774 824 744 759 708	788 746 776 756 803	808 790	802 823 831	800	716 786 756 837	865 806 817 729 821
civil	21	bərranma U	22	31 12 30 105	884 222 111 56	16	62 7 10	02	8 11.4 19	29 13 68 83 45
ge by		Vidowed.	=	8 4 8 8 8 8 8 9 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1	22 71 15 15	44	40 56 44	17	100 63 88	17 63 8 8 30 17
ոշև ոչ	12-20	Nat ried	- £	532 772 814 647 371	265 803 380 380	867	462 918 862	280	838 746 797 700	525 821 230 288 350
o jo		.heirramn J	- 5 1	433 182 93 421 613	413 74 126 788 788 605	688 889	498 26 94	643	200 140 262	448 126 762 682 633
des		Widowed.	- 3 1	. 4kc	.4578	± ∞	21 4 x		24.64	10 12
fema	512,	Married	- 27	26. 193 x x	129 175 175 18	301	38 641 41 1	10	341 324 172 103	38 251 4 44 22
1,000		boirramaU	_	1 939 1 929 992 597	867 819 979	$\frac{2 690}{1 981}$	960 3335 1581	989	2 638 2 662 823	1 960 1 729 996 1 976
o.		bewobiW			_ 		<u> </u>			
fion	0-5.	Бэіттв М	31	15 x		25	6 160 19			7: 12
Distribution of 1,600 femules of each age by civil condition.	0	bəirismaU	ši -	986 988 993 1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000 1,000	973	984 837 980	868	963 950 995	992 974 999 1,(00 992
Q	në.	Widowed.	31	228 235 268 268 204 237	156 214 239 202 177	229 190	135 217 197	145	250 239 241 173	147 214 139 178 176
	I врся.	Married.	- Fi	416 480 471 420 360	427 447 482 386 4(9	529 374	459 613 571	9.	487 498 482 483	462 510 404 368 434
	Λ11	Cannarried	- Si	356 285 261 376 403	417 339 279 412 354	242 436	426 170 232	448	233 263 277 344	891 276 457 454 390
	over.	bewabi W	· 61	182 171 193 121	169 122 175 144 165	168 144	151 128 76	207	153 143 187 183	119 162 261 261 189 176
1	nd ov	Married	, <u>s</u>	767 799 753 805 889	804 602 598 844 830	804 810	809 865 920	092	827 779 847	863 817 715 797 781
	40 ռոժ	beirramaU	12	51 30 55 74 40	27 276 227 12 15	28 46	5 1 2	33	20 30 20 20	22. 24. 44. 48.
by civil condition.		Widowed.	91	39 39 33 62	4.5 6.5 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.4	42 34	50 28 26	ت 9	33 43 37	34 72 78 58
cond	20-40.	Psit18K	15	635 787 782 695 617	760 749 865 757	835 678	774 934 956	733	782 778 778 778 758	792 847 717 717 663 684
civil	21	Deirrama J	=	325 164 161 272 291	198 209 86 181 173	123 288	176 37 18	207	135 188 179 179	174 115 211 253 258
ge by		Widowed	=	01 48 9	23.5 10 3.4 3.4	5 5	0233	13	၁၀၁၁	3 113 120 20
து பு	12-20.	БеітівК	21	80 168 325 57 70	74 415 293 64 193	39	161 675 495	83	202 265 230 160	93 245 168 70 150
f cac	-	beirnammu	=	910 828 655 943 921	921 559 697 932 804	718	829 403 41 5	954	792 729 760 834	904 716 879 915 915 830
es c		Widowed	=	n . ⊓	: . m	3 -	ധര	H	- 33 · ·	:01
mal -	5-12.	БэгтяМ	э. ——	22.42.83 : :	24 157 1.		194 62	23	27 54 11	45 45 11 12
f 1,000	าว	beirremnU	æ	983 976 981 981 1,000 1,000	976 996 996 ×40 1,000 182	766 036	976 801 938	986	972 944 978 989	993 953 997 999 987
ion o	-	Married.	9	2644	. 21 to . 4	2	s	;		3 8 :
Distribution of 1,000 males of each a	0-5	Unmarried,	9	992 986 1 985 1,000	1,000 998 997 1,000 996	985 968	996 977 995	608	993 992 999 997	898 992 1,000 1,000 894
Ä -		b-wobiW		55 64 57	61 1 47 73 1 50		47 42 31	89	449 44 61 42	36 50 86 63 1
	All ages.	Married.		398 493 563 563 466	488 424 103 103 183	501 348	415 607 501	801	186 488 171 438	422 459 398 423 423
	A11 8			543 3 451 4 451 4 382 5	451 4 529 4 393 5 551 1 467 4	614 3	538 4 351 6 468 5	25	468 4 468 4 520 4	542 461 461 516 858 558 74 45
			-		4 12 92 12 4					ं संकालक व
				 ilri		 Senoundar	Songunda Kehatriya.	Kamsala, Visya Visya mil) Kamsala, Visya	Karma (Telugu) Kāpu Komati, Arya Vaisya. Māla	
ı		ઢ		Tamil Telugu Embrändri, Nambūdri	Pattar Kanarese Oriyā 		Kaha 	ammālan, Kan Panchāla Brāhman, Karma (Tamil) ammālan, Kan Prānchāla,	Karma (Telugn) ppu omati, Arya Vais ela	Paraiyan, Panchama Sale
!		Caste.		Tel Tel Km Nar	Pattar Kanar Oriyā n		ıda	Handari Hang Hangari Hangari Hangari Hang Hang Han Hang Han Hang Han Hang Hang	(Te Ary:	Pa
ı		•		ija hman, Do. Do.	Do. Do. Do. erumar etti	nga /a	ngur igi iji	ammälan, Panchäla Brähman, Karma (T sommälan, Pänchäla,	rma 1 ati,	iyan, ir n
				Balija Brähman, Tamill Do. Fmbrä Do. Nambrä	Do. Do. Do. Cheruman Chetti	Devänga Holeya Kaikõlan	Sengune Kālingi Kālinji	Kammülan, Panchäla Brähman, Karma (T Kommülan, Pänchäla, Brähnen	Kapi Kapi Kom Mala	Paraiya Sāle Nūdār Tiyan Vellūla
1				~~	00	.¬ ⊢ ₩	- 	-	. , [/-3	

CHAPTER VIII.—LITERACY.

Since 1871 the census schedule has contained a column in which the literacy Nature of the of the population is recorded. Until 1901 the population was classified into three categories-Learning, Literate and Illiterate. It was found, however, that the return of those learning was far from complete-some being returned as illiterate, and some as literate. So from 1901 onwards the return has been simplified; the column is filled up only for those who are literate, and the population is classified into literate and illiterate. Another column is provided for an entry against all who are literate in English. A standard of literacy was first prescribed in Madras in 1901, when instructions were issued that a person was only to be described as literate if he could write a letter to a friend and read the answer to it. This standard was adopted for the whole of India in 1911 and has been retained at the present census. The instructions were clear and there is no doubt that the enumerators understood them; so it is reasonable to conclude that the statistics are approximately accurate.

2. The results are tabulated in Imperial Table VIII, Part I of which starts Details of the with a provincial summary and then gives particulars for districts and States by religion and by age; Part II gives particulars for cities by age but not by religion. Imperial Table IX gives the number of literate males and females of each caste, tribe, or race. At the end of this chapter are ten subsidiary tables in which the main features of the statistics are exhibited as follows:-

- (1) giving the proportional figures of literacy by age, sex and religion;
- (2) giving similar figures by age, sex and districts;

(3) giving similar figures by religion, sex and districts;

- (4) giving proportional figures of English literacy by age, sex and districts;
 - (5) showing the progress of literacy since 1881; (6) giving proportional figures of literacy by caste;
- (7) giving the number of educational institutions according to the returns of the Educational Department;
 - (8) giving the main results of University examinations;
 - (9) showing the number and circulation of newspapers; and
 - (10) giving the number of books published in each language.

3. For most of the provinces of India statistics have been obtained of the

Provi	ıce		Number literate per mille aged 5 and over.	Number literate in English per mille aged 5 and over.	shown in the people and c from those of
Burma			314	10	passes all oth
	••	•••	144	20	Next of the
		•••	122	38	
	•••	•••	104	19	Bengal, with
Madras .			98	11	0 -
Bombay			83	12	Indian States,
Assam		٠	63	••	come first ar
Bibar and O	rissa		51	4	
Punjab			45	7	third and My
Central Prov	rinces	٠.	43	5	considerable d
United Prov	inces		42	4	
Travancore			24 2	13	which the pro
Cochin	do.		185	18	in English.
Baroda	do.		147	8	
Mysore	do.	•••	84	12	Bengal is firs
-,			* *	- 	36 3 33 3

extent of literacy, and these figures are margin. Burma, whose customs differ so widely the rest of India, far surher provinces in literacy. bigger provinces comes Madras third. Of the Travancore and Cochin nd second with Baroda vscre fourth. There is a difference in the order in covinces rank for literacy Of the bigger provinces est with Bombay second, Madras third and Burma fourth.

4. The main fact to be learnt from these statistics is that of 42,794,155 Summary of the statistics. persons in Madras 3,667,737 are literate. There are now 537,487 more literate

persons than there were in 1911. This represents an increase of 13 per mille relatively to the total population. The general population has, during the decade, increased by 22 per mille; literates have multiplied by 172 per mille, and illiterates by no more than 10 per mille. Yet even now only 86 in every thousand of the people, 152 men and 21 women in every thousand of each sex, can read and write.

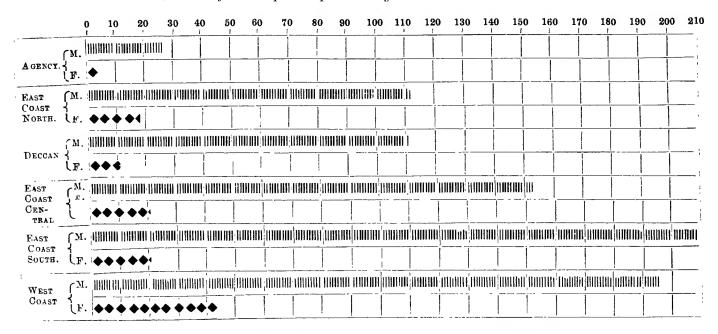
Literacy by natural divisions

	Number per 10,000 who are literate.							
	Persons.	Males.	Females.					
Agency	 144	256	32					
East Coast North	 634	1,116	176					
Deccan	 617	1,110	104					
East Coast Central	 870	1,532	206					
East Coast South	 1,120	2,090	212					
West Coast	 1,186	1,964	444					

5. The maps at the beginning of the report illustrate the distribution of the literate population of each sex, and the diagram illustrates the relative position of the natural divisions in this respect. In respect of both sexes the Agency, as might be expected, is the most illiterate part of the Presidency. The East Coast North division is slightly more literate than the Deccan, the difference being more strongly marked in the case The East of females than of males. Coast South division is decidedly more literate than the East Coast Central,

and the West Coast division, while it has slightly fewer literate males than the East Coast South division, is so far ahead in female literacy, that it easily takes the first place in literacy of the population generally.

Number of literate persons per mille by sex in each natural division.



... []]]]]]]]]]]]]] MALES

FEMALES

Literacy by districts

6. Leaving out of account the city of Madras and the districts of Anjengo and the Nilgiris the conditions of which are peculiar, the districts with the highest proportion of literates are Tinnevelly, Tanjore, Malabar and Rāmnād. Taking male literacy alone, the leading districts are Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Rāmnād and Malabar; while taking female literacy by itself, the following districts come first:— Malabar, Tinnevelly, South Kanara, Kistna, Godavari, Tanjore and Chingleput. In respect of male literacy the most backward districts are Vizagapatam, Salem and Nellore, while female literacy is lowest in Ganjam, Salem and Cuddapah.

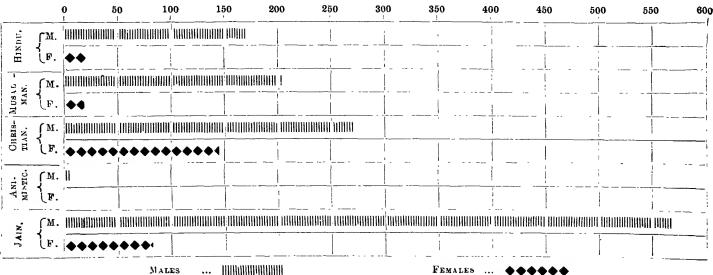
7. The next diagram illustrates the relative position of the main religions Literacy by

				000 of a)
. —	19:	21.	19	11.	190	01.
	Males.	Females.	Мајен	Femalcs.	Mules.	Females
All religions.	152	21	138	13	119	9
Hindu	150	18	135	11	116	7
Musalman	174	15	166	11	141	9
Christian	235	124	2 26	106 ,	198	91
Animistic	4		4		5	•••

in respect of literacy. The figures in the margin compare the proportion of literates at all ages in each religion for the last three censuses; the diagram shows the proportion of those aged 5 and over who are literate. The proportion of literates has increased in all religions. In the case of males the rate of increase is lower than in 1901-1911; but it must be remembered that the rate of increase of the population has been lower too. In the case of female literacy, however, there has been a quickening up of the rate of progress in all religions especially among Hindus. The Musalman male literates are still proportionately more numerous than Hindus;

but the Musalmans have, during the last decade, lost some of their lead.

Number per mille aged 5 years and over of each main religion who are literate.



8. With only 21 in 1,000 literate it is evident that female literacy has a lot Literacy of of ground to cover before it overtakes male literacy. Still it is a matter for females congratulation that the rate of progress has just doubled in the decade 1911-1921 compared with 1901-1911. In 1901-1911 the proportion rose from 9 The actual increase to 13 in 1,000; in 1921 the proportion is 21 in 1,000.

			Rate o	f in c res	se per i	mille.
			Liter	ates.	Illiter	ates.
	-		1911–1921.	1901-1911	1911–1921.	1901-1911.
All religions Hindu Musalman Christian		•••	604 700 484 326	578 681 400 355	12 10 29 114	81 79 112 142

in the decade is 172,041 compared with an actual increase in 1901-1911 104,366; and of these 172,041 women 52,854 are at ages 10-20 and will be the mothers of the coming generation. In relation to the total population literate women have increased by 8 per mille, Hindus by 7 per mille, Musalmans by 4 per mille, and Christians by 18 per mille. The figures in the margin show clearly the improvement which has been made in the last decade. Literates have

in all religions except the Christian increased more rapidly than in 1901-1911 and illiterates in all religions show a very much smaller increase.

Literacy by

1	Li	iterates	(both	sexem)]	per mill	в.	
Religion.	10-	15.	15-	20	20 and ove		
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911	
All religions.	83	72	126	107	115	103	
Hindu	80	69	122	102	111	99	
Musalman	79	66	119	111	141 '	134	
Christian .	220	202	289	271	222	211	
		Lcreas		ulle ot sexes).	literate	9	
	10-	-15.	15	-20.	20 and	over.	
Religion.	1911-1921	1931-1911.	1911-1921.	1901–1911.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.	
All religions, Hindu Musalman Christian	214 214 137 269	290 298 297 254	155 161 63 177	316 307 361 377	157 158 108 218	277 267 319 375	

9. A consideration of the literate population by age-periods suggests various lines of inquiry. It leads first to the question at what age-period the increase of literacy is taking place. Does the proportionate increase at the earlier ageperiods exceed that at the later periods? The figures in the margin show a position even more favourable to the younger generation than that of 1911; the proportion of the younger generation to grow up literate is steadily increasing. The figures showing the increase per mille of literates repeat the same story. The increase is of course considerably less than in 1901-1911; but the increase is much greater among the young than among adults.

10. In view of the development of literacy among women figures of female literacy alone similar to those above may be of interest:-

			1	Literates (females) per mille.						Increase in female literates per mille.					
			!	10-	15.	15-20.		20 and over.		10–15.		15-20.		20 and over.	
Religion.		1	1921		1921.		1921.	1911.	1911–1921.		1911–1921.		1911–1921.		
All religions Hindu Musalman Christian		•••		33 29 21 177	22 18 16 160	44 38 26 226	29 24 19 211	22 19 18 139	14 11 13 118	577 674 409 296	514 626 408 250	449 548 337 162	609 690 445 427	620 716 493 350	616 712 393 418

The increase in female literates is still greatest at the older age-period; but the younger generation is rapidly catching up. Muhammadans, however, are an exception to this general statement; in their case the increase at ages 20 and over is greatly in excess of that at the younger ages.

Progress in literacy

Number literate per 10 000

		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
	Ма	les.			
Madras	!	1,986	1,833	1,601	1,646
Agency		330	311	244	254
East Coast North		1,444	1,305	1,112	1,118
Deccan		1,417	1,235	1,077	1,220
East Coast Central			1,872	1,673	1,734
East Coast South		2,728	2,579	2,250	2,306
West Coast	•••	2,620	2,392	2,093	2,120
	Fem	ales.			
Madras		262	171	120	92
Agency	•••	40	20	, 13	8
East Coast North		216	127	74	49
Deccan		127	71	51	35
East Coast Central		258	174	125	97
East Coast South		261	174	110	78
West Coa0t	•••	562	394	319	295

11. From subsidiary table 5 may be learnt the progress in literacy made by each sex in each district since 1891. For the purpose of this table account is taken only of literates aged 10 and over and hence the proportional figures are naturally higher than those in subsidiary table I which gives the proportion of literates at all ages. The proportion of male literacy in 1891 appears higher than in 1901 because the 1891 figures include those returned as "learning" as well as the "literate." In male literacy the greatest progress has been made on the West Coast especially in the Nilgiris and Malabar, in both of which districts there has been steady progress since 1901. The Deccan is the least literate part of the Presidency except the Agency; but it has made more progress in the past decade than any other part except the

West Coast; and it is the only natural division in which the progress in 1911-1921 has been more rapid than in 1901-1911. The main contribution to this advance has been made in Bellary district, with Anantapur a close second; and this suggests that the progress reflects the stimulus given to education in the Ceded districts by the opening of a new college during the decade at Anantapur. In respect of male literacy the East Coast South division stands first, with Tanjore and Tinnevelly districts where a greater proportion of the population is literate than in any other part of the Presidency except Madras and Anjengo. Here the progress in the past decade has been slightly below the Presidency average owing to the fact that the districts of Ramnad and Tinnevelly have remained practically stationary, and that progress in Madura has been very slow. In the East Coast North division, Godavari, Ganjam and Vizagapatam have made most rapid progress, Ganjām and Godavari being the districts with most, and Vizagapatam the district with least, literate males in the division. Progress in Guntur has been far below the average, and in Nellore and Kistna it has been very slow indeed. The East Coast Central division has made least progress in male literacy of any division, except the Agency, in spite of the fact that it contains Madras where more than half the male population over 10 years of age is literate; in this division the greatest progress has been made in Madras, Chittoor, and Coimbatore, and least in Salem which has a smaller proportion of male literates than any district in the Presidency except Vizagapatam.

12. In every district of the East Coast North and Deccan divisions except Age distribu-Ganjām and Bellary, the proportion of male literates at ages 15-0 exceeds the proportion at ages 20 and over; in the case of females the same is the case throughout the Presidency; but in the Tamil divisions and on the West Coast it is only in Madras and Chittoor, Anjengo and South Kanara that there is a larger proportion of male literates at ages 15-20 than at 20 and over. The inference is that in the northern part of the Presidency, which is more backward in literacy than the south, it is only of recent years that much progress has been made, so that literacy has not yet had time to penetrate among males of adult age to the same extent as among those of an age to be at school or college. In the southern districts, although they are more advanced and it is natural to find a larger proportion of literates among adults than in more backward districts, we should still have expected to find the proportion of literates aged 15-20 higher than that at 20 and A certain number of people do learn to read and write after they are grown up-more particularly business men-but it is not altogether hopeful for the future of education in the country to find that in the most progressive part of the Presidency the proportion of youthful literates is less than that of adult literates.

13. The proportion of literate females on the West Coast is more than twice proportion as great as it is anywhere else; yet even there it is less than 25 per cent of the literacy has proportion of males who are literate. The greatest advance in female literacy has been on the West Coast, and chiefly in the Nilgiris and South Kanara. Outside the West Coast and Madras City, there has been a substantial advance in Tinnevelly, Kistna and Gödavari which contain the next largest proportion of literate females. The Deccan, after the Agency, is the most backward division in respect of female education; yet here there has been a 79 per cent increase during the decade as compared with a 39 per cent increase in 1901-1911.

14. In a city it is usual to find more literacy than in rural districts; there are Literacy in

City						Number literate per 1.00 males.	
Madura		••	•••	•••		•••	554
Tanjore			•••				541
Kumbakonam			••	•••			536
Tinnevelly	•••			•••	•••		517
Negapatam		•••		•••	•••		497
Trichinopoly	•			•••	••	•••	491
Conjeeverun			•••		•••		470
Madras	•••	•••	•••				453

more facilities for education; and in cities the strenuous life of a city the illiterates are more apt to feel the lack of the power which education gives them. We have already seen that in the Presidency as a whole 152 men and 21 women in every thousand are literate. Columns 6 and 7 of subsidiary table 4 attached to Chapter II give the

corresponding figures for each of the 17 cities. It is remarkable that there are no less than seven cities which contain a larger proportion of literate males than Madras; in four of these cities more than half the male population is literate; and it is noteworthy that all these cities are in the Tamil country. cities with fewest literate males are Mangalore (233 per mille) and Salem (297 per mille).

15. In respect of female literacy the cities are ranged in quite a different

City.					pe	iterate r 1,00 emale
Mangalore				•••	•••	200
Madras		•••	•••			174
Calicut	•••	•••	•••	•••		156
Trichinopoly		•••	•••		• • • •	132
Coimbatore	•••		•••	•••		126
Tanjore						122
Rajahmundry		••	•••	•••		112
Cocanada	•••			•••		109
Kumbakonam		•••			•••	101

order. Mangalore, which in point of male literacy comes last, is the first in respect of female literacy. In nine of the cities more than 100 females in every thousand are literate. It is noteworthy that in female literacy the Tamil country has not nearly so marked a preponderance as in male literacy; so far as females are concerned the West Coast comes first, and among the first nine cities are two West Coast cities and two Telugu cities. In male literacy Salem

was last but one; in female literacy it is last, only 35 females in 1,000 claiming ability to read and write.

English literacy by religion

16. Particulars of English literacy are given in subsidiary table 4 for each district and natural division. In every 10,000 of the population 94 are literate in English, the proportion in the main religions being 80 Hindus, 64 Musalmans, and 585 Christians. The great majority of these are of course males, the number of females returned as literate in English being 13,254 out of $19\frac{1}{4}$ million Hindus, 673 out of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million Musalmans, and 30,217 out of 700,000 Christians; and of the Christians 13,439 are Europeans or Anglo-Indians to whom English is the ordinary means of communication.

Increase in English literacy

Actual

17. There has been in the decade a great increase of those who profess lite-

Musal-Chris-Nature of Hindus. reli. increase mans. tians. gions 125,764 104,422 5,684 15,361 235 Per mille 455 447

racy in English. In the case of Hindus this increase is greater than that in the previous decade; in the case of Musalmans it is considerably less. The increase of English literacy occurs throughout the Presidency, ranging in the case of males from 35 per cent in the East Coast Central division which

contains the largest number of persons who know English to 82 per cent in the Agency where of course the actual numbers are very small, and in the case of females from 53 per cent in the East Coast Central division to 85 per cent in the East Coast North.

			Increase	per mille.
	-		Literates.	Literates in English.
All religions			172	455
Hindu			172	528
Musalman		•	113	447
Christian	•••		236	235
		l,		

18. The increase of English literacy during the decade is much greater than that of literacy generally--in all religions except among Christians. To so many Christians English is the language of daily use that there is not the same opportunity among Christians as among those of other religions for the knowledge of English to spread. The figures in the margin suggest that secondary or higher education is spreading out of all proportion to the expansion of primary education; it is doubtful how far this is a matter for congratulation.

19. To illustrate the frequency of literacy in the principal castes of the Literacy by

			Num	ber pe	r 1,000	0 who	are li	terate.
				Males	•	E	emale	s.
			1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.
	ſ Tamil		715	719	736	210	120	58
	 Telogu		597	682	673	150	99	46
Brāhman.	Malayālam	•••	63 2	634	643	219	182	212
rāhi	Kanarese		525	573	516	87	51	18
-	Oriyā	•••	440	466	309	10	12	4
	Others	•••	331	560	498	104	77	45

	N	umbei	liter	ate pe	r 1,000).
Caste.		Males.		F	'emale	в.
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.
Komati	521	521	495	54	25	9
Nāyar	429	419	395	143	114	103
Chetti	395	391	320	2.2	12	4
Vāniyan	298	317	148	20	16	2
Kammā- Tamil	266	262	207	13	8	3
lan Telugu.	276	251	165	25	13	5
Kaikolan	262	228	129	19	14	15
Vellāla	242	246	69	25	18	2
Dēvānga	248	197	6 3	16	6	2
Balija	223	209	143	33	20	8
Tiyan	210	176	147	40	23	16
Agamudaiyan	208	208	149	8	5	3
Nādār	200	181	154	15	7	6

has been greatest. There has also been a very large increase in literacy among

Caste.				d	Actual a	
				,	1921	1911.
Chakkiliyan	•••	•••			7,550	2,643
Chernman	•••	•••	•••	•••	897	467
Holeya	•••	•••	•••		519	231
Odde	•••	•••			6,862	3.458
Tottiyan	•••	• • •	•••	•••	9,207	5,178

Presidency and to compare the returns caste of the present census in this respect with those of 1901 and 1911, proportional figures are tabulated in subsidiary table 6. Literacy is of course most frequent among Brāhmans; but as the marginal figures will show, between 1911 and 1921 male literacy has declined among all Brāhmans, but to a very marked degree amongst Telugu, Kanarese and above all "other" Brahmans, who are chiefly speakers of Marathi and Tulu. On the other hand, except among Oriyā Brāhmans, female increased, literacy has amongst Tamil and Telugu Brāhmans. The only cause of the apparent decline

of male literacy which suggests itself is that a number of persons of other less educated castes may, for various reasons, have returned themselves as Brāhmans; and hence the number of Brāhmans has been unduly swollen and the number of illiterates has increased out of all proportion to the literates. In Chapter XI we shall see that there has been an abnormal increase in Telugu

and in "other" Brahmans. The marginal table shows the incidence of literacy among the Hindu castes in which it is commonest after Brahmans. It is only in very few castes—Telugu artisans, Kaikolans, Dēvangas, Tīyans, and Nādārs, most of whom are generally regarded as backward, that the increase in male literacy exceeds 10 per cent, and among Vellalas it appears that fewer are literate now than in 1911; the explanation being probably the same as that suggested above in the discussion about Brāhmans. It is, however, among the "Depressed classes" and others in which the actual number of literates is very small that the increase

Velamas who now have 70 males and 15 females per mille literate against 36 males and 5 females in 1911.

In addition to Brāhmans, Khonds and Kuravans return fewer male literates now than in 1911. Female literacy has increased in every caste, except among Kālingis, where it has fallen from 5 to 2 per mille.

20. The literacy of Labbais and Mappillas improves steadily and so does that of Indian Christians; subsidiary table 1-A brings out the remarkable fact that, while among Roman Catholics there is now more literacy than there was in 1911, other Indian Christian males have lost ground and their females have only just held their own.

21. The progress in the general spread of education can be roughly gauged comparison by comparing the number of literate persons of each sex at ages 15-20 returned of previous at successive censuses. The proportion of literate persons in the group furnishes censuses

a useful guide to the number of children who have been under effective instructions during the previous five years; and so will show what proportion of children of school-going age have attended school long enough to attain the census standard of literacy. These proportional figures for the last three censuses are given in the

Number literate per 1,000 of each sex aged
15-20.

				<i>15–20</i> .					
						M	ales.	Fen	ales.
1921 1911 1901		 		•••	•••	1	80 1 184 166	4	
							1921 .	1911.	1901
Agency	7			Males Females Females Males Females Females Males Females Males Females Females Females		•••	35 6	32 3	24 2
East C	oast 1	orth	•••	Males Females			162 39	144 24	126 14
Deccan	ı	•••		Males Females	3 .	•••	$157 \\ 22$	129 12	135 10
East C	oast C	Centra	1	Males Females		•••	198 43	181 29	167 24
East C	oast S	South	•••	Females		•••	44	31	219
West C	oast	•••	•••	Females	s .	•••	²⁵⁸ 78	53	198 45
							1921.		
Hindu	•••			Males Females	2	•••	200 38	180 24	163 17
Musaln	nau			Males Females		•••	216 26	208	183 17
Christi	an	•••		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Males} \\ \text{Females} \\ \text{Males} \\ \text{Females} \\ \text{Males} \\ \text{Females} \end{array} \right.$	s	· ·	354 226	336 211	303 190
				-					_

margin—among males, the increase was eighteen per mille between 1901 and 1911 and twenty per mille between 1911 and 1921: among females it was seven per mille between 1901 and 1911 and fifteen per mille between 1911 and 1921. These results of an effort to push female education during the past decade manifest themselves at every stage of the study of the literacy tables. The figures for the different natural divisions show that in male literacy at this age-period the Deccan and the West Coast have made progress above the average, while in female literacy it is the West Coast alone that is above the Presidency average. Progress is, as might be expected, much slower in the Agency than elsewhere; but there is progress to be noted in every division. If we examine these figures by religions we find the main increase among Hindus; both Musalmans and Christians show less progress in male literacy in 1911–1921 than in 1901– 1911; and Christians show less progress in female literacy as well.

Retention of literacy

22. The question often arises how far literacy once acquired is retained, what proportion of those who go to school in their youth remember through life what they have learnt at school and continue to practise the arts there acquired, and whether the census returns throw any light on the subject. All that it is possible to do with the census figures is to compare the number of literates in age groups, say, 10 to 20 at one census with those in age groups 20 to 30 at the next census and so on. If it is found that the number falls rapidly at each succeeding census it may be a fair assumption that the literacy acquired at school does not last through life. In the following statement are shown for a few selected districts and for the main religions the literates at ages 10-20 in 1901 compared with those at ages 30-40 in 1921 and those at ages 10-20 in 1911 compared with those at ages 20-30 in 1921:—

		Hin	d u.				Musa	lman.				Christian.			
District.	1901.	1921	1911.	1921.	District.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1921.	District.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1921.	
	10-20	30-40	10–2 0	20-30		10-20	30–4 0	10-20	20-30		10-20	30-40	10–20	20-30	
Malabar $\left\{ egin{array}{l} M. \\ F. \end{array} ight.$	43, 47 5 11,574	51,524 11,305	48,896 14,310	58,119 17,448	Malabar $\left\{egin{array}{c} \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{F}. \end{array} ight.$	6,558 668	13,959 567	9,044 914	1 4,7 50 932	Tinnevelly. $\left\{egin{array}{l} M \\ F. \end{array}\right.$	5,593 3,551	5,728 2,984	7,417 5,124	6,370 4,272	
Tinnevelly. $\left\{egin{array}{l} \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{F} \end{array}\right\}$	28,442 1,961	36,528 2,783	35,411 3,670	40,006 3,876	Tanjore $\left\{egin{array}{l} \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{F}, \end{array}\right.$	2,293 105	4,214 103	3,484 125	4,577 165	\mathbf{M} alabar . $\left\{ egin{array}{l} \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{F} \end{array} \right\}$	2,568 1,853	2,516 1,312	2,704 2,181	2,944 2,080	
Tanjore $\left\{egin{array}{l} \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{F} \end{array}\right\}$	40,548 3,036	51,639 4,211	45,300 5,718	56,248 6,490	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{North} \\ \textbf{Arcot}, \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \textbf{M}. \\ \textbf{F}. \end{array} \right. $	2,141 325	3,109 396		3,761 617	South Kanara. { M.	1,674 880	2,013 895	2,606 1,404		
Kistna $\left\{ egin{array}{l} \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{F} \end{array} \right.$	19,403 2,403	20,699 2,875	27,221 5,813	29,056 6,125	Cuddapah. $\left\{egin{array}{c} \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{F}. \end{array}\right.$	1,758 104	1,286 103	1,186 114	1,339 179	Tanjore $\left\{egin{array}{l} \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{F}. \end{array}\right.$	1,945 954	1,939 570	2,053 1,083	2,228 912	

Among Hindus it is only in one group of women in Malabar that the numbers have fallen; in every other case there are more literates in 1921 at ages 20 to 30, and 30 to 40 than there were in 1911 or 1901 at This means either that a good many children at ages 10 to 15 do not ages 10-20. return themselves as literate though they are actually at school, or that a considerable number of people only acquire literacy after the age of 20. The second alternative must be the main cause of the very great increase in literacy of Musalman males in Malabar, where the number of literates aged 30 to 40 in 1921 was more than double the number at ages 10 to 20 in 1901; evidently the Mappilla takes to his books late in life. The same feature is noticeable, though to a less degree, in each of the four districts except Cuddapah where about 25 per cent of the males who were literate at ages 10 to 20 in 1901 had either disappeared or had lost their learning by 1921. The Christian figures are interesting: in each of the four selected districts except South Kanara there are in 1921 fewer female literates at ages 20 to 30 and 30 to 40 than there were at ages 10 to 20 in 1911 or 1901, and the increase in South Kanara is very slight. The male figures present more variety; 1921 shows an increase over 1901 in Tinnevelly and South Kanara, but a loss in Malabar and Tanjore; as compared with 1911 it shows a loss in Tinnevelly and South Kanara but a gain in Malabar and Tanjore. It is impossible to base any conclusion on such contradictory returns as these.

23. The last four subsidiary tables are intended to throw side-lights on the Number in literacy statistics compiled from the census returns. Table 7 shows that during institutions the last decade there has been an increase of 30 per cent in educational institutions of all kinds and of 48 per cent in the number of persons receiving education. The number of private institutions has decreased; and among the public insti-

		Increase per	r cent in
		Institutions.	Scholars.
All institutions		41	55
Colleges		64	108
Secondary schools	•••	31	60
Primary schools	•••	41	54

tutions the increase is as shown in the margin. These figures certainly support the conclusion indicated in paragraph 17 above that higher education is spreading very much faster than elementary education. The number of pupils shown

in the returns of the Education Department are 353 of every 1,000 persons aged 10-15. Many pupils are of course over 15 or under 10; but the age-period 10-15 does correspond fairly closely to the (primary) school-going age. From the fact that only 126 out of every thousand persons aged 15-20 are literate, the conclusion must be drawn that many of the so-called pupils leave school before they have learnt enough to satisfy the very modest standard of literacy required at the census.

24. The Education Department has very kindly supplied the figures sepa-Number of rately for girls' schools and colleges. Ninety-eight per cent more girls were at girls at school or college in 1921 than in 1911, the number of institutions was 27 school or college in 1921 than in 1911; the number of institutions was 97 per cent higher; and a fall in the number of private institutions is seen here too. Taking public institutions alone, the number of institutions rose in the decade by 114 per cent, and the number of scholars by 104 per cent. In 1911 there were forty-three scholars in colleges, and in 1921 there were 267; the numbers in secondary schools had risen by 91 per cent and the number at elementary schools by 105 per cent. The proportion of girls aged 10-15 who are shown as pupils is 75 of every 1,000 and the proportion aged 15-20 who are shown as literate is 44 per thousand. The relation between these figures is very much closer than in the case quoted above, and indicates that of those girls who do go to school a larger proportion than among boys remain long enough to acquire sufficient knowledge to qualify them for the category of literate.

25. Subsidiary table 8 is compiled from the registers of the University University and shows for the four years 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921 the numbers who appeared examinations for the various University examinations and the numbers who passed. numbers who passed the F.A. or Intermediate examination completely rose from 592 in 1911 to 1,373 in 1921, those who took the B.A. degree in English or Science from 1,436 to 1,916, and those who took the B.L. from 81 to 299; and there are

similar increases in the numbers who took degrees in teaching, medicine and engineering. Here is further evidence of the rapid progress in secondary and higher education upon which comment has already been made.

Newspapers and books

26. Subsidiary tables 9 and 10 show the material in the shape of newspapers and books which have been provided in the decade for the exercise of those arts in the acquiring of which there has been such great progress. The number of newspapers and periodicals in circulation has risen from 316 in 1911 to 463 in 1921 and the estimated number of readers from 263,448 to 412,514. The number of books published in the decade 1911-1920 is just double the number of those published between 1901 and 1910; and this in spite of the fact that the war caused a great set-back to literary activity which was still in existence in 1920. Of the 34,684 books published in the decade, 30,630 are said to be new books, and the rest reprints or translations. About 4,500 of the books were designed for educational purposes. The most popular subject for literary activity is religion to which as many as 13,260 of the books are devoted; it is said, however, that a considerable portion of these books are "lighter literature presented under a religious garb." It is interesting to note that books are being published in the Badaga, Kui (Khond), Savara, Toda and Tulu languagesnone of which was till recently a written language. Kui (Khond) books are printed either in Roman or in Telugu characters; Tulu as a rule is written in Kanarese characters; and a similar practice is followed with the other languages. Two of the languages mentioned in the table—Lushai and Garo—claim no speakers in this Presidency: apparently they are tribal languages of Assam; and the publication of the books in Madras was more or less an accident.

1.—Literacy by age, sex and religion.

								Num	er per 10	000 who	mber per 10,000 who are literate.	te.				Num	Number per 10,000 who are illiterate.	,0000 ate.	who s	who are literate in English.	te in
Ã	Religion				\ 	All ages.	-	0-10.	ċ	10-15.	νό	15-20.	.0.	20 and over.	over.						
•		•		1	lotal.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Pemales.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Pemales.	TeloT.	Males.	Fernales.	[stoT	'səlek	Femsles.
	1				[]27	[]m	4		9	7	20	6	10	11	12	13	14	107	16		4
All religions	:	:	:	:	. 498	1,522	211	185	64	1,295	328	2,048	437	2,139	223	9,143	8,478	9,789	* 6	170	20
Hindu	:	:	:	:	828	1,495	180	180	54	1,274	287	2,003	384	2,093	189	9,172	8,505	9,820	08	155	
d	:	:	;		938	1,740	154	144	4	1,155	202	2,163	263	2,713	181	9,062	8,260	9,846	7-9	125	
	:	-	:	·-	1,785	2,347	1,235	464	378	2,620	1,771	3,536	2,258	3,062	1,394	8,215	7,653	8,765	585	740	433
	:	:	:	:	23	42	က	16	7	55	63	70	4	84	œ	6,977	9,958	466'6	-	 -	:
	:	:	:	:	8,089	5,153	736	757	329	4,662	1,419	6,559	1,323	6,257	679	6,911	4,847	9,264	157	264	35

1-A .- Literacy of Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians.

							Namber p	Namber per 10,000.	
						Ma	Males.	Fem	Females.
						Literates in English	Literates in English.	Literates in English.	Literates in English.
Europeal	European and allied races	ed re	эсөв	:	:	8,992	8,929	8,678	
Anglo-Indians		:	:	:	:	7,879	7,746	7,763	7,630
<u> </u>	Roman Catholics	atho	lica	:	:	2,335	483	933	179
Indian Syrians	Syrians	:	:	:	:	4.234	679	2,145	231
	Others	:	:	÷	:	1,927	624	1,198	338

2.—Literacy by age, sex and locality.

	<u>-</u>						Numbe	r per	10,000 w	ho are l	iterate.	~ 		
7	4al	diminio		A	ll ages.	·	0-10),	10-1	.5.	15-20).	20 and	over.
District and na	curai (W1418101	. :	Total.	Males.	Fernales.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1				2	3	4	5	б	7	8	9	10	11 ;	12
	MA	DRAS	•••	8 57	1,522	211	185	64	1,295	3 28	2,043	437	2,139	223
Agency		•••		144	256	32	45	8	177	32	349	56	364	40
East Coast No	rth			634	1,116	176	165	<i>5</i> 8	1,050	309 '	1,617	39 2	1,520	171
Ganiām				638	1,330	70 -	193	30	1,080	98	1,631	110	2,038	76
Ganjām Vizagapatam	•••		1	474	841	129	146	47	813	211	1,192	268	1,136	133
Göd āv ari			•••	75ē	1,272	260	189	83	1,232	467	2,054	595	1,713	25 2
Kistna				720	1,177	266	191	87	1,179	473	1,637	597	1,559	252
Guntur	•••			693	1,183	i 94	156	56	1,167	365	1,883	496	1,537	179
Nellore	•••	•••	•	554	947	155 ·	103	5 0	8 06	274	1,450	370	1,273	152
Deccan	•••	•••		617	1,110	104	120	38	9 89	159	1,573	218	1,494	109
Cuddapah		•••		597	1,079	98	125	33	958	159	1,619	213	1,418	100
Kurnool	•••	•••		610	1,103		1(7	34	973	157	1,590	235	1,499	108
Banganapalle	•••			585	1,056	103	69	30	844	168	1,570	273	1,445	97
Bellary	•••	•••			1,209	112	114	46	995	149	1,548	214	1,683	122
Sandūr	•••	••	'	646	1,174	120	81	33	1,005	203	1,614	321	1,611	115
Anantapur	•••		•••	595	1,059	103	135	41	1,036	168	1,539	205	1,394	106
East Coast Cer	n tr al			870	1,53 2	206	184	66	1,267	308	1,975	432	2,179	224
Madras				3,201	4,532	1,737	879	608	4,275	2,708	5,724	2,894	5, 5 83	1,805
Chingleput	•••			973	1,714	221	177	67	1,360	325	2,177	449	2,503	251
Chittoor	•••		• • • •	649	1,160	118	147	38	1,093	206	1,689	258	1,563	124
North Arcot			•••	776	1,428	132	115	33	1,074	202	1,836		2,158	152
Salem	•••	•••		484	891	81	112	32	776	199	1,102	172	1,278	84
Coimbatore	•••	•••	••	762	1,361	167	214	68	1,258	252	1,799	364	1,870	170
South Arcot	•••	• •	•••	935	1,748	132	186	48	1,325	211	2,125	240	2,523	140
East Coast So	uth			1,120	2,090	212	247	67	2,143	338	2,702	435	2,940	222
Tanjore			•••	1,313	2,476	239	252	76	1,930	389	3,067	462	3,510	245
Trichinopoly	•••	•••	•••	936	1,710	193	210	58		329	2,268	405	2,363	199
Pudukkottai		•••	• - •	1,006	1,957	126	211	40		201	2,406	287	2,801	129
Madura	•••	•••	•••	940	1,766	141	204	46		218	2,354	312	2,482	149
Rāmnād	•••	•••	••		2,120	143	260	55		228	2,825	268	3 ,013	151
Tinnevelly	•••	•••	•••	1,331	2,357	357	318	108	2,075	524	2,993	698	3,296	383
West Coast		•••	•••	1,186	1,964	444		98	1,625	662	2,575	782	2,881	502
Nilgiris		•••		1,618	2,329	817	393	301		1,143	2,870	1,272	3,089	927
Malabar	••				2,085	491				709	2,642	826	3,118	568
Anjengo	•••	•••			3,489	2,456	635	625		3,341	5,462	4,074	4,614	2,894
South Kanara	٠	•••		931	1,615	284	197	85	1,560	488	2,348	588	2,265	289
Cities				2,894	4,431	1,296	822	469	4,219	2,116	5,731	2,321	5,59 2	1,304

3.—Literacy by religion, sex and locality.

									Numbe	r per 10,0	00 who are	lite rate.	
	Dist	rict a	nd nat	ural di	vision.			Hi	nd v .	Mus	alman.	Chr	istian.
								Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
			1					2	3	4	5		7
					MA	DRAS	•••	1,495	180	1,740	154	2,347	1,235
Agency	•••	•••		***	,	•••		346	43	2,101	194	350	74
East Coast	Nor	th	•••		•••	•••	•••	1,124	161	1,201	224	1,144	675
C										i	224	1,144	673
	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••		1,354	64	3,470	735	5,411	4,338
Vizagapat		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	823	118	1,836	270	4,772	4,011
Godāvari		•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	1,229	2 39	2,634	509	3,051	2,090
~	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,163	240	1.426	383	1,294	704
	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••		1,269	187	737	96	775	354
Nellore	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	983	138	1,065	162	907	665
Deccan	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,104	89	1,078	101	1,411	651
Cuddapah		•••	•••	•••	•••			1,092	78	933	127	1,363	547
Kurnool		•••	***	***	•••	•••		1,138	90	950	82	985	353
Banganap	alle			•••	•••	•••		1,106	71	885	204	878	283
Bellary	• • •	•••		•••				1,193	98	1,151	79		
Sandûr .						•••		1,281	120				3,568
Anantapur		•••		•••	•••	•••		1,007	89	6 83 1,394	65 111	2,727 $4,131$	4,615 2,463
East Coast	Cent	tral	•••	•••	•••			1,453	163	2,688	379	3,294	1,991
Madras	•••		•••	•••		•••		4,391	1,394	4,063	1,031	6.467	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
Chinglepu	t	•••	•••	•••		•••		1,649	183	3,078			5,532
Chittoor .				•••		•••		1,139	102		386	3,046	1,735
North Arc	ot	•••	•••	•••		•••		1,333		1,461		2,41 6	2,209
Salem				•••					102	2,599	367	1,801	876
Coimbator	••	•••			•••		•••	858	71	2,197 (1,142	550
South Arc			•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	1,277	140	3,499	267	3,860	2,151
South Arc	Ob	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,723	118	2,472	183	1,544	550
East Coast	Sout	h	•••	•••	•••	•••		1,999	156	3,152	127	2,696	1,140
Tanjore .	••	•••	•••		•••	•••		2,431	225	9 909	PO 1	0.000	
Trichinopo			•••	•••	•••		,	1,597	160	3, 383 (2,290	803
Pudukkött			•••	•••		•••	•••	1,850	122	3,835	164	2,360	838
Madura .	••	•••	•••				•••			4,087	164	2,509	191
	••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,671	108	3,180	166		1,142
Tinnevelly				•••	•••	•••	•••	2,097	121	2,441	117	2,142	568
		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		2, 20 3	195	2,955	188	3,314	1,786
West Coast	;	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	2,166	487	1,212	84	3,240	1,920
	••	•••	•••			•••		1,672	215	3,619	72 0	5,240	3,556
Malabar .		•••	•••	400	•••	•••	•••	2,470	631	1,184	70	4,536	2,912
Anjengo .		•••	•••			•••		4,452	1,280	2,613	1,111	3,083	
South Kan	ara	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,585	211	1.264	1 5 3	2,175	3,9 37 1,07 6
Cities .	••	•••	•••	•••	•••]	4,478	1,097	3,428	549	5,462	4,430

4.—English literacy by age, sex and locality.

		!					Lite	rate in	Englis	h per	10,⊍00.				,	
					_		192	1.				:	191	1.	190	1.
District and no division.		-	All ag	es.	0-1	0.	10-1	5.	15-2	0.	20 and o	ver.	All a	ges	All ag	ges.
			Malos.	Fema les .	Males.	Femules.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<u></u>			2	3 1	4	5 1	6 1	7 1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				-		[004	40	605		101		-	
MADRA	S	-	170	20	12	6	144	31	334	48	225	21	121	13	90	11
gency	•••	-	24	1	19	02	10	06	25	3	30	1	13	0.6	7	0.3
East Coast No	rth		160	10	7	3	125	14	316	22	175	10	92	5	62	4
Ganjām			123	2	5	0.5	127	1	274	2	165	3	71	2 7	45	2
Vizagapatam	•••		140	12	9	3 5	111 1 6 9	19 21	278 500	29 30	189 260	14 14	87 137	7 9	65 94	6
Gōdāvari Kistna	•••		201 151 '	14 10	12	3	139	15	310	23	192	10	114	6	69	4
Guntur	•••		111	9	5	2	117	16	320	20	126	9	71	2	47	2
Nellore	•••		98	12	5	3	79	18	237	36	124	12	72	7	53	9
Deccan	•••		92	7	5	' 3	74	8	175	19	123	7	5 9	4	44	4
Cuddapah			75	5	3	1	52	3	130	26	102	4	47	1	31]
Kurnool	•••		86	4	3	1	. 69	1	193	8	112	5 2	53 6 9	0.5	36]
Banganapalle	•••		76	1	10	0.0	30 91	15	178 185	26	101 148	12	78	9	16 11	
Bellary	•••	•••	110 117	12 15	7	13	53	19	210	25	168	19	89	9	49	
Sandür Anantapur	•••	••	99	8	7	3	85	9	170	14	130	9	54	5	36	
East Coast Ce	ntral		211	32	18	. 8	166	47	357	75	292	34	165	22	131	2
Madras			2,131	498	260	171	1,914	885	3,205	911	2,615	487	1,803		1,404	30
Chingleput		•••	219	27	21		197	28	382 243	62 23		29 8	165 72	21	118	1
Chittoor	•••	••	107	8	7 5		106	16 11	195	23	1	12	79	7	67	
North Arcot	•••	••	109	10 6	1 .		49	7	118		,	7	54	4	46	i
Salem Coimbatore	••	• •	130	16	1 -	_	108	20	225	37		17	86	7	62	1
South Arcot	•••	•••	98	7	6		75	11	167	15	136	8	67	4	56	
East Coast S	outh		193	15	 <i>11</i>	4	183	24	389	36	250	15	134	9	98	
Tanjore		•••	293	14	: : 16	3	267	20	558	29		14	193	7	160	
Trichinopoly		••	194	16	12	6	180	34	391	: 40		14	142 87	10		
Pudukkôttai	•••		152	5				11 29		4.		17	106			
Madura	•••	••	153	16	; ; 8	1 4		6	231	13		6	66	,		
Rämnäd Tinnevelly	•••	••	194	25		1	1	34	395		246	27	15 0	16		1
West Coast			199	46	1 5 13	12	167	78	407	94	268	46	142	. 28	102	
			835	432	150	152	691	642	1,087	534	1,104	510	719	349	635	2
Nilgiris Malabar		••	175	30	8	3 7	141	57	357	68	3 238	29	125	17	1 00	1
Anjengo	•••		1,144	1,079	156	283			2,462		1,437	1,351			ו ו	- 1
South Kanas			183	4.5	. 10) 10	178	76	454	112	2 230	1 40	+121	22	83	1 :

5.—Progress of literacy since 1891.

										Nu	mber	literat	e per	10,000					-			•
				_	All ag	ges (10	and o	ver).					15-	-20.		_		20) bna (ver.		
District and i division				Ma	les.		-	Fem	ales.			Males		F	emales			Males		Fe	male	6,
			1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	 1901.	 1891.	1921.	1911	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	192 1 .	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.
			2	3	1 4	5	6	7	8 !	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
MADRAS	3		1,986	1,833	1,601	1,646	262	171	120	92	£,043	1,844	1,656	437	288	217	2,139	1,984	1,753	223	142	97
Agency			330	311	244	254	40	20	13	8	349	319	237	5 6	34	17	364	339	267	40	15	11
East Coast No	rth		1,444	1,305	1,112	1,118	216	127	74	49	1,617	1,439	1,255	392	235	136	1,520	1,379	1,207	171	98	<i>55</i>
Ganjām			1,786	1,554	1,218	1,190	84	65	64	32	1,631	1,568	1,187	. 110	105	70	2,038	1,711	1,386	7 6	56	38
Vizagapatam	•••	•••	1,086			799		76	52	34	1.192		908		124	103	1.136	916	867	133	62	
Gōdāvari Kistna		•••				1,059 $1,244$			96 101		2,054 1,637				354 371			1,482		252. 252		
Guntūr	•					1,329	242	129	71	52	1,883	1,624	1,508	496	245			1,473		179	98	
Nellore	•••	•••	1,215	1,171	1,105	, 1,178	189	114	70	42	1,450	1.282	1,366	370	235	157	1,273	1.233	1,150	152	90	5 3
Deccan			1,417	1,235	1,077	1,220	127	71	51	3 5	1,573	1,294	1,346	218	124	102	1,494	1,315	1,141	10 9	€0	42
Cuddapah	•••					1,165					1,619				136_{\parallel}			1 308				
Kurnool Banganapalle	•••					1,158 1,271			52 43		1.590				145			1,325				
Bellary						1,504			45		1.570 1.548				109 1661			1,250 1,412			64 56	
Sandur			1,508	1,312	1,436	1,3:11	150	97	57		1,614				258			1,157				1
Anantapur	•••	••	1,350	1,121	980	1,041	126	67	52	28	1,53.	1,175	1,293	205	115	85	1,394	1,192	1,036	106	58	50
East Coast Cer	ıtral		2,008	1,872	1,673	1,734	258	174	125	97	1,975	1,812	1,674	432	291	247	2,179	2,045	1,851	224	147	104
Madras			5,436	5,194	4.510	4.350	2,956	1,566	1,105	811	5,724	5.515	4,935	2,894	2,316	1.945	5 583	5,383	4,690	1.805	1,331	906
Chingleput	•					2.186		192			2,177				300			2,342				
Chittoor . North Arcot	••	•				1.258			58 84		' 1,689 ' 1.836				156 173			-1,363 -2,015			64 85	
Salem	-					1 070			18		1,102		917		91			1.194			18	
Coimbatore	•••					1,343			70		1.799				195	14	1,870	1,486	1,131	170	88	
South Arcot			2,278	2,139	, 1,903	1,939	162	103	69	45	, 2,125	1.874	1,799	240	165	113	: 2,523	2.343	2,115	140	84	56
East Coast Sou	ıth		2,728	2,579	2,250	2, 30 6	261	174	110	78	2,702	2,561	2,192	435	305	206	2,940	2,764	2,415	222	142	85
Tanjore	•••		3,203	2,911	2,738	2,641	2-0	. 195	112	66	3,067	2,857	2,650	462	340	201	3 510	3,156	2.9: 8	245	158	86
Trichinopoly	••		2,216	1,991	1,698	1,527	239	, J 18	63	71	2,265	1,953	1.155	405	273	174	2,"63	2 141	1,769	199	117	53
Pudukkōttai Madura	••	٠				2,053					2,406				165			2,540		129		
Madura Rāmpād	••		$\frac{2,320}{2,812}$	2,257 2,810	2.305	$\frac{1.870}{2,481}$	175		77 59		2,825				$\frac{182}{159}$			$^{\circ} 2411 \\ ^{\circ} 2.979$		149 151	96 89	
Tinnevelly							±±0				2,993									383		
West Coast		•••	2,620	2,392	2,093	2,120	562	394	319	295	2,575	2,175	1,975	782	527	452	2,881	2,703	2,390	502	3€0	293
Nitgiris			2,915	5, 2,559	2.179	1.704	1.603	795	6 3 3	229	2,870	2,30×	2,065	1,272	1.099		1	2.755			72×	. 560
Malabar	•••	•••	2,789	2.560	2,312		524				2,642	2 251	2,098	826	567			2,924				366
Anjengo				4.192			3,146				5,462			4 074			1,614	• •••		2,894		,
South Kanara	• • • •		2,151	կ 1.939	1.524	+1.473	355	219	123	97	12,348	-1.962	1,531	588	3.54	242	2.265	2,133	1.708	289	180	98

6.—Literacy by custr.

		Lemsjes	<u>5.</u>	:	8 8 9	<u>:</u>	11	15 7	5.	1 7 7 7 7 7 9 7 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	:	: 63	: 6	0.7	:	ŧ	; O	;	: :	፧		:		٠:	0.0	9.0	
	1801	Males	<u>x</u>	13	- -	21.2	975	1,788	143 501	38. 35	 } .	. 22	12 8	01	;1	•	- 25	13	4 K	က		11		24	+ -	e e	
nglish.		Persons	12	1-	- 03 03 (49 11 0 5	488	887 538	113	16	? :		· •		:	,	9.0 1.0	9	, es es	Q		ũ		13	∞ <u>-</u>	38	
rate in E		Ł'emales	91	- 6	1 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	س نو م :	22	28		1 77 5	0.1	: •	0.5		:	-		2.0	0.0	0.0		-		80	8.0	က	
Number per 10,000 who are literate in English	1911	Males	2	ج د د	- E	260 260 6	1,553	2,227	386	256	1,122	7.00	6.4	15	0.5	æ G	272	30	16	202		. 		42	555	149	
10,000 wl		вповт9Ч		٠	8 9	131 13	782	1,121	213	125	0 20	0.1	23°	r~ 00	0.1	68	13.2	19	တင္	20		55		7.0	11	7. 5. 5.	
mber per		Females	 E	· ·	01	12 4 + 0	62	88.83	27.		129 0.2	:	۰ ۲	0.4	 • :	ಣ		c c	3	, 0 0		or	•		 ₹ ~		-
N	1921.	Males.	1 1 1 1	Î	2 2 2 2	343 94 16	1,872										22.3	2	171	86 13 13		2	3	9	41 14	288	
,	ı	Fersons.	= =	ç	30 13 13 13	176 26 8	. 286	1,510	531	144	1,06 8 3	0.0	55	11 2	0.7	46	11	40	00 ç	13 24		24	5		81	150	- !
	-	Females	10		% C %	20 2/ 3	44	88 8	212	81 →	45 () 2	00	- 21	2.0	:	-) 1	9.0	21 01	1	c	ç	,	90	0.0	- ¦
	1901.	Males.	- =		148 55 10	1453 285 28	578	736	643	516 308	₩ -	4 20	320 6 3	51.5	_ _ _	63	11	9 9	. 50 50	601 604 604	i	į	702		 	495 	_
re.	i	виоялед.	x		22.23	55 H 4 4	308	391	447	269	272		154 32	01	0 1	31	5.5	1 6	25 25	55 55	}	-	104		83 13	252	
who are literate		Females	7		ഹവ⊣ 	- O & c		120	187	12	77	7	. 12	001	100	10	6.0	•	 	→ r	•		x		S 4	0.5	_
1 ~	1911.	Males .	-	•	208 45 	: - : 0.6 707 708	654	719	682	573 466	560	 D 00	391	35	 82 87 87	108	38	 33	228	157		-	262		2 5 1 90	9	-
Number per 1,000	! !	bersons	I ''	_	102 25	1142:	37.1	418	389 428	307	317	ာ လ	197	19	42	55	18	S.C.	119 36	00 H	8		133		131	262	
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•	1921	lales	i		208	223	200 Ze	715	597 632	525	331	∞ ∞ ∞	395	0 1 7	- 53 - 23 - 23	112	29	146	262 99	163	136		266		276	8 8 521	!
	1	ersons	d ;		103	78 128 37	14 260	466	375	299	238	15 4	204	78 38 38	16	59	35	74	141	80 2	9,		139		150	291	_
		Санкс		Hindu and Animistic—	Agamudaiyan . Ambalak <mark>āra</mark> n		i, Böya	7. Brahman, Tannil	S. Do Feluga	Do:	11. Do. Orlya 12 Do. Others .	13. Chakkiliyan	15. Chetti	16 Dēvanga	Golla	л, Үйдаул		22. Iluvan 23. Kaikolan. Sengundar,	Sengunda K	25 Kallan	26 Kamma 27 Kammālan, Kamsula,	Pānohāla, Visva Brāh. man. Visvakarma	ilan,	Panchala, Via	(Telugu)	30. Khond	1

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		Females.	<u>e</u>	: : : 5 : : 5 : : : : : : : : : : : : :	0 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 0 0	; 24	- 22
	1901.	Males.	18		3001 : 38 10 4 4 0 4 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	272
English.		Persons.	17	: 00000400000 10010 400	:4% 100 4% 10000000 6 60 60 60	တတ	173
erate in		Females.	21	0.0 0.0 10 0.0 10 0.0 10 0.0 0.0 0.0	0001 :	9.0 :	151
ho are lit	1911.	Males.	5 2	297 297 297 297 4	15 131 131 92 4 4 4 10 10 112 212 212	တ္က တ	144
10,000 w		Persons.	Ξ.	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200	10 8 16 66 67 72 8 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	16	293
Number per 10,000 who are literate in English.		Females.	 E		102 : 5111 : 511 : 511	÷;0	247
N	1921.)[g]6s.	21	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	36 116 147 182 147 32 32 112 112 112 237	93	547
		Persons.	11	11 12 12 12 12 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	10	395
		Females.	01	0000-2000 146-4-4-000	00-000-0000000000000000000000000000000	w 4	69
	1901.	Males.	6	23 73 73 73 73 73 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75	20 4 7 7 7 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	211 87	162
ite.		Persons.	x	8 8 8 1 8 8 4 0 0 4 8 8 1 8 8 8 1 8 8 8 1 8 8 8 1 8 8 1 8	88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	98 45	109
are liters		k'emales.	7	20 20 0 2 2 2 2 4 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	α ω	13
1,000 who	1911.	Males.	9	45 101 85 138 128 129 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140	97 28 118 109 176 63 11 20 11 20 83 83 83 83	278	504
Number per 1,000 who are literate.		Ретвопа.	1.2	269 269 269 269 269 261	448 144 144 158 158 163 163 183 183 183 183	132 56	143
Nur		Females.	4	2346242521	40 22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	16 8	107
	1921	səlalı		255 118 118 16 187 200 200 26 45 45	111 35 152 8 8 119 210 123 18 26 51 78 78 78 78	800	219
		Persons.	er 	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	57 18 87 87 87 183 10 10 10 14 159 159 189 189 189 189	145 62	162
'			100	Vanniya	Agnikula	::	:
			; ; ; ;	18t1c	Agn nehawa nehawa iiga Va	: :	ian
		Oaste.	and Animi	Hindu and Animistic cont. 32. Knraven	Kshatriya, Agnikula Kshatriya, Agnikula Kshatriya H5. Parujyun, Panchama 44. Salia 48. I'san	Musalman— 58. Labbai 59. Māppilla	Christian— 60. Indian Christian
	1	.8.·a	'	=	. 4 4: 4: 4:	¥ "	_ల

7.—Number of institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Education Department.

	19	21.	19	11.	19	01.	18	91.
i	Numb	er of	Numb	er of	Numb	er of	Numb	er of
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
<u>f</u>	2	3	4	5	, в	7	8	9
All kinds	39,731	1,799,850	30,635	1,215,725	26,926	850,224	22,028	644,164
Public institutions	35,804	1,688,673	25,344	1,087,562	21,215	731,207	18,839	583,137
Arts colleges	50	7 840	31	3,741	41	3 ,27 9	35	3,205
Professional colleges.	9	1.784	5	590	6	636	5	518
Secondary schools	5 85	169.634	446	105,945	732	100,126	815	70,515
Primary schools	34,906	1,494.121	24.686	969.379	20,305	621,627	17,885	505,280
Training schools	1ห0	9.500	83	2.989	74	1,612	70	1,427
Other special schools.	94	5,794	93	4,618	57	3,927	29	2,192
Private institutions.	3,927	111,177	5,291	128,163	5,711	119.017	3,189	61,027
Advanced	368	11.261	368	10.141	241	5.415	130	4,060
Elementary	2,002	47,718	2,820	60,875	4.460	84.467	2,843	52,1 0 9
Teaching the Koran only	842	36.2 2 8	984	35,161	1,005	29,073	197	4,464
Other schools not conforming to the departmental standard	715	15.970	1.119	21.986	5	62	19	394

8.—Main	results	of	University	examinations.
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	192	1.	191	1.	190	1.	189	l.
Examinations.	Candi- dates.	Passed.	Candi- dates.	Passed.	Candi- dates.	Passed.	Candi- dates.	Passed.
1	· 2	3 -	<u>i</u>	5	6	7	<u> </u>	9
Matriculation (Entrance)	38	7	822	164	7,798	2,427	8,029	2,381
Secondary School Leaving	1	.	1.25			'		•
Certificate Examination	(a) 11,429	3,721	7,290			1	***	•
F.A. or Intermediate	4.878	1.373	1,453	592	1,924	730	2,048	740
Whole examination		(b)1,055	,			!	•••	,,,
Part I only	1,175	134	***		•••		•••	
Part II only	400	184	•••	•••	•••	• •••	••	١
	i			1		1		
Degree in Arts— R.A. English Language divi-	1			'	!			
sion	2.532	982	1,523	626	964	488]		
Second Language divi-	1		,-	1		· }.	4 58	230
sion	*	1	1,044	881	656	516 J		
Science division	2,132	934	1,374	810	86 9	149	540	316
M.A	89		61	27	41	, 19	13	6
				t	VIV. *44			1
Degree in Teaching-	1			1	Written			1
L.T	242	150	116	80	108		19	
	1				Practical		19	7
	1	•		1	147	51 J		İ
Degree in Medicine-	•							
(Whole examin-								
L.M. & S ation	5	2)		1			. 96	17
l'art I only	26	25 }	23	13	2		1 90	1 1
Part II only .	14	4)		:	1	1		
CDV 1				ł	1	•	1	
M.B. & C.M. Whole examin-				i		!		
j ation					i	1	1	1
MR & RS Part I only		(c) 22	(d) 23	8	6		2	1 :
(rart II only		14			1		1	
м.р	1	'	2	1			•••	
Degree in Law-	1				1			1
B.L	429	299	354	! 81	353	141	137	3
M.L	45	12	14	1	3	1	2	
Downes in Civil Engineering		1						
Degree in Civil Engineering— B.C.E. or B.E.—	1	•					:	
Civil	24	16	10	5	4	37	1	
	18		10		5		, 31	
Mechanical	1 18	1 13						

⁽a) The Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination was instituted in 1911. Up to 1916, no list of candidates eligible for a University course was issued. A register of marks obtained in the class and in the public examination was given to each candidate and those who were admitted into a college for the University course were registered by the University as matriculates. From the year 1916, a list of candidates eligible for a University course is published annually and the number entered in column 3 for 1921 is based on this list.

(b) In addition to these 222 passed in Part I only, and 633 in Part II only.

(c) In addition, 25 candidates qualified for the L.M. & S. only. 4 in Part I and 21 in Part II.

(d) Of these, 6 candidates qualified for the L.M. & S. only.

9.—Number and circulation of newspapers, etc.

		D	aily.		weekly or weekly.	W	eekly.	bi-n or	nonthly, nonthly fort- ghtly.	М	onthly.	ti	to ten mes a year.	Qu	arterly.		t other tervals.
Language.	Year.	Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Cironlation	Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Circulation.	Namber.	Circulation.	Number.	Circulation.	Number	Olrculation.
1	2	3	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15
All languages { English	1921 1911 1901 1921	16 9 9 5 7	32,893 19,849 12,893 15,300 16,189	11 14 17 4 5	18,207 10,225 7,120 3,850 2,910	113 69 92 26 17	99,281 50,463 46,784 18,375 8,889	38 22 22 13 4	24,670 14,869 8,693 8,025 3,268	243 184 98 59 36	208,998 158,492 67,196 54,863 30,462	6 2 1 2	300 4,200 1,075 (a) 300 (b)1,575	28 12 3 17 7	23,420 5,350 900 15,660 3,250	13 10	4,745 (d)3,545
English, Tamil and	1901	5	10,493	7	2,840	20	9.114	1	500	31	24,980	1	(b) 825	3	900	•••	
Telugu	1921	.	•••				••			1	1,000	!					
English, Tamil and Malayālam English and Latin English, Latin and	1921 1921				. 7			1	500	2	1,500	· • • • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• •		••• •••		·
Malayālam Anglo-Tamil . {	1921 1921 1911 1901		••• ••• •••			3 1 2	1,355 400 2,280	1 2 2	500 1,500 900	2 4	700 2,0 5 0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1	400	1 2 	(e) 100 (f)1,100
Anglo-Telugu and	1921 1911 1901 1911	1	2,500	; ··· .		7 1 	8,200 100	1 1	1,200 1,500	3 1 2 1	950 500 550 125	· ··· ···	•••	2	500 		
Tamil.	1901 1921 1911 1901		•••	3 2 1	8,300 3,540 1,600	20	19,500 1,135	1	300 	4	2,600	1	(c) 300	•••	 		
Anglo-Kanarese {	1921 1911 1921 1921	1	600	 1	757	2	2,550 			1 1	4,350 1,000 500		 				
Anglo-Sanskrit {	1911 1921 1911	4	9,500 2,660	 2 2	4,0 0 0 1,350	17	13,376 8 , 955	2 3 4	1,028 2,750 2,150	50 37	1,000 63,595 55,896			1	600 200		
Tamil and Anglo-	1901	2	1,400	3	700	28	14,210	5	1,904	16	13,630						
Tamil Tamil and Telugu Tamil and Malayalam.	1921 1901 1921		 		•		g l			1 2 1 1	1,800 550 1,500 550						
Tamil and Sanskrit	1911 1901 .		•••			ļ	••		 400	1	500	! ":					
Tamil and French	1921 1921 1911	1	 1,229		1,000	1 11 6	500 6,775 4,525	1 1 8	150 4,845 3,900	35 34	19,722 25,975	::		3	2,510		
Malayālam	1901 1921 . 1911	1	20 0 	3 1 1	1,305 1,300	8 9 12	3,025 6,3 50 10, 95 0	3	950 1,250 1,223	17 40 32	9,545 32,898 24 146	3	(b)2,325	2	2,92 5 500		
Kanarese {	1901 . 1921 1911 1901					11 5 5	3,870 18,600 10,762 7,300	2	2,020	16 5			(b) 250 	2 1	82 5 200		
Konkani	1921 1921 .	1				 1	1,000	1	850	1 3	1,000 1,470						
Oriyā { Oriyā and English	1911 1901					1	1,800		100	1	1,000						
IJrdu {	1921 1911 1901 .	1 1	3,76± 1,000 800	1 1	100	3 7 15	2,050 2,882 4,930	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \end{array}$	400 300 250	10 10 6	4,990			1	400		
Urdu and Anglo- { Tamil.	1911 19 01	1		1	57 5 57 5					•••	i	·		···		···	
Urdu and Kanarese. Urdu and Marathi	1901 1901		 			2	150 570	· · · ·			!						***
Marāthi French, Italian. (Portuguese and {	1921 1911 .		••			1 3	350 1,000			2	390			1	800	,	
German.	1901 1921			1	, 50	3	100 300	1	700						·	:	
Sanskrit { Sanskrit and Telugu.	1911 192)	• .	i			2	300		 500	3	700	'			· · ·		
Sanskrit and Mala- yalam.	1921 1911 19 01					•••	•••	î	500 200	1	540	···	•••	 			
Sanskrit and Kaua- { rese { Latin	1921 1911 1921	•••				• •			•••	$\frac{2}{5}$	690 1,575 900	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					

⁽a) Ten times a year.

(b) Once in two months

(c) Eight times a year.

(d) Made up of 1 once in four months (circulation 600); 2 three times a year (circulation 900); 4 half-yearly (circulation 1,475); 3 yearly (circulation 570).

(e) At irregular intervals

(f) Made up of 1 three times a year (circulation 350); 1 half-yearly (circulation 750).

10.—Number of books published in each language during the last four decades.

	L	angu	age.				1911-1920.	1901-1910.	1891-1900.	1861-1890
		1					2			·!
					Total		34,684	17,412	9,766	9,590
A.—	-Verna	acula	rs of I	ndia.						
(i) Ver	nacula	ars o	f the P	resid	ency		22,139	9,697	5,437	6,449
I. Badaga	•••						1	1		2
. Hindostānī	•••	•••					399	223	56	275
3. Kanarese							873	420	337	530
. Konkanî		•••				.	120	22	6	18
. Kui (Khond)		•••			1	2			
. Malayālam		••					1,278	719	371	790
. Marāthi			•••				14	ő	5	5
. Oriyā			•••				298	196	13	6
. Patnuli, Ksl		r Sau	rashtri	•••	•••		-6	9	1	1
. Savara				•••	•••		3		1	
. Tamil							11,663	1,000	2 207	0.000
. Telugu				•••				4,820	2,297	3,232
3. Toda	••	•••	•••	•••	•••		7,465	3,255	2,347	1,575
Tulu	•••	•••	•••	•••	• •		1	3	•••	
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		16	24	4	15
ii) Vernacula	rs for	reign	to the	Pres	idency	. '	2,400	1,773	1,071	966
. Gāro	•••	•••	***				2		•••	!
. Gujarāti	•••	•••		•••	•••		20			
. Hindī	•••		•••				11		•••	
3. Kodagu or C	oorgi					[1	2		2
. Lushai	••		•••	• •		. '	10	19		
). Pāli (in Eng	lish)	•••		• • •	•••		1		•••	
. Prākrit	•••	•••				:	1			•••
. Sauskrit	•••	•••		•••	•••	••• }	2,364	1.752	1,071	964
B.—Vernae	culars	of N	Ion-Ind	lian 1	Asiatic	1				
	C	ount	ries				441	254	17	119
Arabic	•••	•••	••		•	•••	430	240	13	50
. Persian	•••		•	•••	•	•••	11	14	4	39
C.—	-Euro	pean	Langu	ages	•••	•••	9,657	5, 663	3,131	2, 04 5
5. Dutch		•••					6	10		
5. English						••	9,569	5,613	3,124	3,026
. French			•••			•	32	12	-, =	3,020
3. German			•••				î	1	2	4
9. Italian		•••			•	••	14	20	<u>-</u>	•
). Latin .	•••	•		•••	•		23	8	. 5	***
l. Portuguese			•••	••	••	•••	12			18
	O+b	ner T.	anguag	res.		•••	37	25	110	11
ח	() []									
D 2. Others	.—- U LI	2		,			37	25	110	11

CHAPTER IX.—LANGUAGE.

Reference to statistics

On the enumeration schedule a column is provided for the language habitually used by each person. The enumerators were instructed to record in this column the language which each person ordinarily speaks in his house. The instructions were simple and easy to grasp and it is probable that the statistics of language are about the most accurate of any collected at the census. The result is presented in Imperial Table X; and at the end of this chapter are three subsidiary tables of which (1) shows the languages arranged according to the Linguistic Survey and the number of persons speaking each language, (2) gives the distribution by language of 10,000 of the population of each district and natural division, and (3) compares for some of the aboriginal and jungle tribes the strength of the tribe with the number returned as speaking the tribal languages.

Dravidian languages mainly spoken 2. Madras is pre-eminently the Presidency of the Dravidian languages. Of every 1,000 inhabitants of Madras, 924 speak a Dravidian language, 70 speak an Aryan language, 5 a Munda language and 1 an European language. Again of 62,718,961 persons in India who in 1911 spoke Dravidian languages, 42,824,049 or 68 per cent were enumerated in Madras and in the States attached to the Madras Government.

Distribution of population by language 3. So far as the main languages go, the statistics of this census disclose little

rersona	per 1,c	,0,0,	the popul	ucro	in speak	ing
					1921.	1911
Tamil				•••	410	407
Teluga					377	377
Ma'ayālam					75	74
Oriyā				•••	37	38
Kanarese					35	37
Hindostāni	•••				23	23
			Total		957	9 5 6
					-	
					1921	1911.
Tu ¹ n					13	12
Khond					5	9
Savara					4	4
Konkani					4	4
Marāthi					3	3
Saurāshtiā					2	2
English			••		1	i
Others			•••	•••	8	9
			Total		4:3	44

variation from those of 1911. The proportion of those who speak Tamil has increased by 3, and that of those who speak Malayālam by 1, and this increase is made up by a decrease of I under Oriyā and 2 under Kanarese. As for the remaining 43 per mille of the population, the figures in the margin show the principal languages which they speak. Many of these languages are, however, spoken only in one or two districts; Tulu and Konkani are confined to the West Coast, Khond and Savara to the Agency and the adjoining parts of Ganjām and Vizagapatam. And even of the more important languages Malayalam is current only on the West Coast, and Oriyā only in Ganjām, Vizagapatam and the Agency.

Variation in languages returned 4. Of the smaller languages, Bellara and Koraga which were returned in 1911 do not now appear; both are now treated as dialects of Tulu, following the Linguistic Survey. Similarly of the Indian vernaculars foreign to the Presidency we now miss Chitrālī, Goanese, and Korku; Chitrālī and Korku or Kurukh have not been returned at this census, and Goanese is now included with Kōnkanī. Of the vernaculars of non-Indian Asiatic countries we lose Syriac and gain Malay; and among European languages we gain Russian, and lose Flemish, Hungarian, and (despite the presence of the Leinster Regiment) Irish.

5. Subsidiary table 2 shows that there are 9 districts in which 90 per cent Distribution of the population gnowless are languages.

Distri	ct.					Language.
Vizagapatan	1		•••	•••		Telagu.
Godāvari	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •	"
Kistna		•••	•••		•••	**
Guntür	•••	•••	•••	•••		"
Nellore	•••	•••			•••	"
Tanjore	•••	•••		•••	•••	Tamil.
Tinnevelly			•••	***		"
Malabar	•••		•••		•••	Malayālam.
Pudukkottai	State	•••	•••	•••	•••	Tamil.

of the population speaks one language; by districts and it is remarkable that there is far less mixture of languages in the Telugu districts of the East Coast North division than in any other part of the Presidency except Malabar. There are a considerable number of Telugu-speakers in every Tamil district and even on the West Coast; but the

number of Tamil-speakers in the Telugu districts is insignificant. A few districts are notoriously bi-lingual or multi-lingual and it is interesting to watch in these districts for any tendency of one language to obliterate another. The principal districts to which these remarks apply are Ganjam with a long-standing feud between Telugu and Oriyā, Bellary divided in allegiance between Kanarese and Telugu with a strong element of Hindostani, Chittoor on the borderland between Telugu and Tamil, Coimbatore with Telugu and Kanarese competing with Tamil, the Nilgiris where practically all the main languages meet and where the tribal dialects of Badaga and Kurumba claim a wide acceptance, and South Kanara where Kanarese—the official language of the district—is spoken by only 18 per cent of the population, both Tulu and Malayalam being spoken by larger numbers. Above all there is of course the Agency—a linguistic "No man's land"—where Munda, Dravidian and Aryan languages meet, and where primitive tribal tongues are found side by side with the more cultured languages of the country.

Number per 10,000 of the population who speak

						1921.	1911.
Orivā.			•.			5.076	5.124
Telugu			•••		•••	4,548	4,487
Savara		•••	••	•••	• • •	232	234
Khond	•••	•••				105	107
Other lar	iguages		•••	••		39	48

The figures for Ganjām compare as Ganjām shown in the margin. There are 48 fewer people in 10,000 speaking Oriyā, and 61 more who speak Telugu. The tendency of Telugu to replace Oriyā was remarked in 1911.

In Bellary we find rather more variation; but it must be remembered that Bellary

Number per 10,000 of the population who speak

						1921.	1911.
Kanarese					•••	5,598	5, 513
Telugu					•••	3,151	3,308
Hindostāni			•••		•••	904	820
Marāthī					••	142	119
Lambādi				•••	•••	71	110
Tamil	••				•••	68	71
Other lang	uages	•••		•••	•••	66	59

the population of Bellary has received a very great shock during the decade and that variations in its composition are only to be expected. Telugu-speakers have decreased by 157 in 10,000, the increase being shared between Kanarese. Hindöstānī and Marāthī. There are also 39 fewer Lambādī-speakers in 10,000 of the population than in 1911.

Number per 10,000 of the repulation who steak

						1921.	1911.
Telugu .		•••				7,224	7,186
/II						2,132	2,165
Hindostānī.	••	•••	•••		•••	455	423
Kanarese	••	•••	•••	•••		110	137
Marāthi,			•••	•••		31	3 3
Other langu	ages		•••	•••	•••	48	56

Chittoor displays very little change Chittoor in the decade; the proportion of Telugu and Hindostani speakers is a little higher now, while Tamil, Kanarese and Marāthī have lost a little ground.

Number per 10,000 of the population who speak

						1921.	1911.
Tamil			•••	•••		6,426	6,439
Telugu		•••	•••		• • • •	2,227	2,202
Kanarese	***		•••	•••		1,180	1,218
Hindostan	I					113	100
Other lang	guages					54	41

In Coimbatore again the proportion Coimbatore remains much as it was in 1911, a very slight gain in Telugu and Hindostānī, being balanced by a slight decline in Tamil and Kanarese.

Ni	lơi	ris

Number popula				Number populo			
		1921.	1911.	1		1921.	1911
Badaga		3,138	3,261	Hindostan	ī	311	323
Tamil		3.085	3,085	Kurumba		233	240
Kanarese		1,168	1.098	Irula		92	19
Malayālan	a	917	709	Kōta	•-•	94	10
English		391	385	Toda	•••	52	6
Telugu	•••	355	381	Marāthī	•••	72	8-
Ŭ				Other lan	gnages	s. 94	6

In the Nilgiris there has been more change; all tribal languages show a decline, and there is a corresponding increase in the proportion of persons who speak Kanarese and Malayalamthe increase in the last being particularly

Number per 10,000 of the population who speak

South Kanara

					1921.	1911.
Tala	••				4,312	4,281
Malayālam			•••		2,038	1,983
Kanarese	•••	•••		•••	1,778	1,871
Könkani			•••		1,407	1,367
Marāthī				•••	298	303
Hindostānī				•••	139	154
Other languages	ı		•••	• • •	28	41

In South Kanara, Kanarese has lost ground to Tulu, Könkanī and Malayālam.

Agency

The figures for the Agency show

Number per 10,000 of the population who speak

						1921.	1911
Oriyā	•••			•••		4,026	3,84
Khond	•••				•••	2,094	2,13
Telugu		•••	•••		•••	1,987	2,16
Savara	•••		•••	•••		827	77.
Porojā	•••				• • •	346	373
Koyü	•••		***			29 8	306
Gadabā	•••			•••		131	169
Konda		•••	** *			102	9
Gondi				••		73	58
Others				•••	• • • •	116	98

that a large number of languages are spoken each by considerable numbers of people. The proportion of Telugu and Khond speakers has gone down, and to balance this fall, there is an increase under Savara and Oriyā. So far as the Agency is concerned there is very little evidence of the aboriginal languages by the more civilized being ousted tongues; if there is a fall in the proportion of those who speak Khond,

Gadabā, Kōyā and Porojā, there is an increase in the proportion of those who speak Savara, Konda and Gondi.

Poroja and Gadaba

6. The terms Porojā and Gadabā no more represent a language than they represent a race; just as there are several tribes grouped under the comprehensive term Porojā or Gadabā, so each of these tribes—amongst other characteristics which distinguish it from its neighbours-has a language of its own. An attempt

Persons Gadabā 22,857 Parenga Gadabā 4,163 Olaru Gadabā ••• ... 3.151Bodo Gadabā (Gutob) Total 32,896 ... 24,502 Bonda Porojā 22,921 Pengu Porojā Daruva Porojā 929 Total 51,936

get enumerators to distinguish between the various tribes and languages was only partially successful, as is shown by the figures in the margin which show the languages actually returned with the number of persons speaking each.

Without an intimate knowledge of these shy people and their languages it is presumptuous to dogmatize. The following conclusions, however, reached from information kindly supplied by Messrs. C. Henderson, I.C.S., A.

- A. C. Duff, I.C.S., and others who have made a study of the question, may serve as a starting point for the scholar who is to investigate the primitive languages of the Agency. The Bodo Gadabā or Gutob and Parenga Gadabā languages are Munda; Olaru Gadabā is Dravidian; and each language is unintelligible to persons of another tribe. And of the Porojā tongues Bonda Porojā is Munda, while Daruva and Pengu Porojā are Dravidian. The figures shown against each language do not of course represent the full strength of the tribe or the full number of those who speak the particular language: those returned simply as Gadabā or Porojā should be distributed among the several tribes and languages; and a considerable number of persons whose tribe is returned either as Gadabā or Porojā have returned their language as Oriyā, Telugu or Khond.
- Tribal

7. Subsidiary table 3 shows that in the Presidency as a whole the tribal languages languages are not holding their own; they are spoken only by 792,321 persons as compared with 1,410,483 persons in 1911 and it is only in the case of Konda Doras and Todas that a larger proportion of the tribe than in 1911 are now returned as speaking the tribal language. We have just seen that in the Agency there has been an increase in the number of persons who speak Savara; but from subsidiary table 3 we learn that if the whole Savara tribe is taken into consideration the number per mille who speak Savara has fallen from 891 to 793. In the case of Khonds and Todas the language is spoken by more persons than are shown against the tribal strength; in the case of Todas this is due to the fact that some Todas have become Christians and so are shown as Indian Christians, though they continue to speak their own language; and similarly in the case of Khonds there are several tribes of which some members have been returned as speaking Khond, e.g., Jātāpu, Gond, etc. The figures in column 3 of subsidiarv table 3 are taken from Imperial Table X and represent the total number of persons returned as speaking the particular language. But in Part I of Imperial Table XIII are shown the exact number of persons in each caste or tribe who have been returned as speaking a particular language. Thus in Table XIII we find that of 329,569 Khonds only 307,670 speak Khond; of the 341,726 persons who are recorded in Table X as speakers of Khond, we see from Table XIII that nearly 20,000 are Jātāpus, a few are Gonds, while the rest are small bodies of various tribes—so scanty in numbers that they find no mention in Table XIII. Similarly we find that of 65,466 Konda Doras only 11,768 speak Konda; the other 14,000 Kenda-speakers being mostly Khonds and Jatapus. Subsidiary table 3 is kept in its present form in order to present a true comparison with the figures of previous censuses when castes were not tabulated by language; but a truer view of the proportion of the members of a tribe who speak the tribal language is to be obtained from Table XIII.

8. A record has for the first time been made at this census of the languages Languages

Number of Muhammadans who speak Actual. 1.108.865

Per 1,000 387 Malayālam .. 9**5**9,870 **59**8,845 Hindostānī ... 335 Tamil 209169,052 59 Telugu Kanarese Hindi ... 11,461 ••• 3,148 2,928 Kōnkanī 2,025 Marāthī ... Other languages 5,256

returned by the Muhammadans of the Musalmans The figures in the mar-Presidency. gin give the results. The Malayālamspeakers are of course almost all Mappillas of Malabar and South Kanara districts. Hindostani is returned by Musalmans of every district in the Presidency; but it is in most common use in the Deccan districts, Guntūr, Kistna, Nellore and North Arcot. Tamil is of

course spoken in all districts south and west of Madras, and Telugu to the north; but there are a considerable number of Telugu-speaking Musalmans returned in the districts of South Arcot and Trichinopoly. Hindi has been returned all over the Presidency, Kanarese is spoken almost entirely in Bellary, Mahl is the language of the Maldive Islands which are attached to the Ceylon Government and of Minicoy which is treated as one of the Laccadive group attached to the Malabar district, Könkanī is peculiar to South Kanara, and Marāthī to Bellary and South Kanara.

9. An examination of the languages returned by certain Musalman tribes in certain districts of the Presidency gives the following results:—

				,	Pe	rcentage of	population	in c olum n :	2 who speak	
Т	ribe.			Population dealt with.	Malayālam.	Hindostūnī.	Tamil	Telugu	Kanarese.	Konkanî.
		Total		2,452,144	44:8	28.7	17 4	86	0.4	01
Māppilla				1,092,975	99.5	0.4	01			
Sheik				798,998		65.5	17 1	16·4	 0 7	03
Labbai		•••		283,695	3.5	3.1	91.0	21	0.3	
Saiyad				134,829	0.7	592	21.1	18.5	02	0.8
Pathan				71,316	1.2	84.7	2 2	11 6	0.3	
Dūdēkula	-•-	•••	•••	70,331		39.5	02	57 0	3.3	•••

Māppillas speak practically no language except Malayālam, and over 90 per cent of the Labbais speak Tamil. More than half the Pathāns, Sheiks and Saiyads return Hindōstānī as their language, and a majority of the Dūdēkulas speak Telugu. A considerable proportion of the Sheiks and Saiyads speak Tamil and Telugu, while those Pathāns who do not speak Hindōstānī as a rule return Telugu. A few Dūdēkulas in Bellary district speak Kanarese; but elsewhere neither Kanarese nor Kōnkanī is returned by any appreciable number of any tribe.

1.—Distribution of total population by language according to Linguistic Survey.

(Languages spoken by less than 500 persons have been omitted.)

Family, sub- family branch and sub-branch.	Group.	Language.	Di a lect.	spea	numbeakers (Comitted	000s	Number per 10,000 of population of province in 1921.	Where chiefly spoken (district or natural division).
i		3	·					
1	5		4		6	7	8	9
Austric Family.	l	•••	I.—Langu ag es	OF 1ND	·	1		1
Austro-Asiatic	·	ŀ						
SUB-FAMILY.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••			••• 	•••	
MUNDA BRANCH			Total	200	209	193	47	Agency and Ganjām.
		Savara Gadaba		33	166 43	157 36	39 8	Agency and Vizagapa
(i	Total	39,529	38,591 (a)	35,282 (b)	9,236	
	ſ	Tamil		17,557	17,038	15,544	4,103	East Coast Central and
j			Korava or Yerukala.	35	43	41	8	South divisions. Deccan, East Coast North and Central divisions.
Ì		Malayālam	Irula	3,226	2 3,099	$\frac{1}{2,861}$	 754	Nilgiris. West Coast.
<u>, </u>	Dravida group.	Kanarese	1.	1,504		1,581	351	Deccan, West Coast East Coast Centra and South divisions.
DRAVIDIAN			Badagā	40 3	39 3	34 5		Nilgiris.
FAMILY.		Tulu .	Kurumba	541	513	496	1 126	South Kanara.
		Tēda Kēta	· · · ·	1	1	1	••• ···	Nilgiris. Nilgiris.
İ	Ì	Kui, Kandhī, or Khond.	••••	342	371	357	80	Agency, Ganjām and Vizagapatam.
		Göndi	Kōi or Kōyā	11 46	8 49	4 47	3 11	
	Inter- mediate		Konda Parji or	25 52	19 59	1 5 26	6 12	Agency.
	Group.	Andhra Lan-	Porojā.	1				
		guage— Telugu		16.114	15,782	14,315	3,772	East Coast North and all over the President
NDO-EUROPEAN	•		Total	3,025	3,027	3,118	708	dency.
FAMILY.				1		(c)		
ABYAN SUB-	Southern Group.	Marāthi	Total	125	127	121	29	All over the Presidency
FAMILY.			Konkani	179	170	157	42	Malabar.
BBANCH, OUTER SUB-	Eastern Group.	Singhales Oriyā	Mahl	3 1,5 74	1,604	1,809	368	Minicoy. Ganjām and Vizagaps tam.
BRANCH. IEDIATE SUB-	Mediate	Bengali Eastern Hindi.		1 3	1 3	1 2	1	Agency.
BRANCH.	Group.	Western Hindi.		8	1	3	2	1
ļ	1	Gujarātī	Hindostānī	1,000	975 7	889 7	234	Whole province. Madras and Malabar.
NNER SUB- BBANCE.	Central Group.		Patnuli, Khatri or Saurash-	85	93	89	20	East Coast South an Central divisions.
;		Rājasthānī	Lambādī or		2 40	34	1 8	
		II.—La	NGUAGES FOBEIG	n to I	NDIA.			
NDO-EUROPEAN			Total	38		40	9	1
FAMILY.	Romance. Teutonic.	Portuguese English		1 37	39	2 38	9	Malabar. Madras, Nilgiris, Malabar and Chingleput.

⁽a) Includes Koraga (2).

⁽b) Includes Koraga (3).

⁽c) Includes Sanskrit (1), Parsi (1).

2.—Distribution by languages of 10,000 of the population of each district.

									ä			
District and natura division.	1 ;	Pamil .	Telagu	Malayālam.	Oriya.	Капагеве	Hindóstűni	Marathi	Patnuli, Khairi o Saurāshiri	English.	Other languages.	Remarks. (Chief languages included in column 11.)
1	1	2	3 1	1	5	6	7	١,	9	10	11	12
MADRAS		4,103	3,772	754	362	351	234	29	20	9 '	366	
Agency		2	1,987	•••	4,026	-	25	54		·	3,906	Gadabā (131), Gōndī (73), Khond (2,094), Konda (102), Kōyā (298), Porojā (346),
East Coast North		33	8. 69 5		892	2	251	3	•••	3		Savara (827).
Ganjām		2	4,548	1	5,076	1	26	1,	•••	1 ;	344	Khond (105), Savara
Vizagapatam	•••	s	9,634		147	1	43	2	•••	6	15 9	(232). Gađabā (69), Konda (46), Khond (41), Korava (7)
Gödävarı Kistna Guntür Nellore	•••		9,846 9,644 9,263 9,250		16 10 2 	2 1 3 4	111 281 608 523	5 4 4 6	•	5 1 1 5	5 45 102 22	Korava (7)
Deccan		38	7,255	2	3	1,609	916	72		3	102	
Cuddapah Kurnool Banganapallo		23 20 9	8,940 8,668 7,922	•••	3 	20 78 10	938 1,086 1,821	26 60 81		1	50 84 157	Lambādī (64). Korava
Bellary		68	3,151	7	5	5,598	904	142	· · ·	5	120	(90). Lambādī (71), Korava
Sandür Anantapur	•••		1,236 8,086	8 1		6,366 955	1,613 700			5 5	263 146	
East Coast Centra	1	7,027	2,259	11		382	251	25	13	18	14	•
Madras Chingleput Chittoor		6,387 7,585 2,132 7,955 7,348 6,426 8,951	1,976 2,168 7,224 1,520 1,727 2,227 834	78 3 1 2 2 31 2	7 2	62 34 110 118 674 1,180 166	883 152 455 340 191 113 32	127 15 31 40 22 10 8	62 17 8 12 31	270 22 2 4 1 7	148 4 35 9 4 6 2	
East Coast South		8,677	97 5	6		198	58	15	66	. 3	2	· '1
Tanjore Trichinopoly Pudukköttai Madura Rāmnād Tinnevelly	•••	19,493 7,409 8,641	2 7 1 1,753 1,128	7 7 4 7 5		23 231 145 573 145 43	27	13 16 5 3	73 26 24 175 47	1 5	3 1 1 1	
West Coast		337	52	7,159	1	<i>55</i> 8		94	· 	19	1,722	· •
Nılgiri		3,085	355	917	21	1,166	311	72	1	391	3,681	
Malabar Anjengo South Kanara		. 197	5	9,472 8,890 2,038) .	44 1,778		12 298		8 911 3	' a	3

3.—Comparison of caste and language tables.

		Tribe.			Strength of tribe	Number speaking tribal		r 1,000 of the to ne tribal langua	
					(Table XIII).	language (Table X).	1921.	1911.	1901.
		1			2	3	4	5	
Badaga			•••	•••	40,329	39,751	986	1,013	1,001
Bellara			••	••	29	•••	•••	984	328
Gadabā	.,				53,770	33,003	614	953	901
Gond		••	•••		40,823	10,866	266	316	205
I ru la					99,874	1,284	13	23	14 melud Kasuv Kasub
Khond		••			329,569	341,726	1 ,037	1,044	1,128
Konda Do	ra			•••	65,466	25,505	390	213	173
Koraga					5,287	***	•••	372	615
Kuravan				•••	132,365	34,598	157	217	245
Yerukala	•••	••	••		88,631	J			
Kōta				•••	1,204	1,192	890	1,093	1,026
Kōyi					74,084	45,942	620	621	742
Kurumba	.Li				150,827	2,946	20	21	14
Lambādī					53,98 0	36 ,23 લ	671	816	775
Porojā	•••			••	87,019	51,727	594	636	284
Savara					210,511	166,882	793	891	858
Tōda		••		,	640	663	1,036	976	9 98

CHAPTER X.—INFIRMITIES.

The instructions given to enumerators were to record in the last column of the schedule whether any person were either insane, blind, deaf and dumb, or a leper. In one respect the instructions varied from those of 1911. In 1911 only those who were deaf and dumb from birth were brought on to the census record. On this occasion enumerators were required to make the record for all sufferers from deaf-mutism whether congenital or acquired. The statistics are tabulated in Imperial Tables XII, Parts I and II, and XII-A, and in three subsidiary tables at the end of this chapter; and at the beginning of the report are four maps illustrating the distribution of the infirm by districts.

Value of the results

- 2. At the outset it must be admitted that the unskilled inquiries made by census officers in order to ascertain the number of people afflicted with certain infirmities can only give unsatisfactory results. It is difficult, if not impossible, so to frame the instructions as to define the degree of infirmity which it is intended to include in the tabulation; and the enumerators, for whose guidance the instructions are drawn up, are for the most part entirely devoid of any technical knowledge; in all probability they fail to understand the instructions properly, and interpret them in a variety of different ways. Apart altogether from intentional errors of commission or omission, the very nature of the questions and of the agency employed to make the inquiries precludes any hope of complete or reliable statistics. It has long been recognized in European countries that "the census is not an agency suitable for the ascertainment and classification of facts, the accuracy of which in very many instances can only be learnt by the personal observation of men and women whose judgment has been trained and well practised in a special branch of medical work." To a man who has not been through any special course of training it is impossible to define the stage at which the feeble minded come into the category of the insane, or to distinguish leprosy from the diseases which have a superficial resemblance to it.
- 3. Then there is the possibility of intentional mistakes. It has been suggested that an enumerator sometimes uses this column of the schedule as a lever to work upon the fears of the unsophisticated inhabitants of the more remote villages, threatening to enter one or more of the infirmities against persons who for any reason may have incurred his displeasure. And it is always possible that the enumerators will be intentionally misled; a man is naturally unwilling to admit that he has a child who is deaf and dumb until all hopes of cure are finally abandoned. Similarly it is only natural for a man to hesitate before admitting to the presence in his house of a leper or a lunatic. In spite of all this, it is claimed that there is no reason to suspect the figures now compiled of greater inaccuracy than those of previous censuses and that some useful results may accrue from a comparison.

Comparison with previous censuses

4. The table in the margin shows the number of persons suffering from each

	 Nu	mber of a	fflicted in	
Infirmity.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
Insane Deaf-mutes Blind Lepers	8,689 21,687 37,162 15,753	8,407 32,490 33,982 16,858	7,276 24,881 34,409 13,563	7,757 27,398 36,753 12,738

infirmity at each of the last four censuses. The chief point which stands out is the great fall in the number of deafmutes at this census. The instructions having been altered so as to bring on to the record not only congenital deafmutes but all persons suffering from this infirmity, it was expected that there would be an increase in the number of such persons. The fact that

there is a very large decrease is difficult of explanation. From subsidiary table 1 it is clear that the decrease pervades the whole Presidency, though it is most marked in the Agency division, the Deccan and the East Coast North. In the

twelve districts noted in the margin the decrease exceeds 50 per cent. Of these

District.	_	Percen- tage decrease.	District.	- !	Percen- tage lecrease.
Cuddapah Kurnool . Anantapur Vizagapatam Gödävari Chittoor		89 79 77 73 73 73	Agency South Kanara Ganjām Bellary Tanjore North Arcot		72 72 69 67 55 54

districts we have seen in Chapter I that all except Godavari, Chittoor and Ganjām were amongst those where the influenza epidemic was most severely felt. In other districts, however, where influenza took a very heavy toll of the population, e.g., North Arcot, Madura, Chingleput, and the Nilgiris, there has been no marked fall in the number of deaf-mutes. indeed in North Arcot

The Director of Public Health and his they have actually increased in numbers. District officers have not been able to suggest any explanation for the large fall. It may, however, be worth mention that the figures of 1911 show an abnormal increase over those of 1901, and that between the 1901 and 1921 figures there is a difference of only 3,194 which may be attributed to the havoc which the fatal epidemic of 1918 would naturally play among deaf-mutes, who have less power of resistance than persons in normal health.

5. The prevalence of blindness, deaf-mutism, and insanity in England at the

	lnfi	m per mı	llion
	Blind.	Deaf- mute.	Insane.
England and Wales Madras Presidency	730 868	419 507	4,491 203

census of 1911 compares as shown in the margin with the returns for Madras in 1921. The enormous preponderance of insanity in England is no doubt in part due to more careful diagnosis, but it must also to some extent represent the greater stress of life in the countries of the West.

6. The map shows the proportion of the insane enumerated in each district Insanity It will be seen that the proportion is greatest in the City of Madras; owing of course to the existence in Madras of a Lunatic Asylum. After Madras come Malabar and Anjengo. In Malabar also there is an asylum and the comparatively high proportion of the insane in that district is probably due to this cause. Next comes the district of Godavari which contains a slightly larger proportion of insane persons than the neighbouring district of Vizagapatam. The number of insane persons in Ganjām has increased by over 50 per cent during the decade. Other districts in which there has been a large increase are Chingleput (30 per cent), Vizagapatam (26 per cent) and Malabar (22 per cent). On the other hand there has been a fall in Tinnevelly (26 per cent), Kistna (24 per cent) and the Nilgiris (20 per cent). The increase in Vizagapatam and Malabar may be due to a greater number of

Number of insane in asylums.

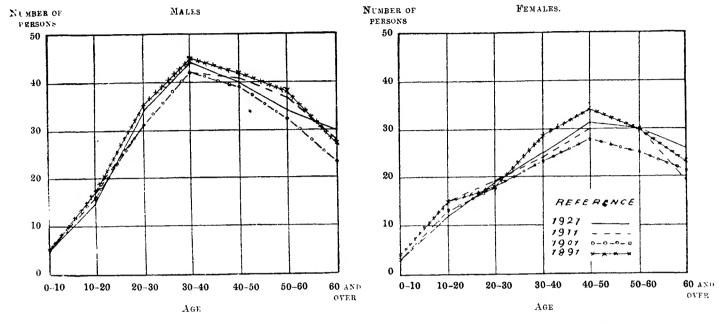
Madras		•••	•••	$$ $\begin{cases} 1911 \\ 1920 \end{cases}$	 539 623
Vizagapata	m			$$ $\begin{cases} 1911 \\ 1920 \end{cases}$	 65
Calient	•••			$$ $\begin{cases} 1911 \\ 1920 \end{cases}$	 116 169

admissions to the asylums in those districts. The Public Health Department suggest that the increase in Ganjām is due to increased consumption of drugs such as opium and cannabis indica. No particular reason suggests itself for the increase or decrease in other districts.

7. The following diagram shows the distribution at this census and at Insane by ageprevious censuses of the insane by age-periods. It is difficult to feel much confidence in deductions drawn from these diagrams and from subsidiary table 2 which gives the distribution of the insane by age-periods considering how very uncertain are the statistics both of infirmity and of age. Still it may be useful just to call attention to the principal features of the statistics for what they We find that the slight increase in the number of the insane noted at this census occurs mainly at age-periods 25-30 in the case of males and 30-35 in the case of females. There is also a marked increase amongst the extremely old of both sexes. It is suggested that this is due to the fact that

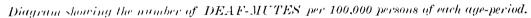
latent (inherited) insanity tends to manifest itself at the critical periods of life, e.g., puberty and old age in the case of males, and at child-birth and the climacteric in the case of females.

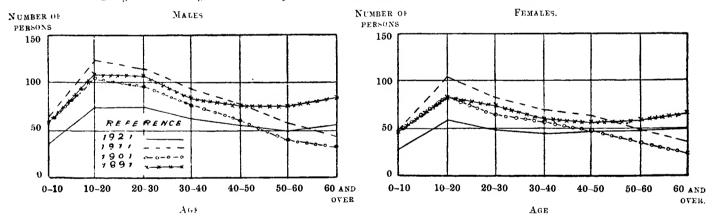




Deaf-mutes

S. The remarkable decrease in the number of deaf-mutes has been discussed at the beginning of this chapter. The diagram below gives the distribution by age-periods of the deaf-mutes enumerated at this and at the four previous censuses. It shows that both for males and females the number at all age-periods except those over 40 is much smaller now than at previous censuses.





9. The map shows that the largest number of deaf-mutes are returned from North Arcot district, where 4,060 persons or 112 in every 100,000 of the population are shown as suffering from this affliction. The neighbouring districts of Salem, Coimbatore, Madura, Trichinopoly and Chingleput with Pudukkōttai State are next most seriously affected. The number is fewest in the Agency, and remains below 20 per 100,000 in the districts of Gōdāvari, South Kanara and all the Ceded districts with the one exception of Bellary.

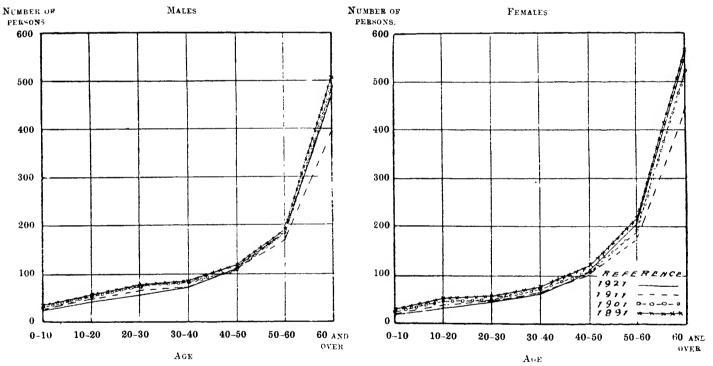
Rlindness

10. The next map shows the distribution of the blind. It will be seen that there are seven districts and one State in which more than one per mille of the population is blind. Blindness appears to be most prevalent in Ganjām and next come North Arcot, Malabar and Tinnevelly, where it is probable that the numbers are unduly swollen by the inmates of the Blind School at Palamcottah.

Of these districts, however, it is only in North Arcot that there has been any considerable increase in the number of blind in the last decade. The biggest increase has been in Madras (39 per cent); next come Chingleput and the Nilgiris with 35 per cent each; and then North Arcot and Salem with 33 per cent each; Kurnool has an increase of 31 per cent. The only district which shows any considerable loss is Bellary where there has been a fall of 15 per cent.

11. The following diagram shows the distribution of the blind by age and compares it with the returns of former censuses. The chief feature of this diagram is the gratifying decrease in the number of blind children. In fact it is only among males over 55 years of age and among females over 45 that there has been any increase in blindness. The Superintendent of the Government Ophthalmic Hospital in Madras says that the decrease in the number of children is not borne out by his experience at the hospital. It may be, however, that, while the actual number of blind children has decreased, a larger proportion of them and even greater actual numbers may be brought to the hospital. The statistics may not be accurate, but they are not necessarily inconsistent with Major Wright's experience.

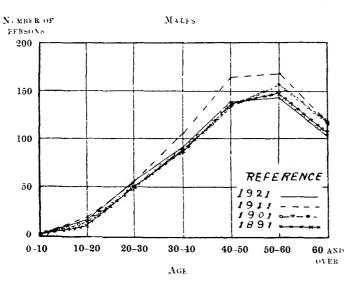


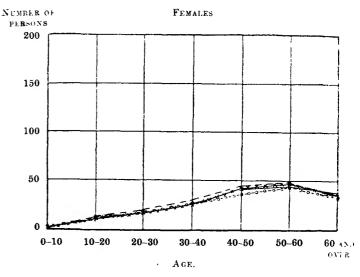


12. The distribution of the lepers is shown on the map which indicates Leprosy that Ganjām, North Arcot and South Arcot are the places where leprosy is most prevalent. There are two groups of districts which supply the majority of the lepers returned; the first group consists of the Agency division and the districts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari; and the second consists of Madras and Chingleput with North and South Arcot. In all these districts the number of lepers exceeds 40 per 100,000—a proportion which is not reached in any other district in the Presidency. The Deccan division has fewer lepers than any other part of the Presidency. There are only three districts in which the number of lepers returned at this census is considerably in excess of those returned in 1911—these are Vizagapatam, Salem and Madura. On the other hand there is a considerable decrease in the number returned from Nellore, Bellary, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and South Kanara. But it is generally accepted that the returns of leprosy are less accurate even than those of the other infirmities; so detailed

comment on these statistics is not likely to lead to any useful result. The accompanying diagram, which gives the distribution of lepers by age-periods, illustrates first the very marked disproportion of the sexes. The obvious conclusion is that a very large number of female lepers escape the census returns. In the case of females the age distribution hardly varies from one census to another; but in the case of males there was a marked increase in 1911 at ages 30 and upwards; at this census at ages 30 to 50 there is still a slight increase over the returns of 1891 and 1901, but a considerable decrease as compared with 1911; while at ages 50 and over the returns of 1921 are lower than at any previous census.

Diagram showing the number of LEPERS per 100,000 persons of each age-period.





Literacy of the infirm

13. The proportion per mille of the infirm of each sex returned as literate or

		Num	be r per n	ille who	are
	-	Ма	les	Fem	ales
	:	Literate	Literate in English.	Literate	Literate in English
Population Insane Deaf-mute Blind Leper	!	152 140 32 35 128	17 40 2 2 7	21 35 11 6 5	2 19 4 1 2

literate in English is given in the margin. In each infirmity the proportion of literate males is below the proportion in the population as a whole; but there is a great difference in this respect between the insane and lepers on the one hand, and the deaf-mute and the blind on the other; while the insane and lepers contain nearly as large a proportion of literates as does the population (and the proportion of literate women who are insane actually exceeds by 66 per cent the proportion in the total population), deaf-mutes and the blind contain only

about one-fifth the number. The probable reason is that the returns of insanity and leprosy are more complete among the educated classes than among those who do not put forward claims to literacy. Similarly the large proportion of literates in English, both male and female, among the insane suggests either that the return of insanity by the illiterate is incomplete or that the strain and stress of modern life among those who have acquired literacy in English leads to a greater frequency of insanity. The second alternative is to some degree supported by the contrast in the prevalence of insanity between England, where 4,491 persons in every million are insane, and India where the proportion is only 203 in every million. The only other point worth notice in these figures is that among deafmutes the proportion of females literate in English exceeds that of males. Most of the literates are in the Tinnevelly district where there is a famous Deaf and

Dumb School—whose students in all probability swell the number of female literates.

14. The number of the infirm who returned themselves as born outside the Migration district in which they were enumerated or an adjoining district is very small.

Number of infirm who were returned as born outside the district in which enumerated or an adjoining district.

		Actual number.	Number per mille
Insane	•••	564	65
Deaf-mute		280	13
Blind		3 9 3	11
Lepers	•••	293	19

The number is greatest in the case of the insane; but as many as 68 per cent of them are in Madras mostly, no doubt, attracted by the hope of treatment in the Asylum. In the case of deaf-mutes again more than one-third of the immigrants are found in Madras or Tinnevelly in both which places there are institu-

tions for the care and treatment of the deaf and dumb.

15. Of those who are returned as workers the great majority in every case occupations return an agricultural occupation; the next most popular occupation among all classes of the infirm, except the blind, is begging. Among the insane there are nearly 50 tailors, washermen and barbers; 21 live by preparing foodstuffs; 25 are in domestic service; and 25 follow a priestly or religious calling. There is only one insane lawyer; but 9 doctors, 17 schoolmasters, 13 policemen, and 7 Post office employees admit insanity. The deaf and dumb find employment in all sorts of industrial and commercial careers and so do the blind. No less than 245 lepers are returned as living by trade in foodstuffs; and another 179 are sundry shopkeepers who must handle a quantity of grain and other articles used for food; 223 are tailors, washermen and barbers; while there are 44 priests and temple servants, 29 domestic servants, 16 medical men, and 11 policemen—all returned as lepers.

		N	umbe each		mille of the	
Civil condition		Population.	Insane.	Deaf-mute.	Blind.	Leper.
$\begin{array}{ll} \text{Unmarried} \dots \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Males} \\ \text{Females} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{Married} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Males} \\ \text{Females} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{Widowed} & \dots \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Males} \\ \text{Females} \end{array} \right. \end{array}$	•••	531 373 425 438 44 189	520 366 350 368 130 266	604 473 296 300 100 227	431 299 405 265 164 436	522 261 532 378 146 361

16. The marginal figures distribute 1,000 persons of each sex afflicted with civil each of the above four infirmities according to their civil condition and compares infirm this distribution with that of the population as a whole. In the case of all infirmities we find that the proportion of widowed greatly exceeds the proportion of widowed in the general population. In the case of the insane the proportion of the unmarried is almost the same as in the total population; and the excess of widowed is almost entirely made up of a deficiency of married. In the case of deaf-mutes

the proportion of unmarried is abnormally large, probably due to the fact that deaf-mutism is in the main a congenital disease, and that parents will naturally hesitate to marry a son or a daughter to a deaf-mute. The number of widowed deaf-mutes is also large, and consequently the proportion of married is far below the proportion in the community as a whole. Blindness is an affliction which is apt to manifest itself in old age. It is not therefore surprising to find such a large proportion of the blind, both male and female, returned as widowed, and a corresponding reduction in the proportion of those who are unmarried and widowed. Among lepers the proportion returned as unmarried is considerably below the proportion of unmarried in the total population; this indicates that leprosy is a disease which does not manifest itself or which is not contracted in childhood. The proportion of the married reveals a curious difference between the sexes, the proportion of married males being considerably greater, while the proportion of married females is considerably less than the proportion in the total population; this lends further strength to the opinion that there is a considerable concealment of leprosy among women, and indicates that it is married women especially who tend to conceal the disease.

Infirmities by caste

17. In table XII-A which gives particulars of the infirm by caste, the first noticeable feature is the great increase

Number of Oriyā Biāhmans afflicted.

				1921.	1911.	1901
Insane	•••		•••	96 13	5 29	3 ნ
Deaf-mute Blind	•••		•••	188	26	11 10
Leper	•••	•••	•	123	30	10

in the infirm (except deaf-mutes) among Oriya Brahmans. A comparison of the figures of the last three censuses suggests that there must have been something radically wrong with the returns of 1911.

Number of Musalmans affected. 1961. 1921. 654729 Insane 1,499 Deaf-mute 1.325 1,581 2,053 Blind ... ٠. 803 669 Leper

Number of Idaiyans afficted

			-	game agree			
	Census		Insane.	Deaf-	Blind.	Leper	
1921		•••	129	586	835	433	
1911			225	998	934	507	
1901			81	509	656	308	
1891			103	c63	812	307	
			1				

18. In the case of Musalmans the 1911 figures represent the infirm in the community as a whole. At this census the statistics of four tribes only have been tabulated, and these figures are considerably below the infirm found in those tribes in 1901.

> 19. Attention was drawn in the Report of 1911 to the great increase in the number of infirm Idaiyans at that census. In 1921 there is a fall in this caste under each infirmity. This confirms the conclusion drawn in 1911 that the figures of that year include also the infirm Gollas.

- 20. Other castes in which the proportion of the infirm has increased are Chettis and Kammālans. Of the "Depressed classes," insanity is more prevalent now than in 1911 among Cherumans, Mālas, and Paraiyans, and less common among Mādigas and Pallans. Deaf-mutism is more prevalent among Cherumans, and less common among the others; there is less blindness among Cherumans and more in the other castes. Leprosy on the other hand is more prevalent among Pallans and Paraiyans, and less so among Cherumans, Mādigas and Mālas.
- 21. Among Anglo-Indians there is less leprosy and blindness, more insanity and deaf-mutism than in 1911; while among Indian Christians all four infirmities are now less prevalent than formerly.

Double infirmities

22. The number suffering from double infirmities has fallen from 379 to The order of frequency of the different combinations is the same as in 1911. Insane and deaf-mute is still the commonest combination, then deaf-mute and blind, blind and leper, and insane and blind; the least common are deaf-mute and leper and insane and leper. There are now no persons returned as afflicted with more than two infirmities.

1.—Number afflicted per 100,000 of the population at each of the last four censuses.

					In	sane.				· :			Deaf	mute.			
Natural division.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Province 24 24 23 25 17 17			Fem	ales.		_	Ma	les.		-	Fem:	les.				
		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1913.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	_	2	3	4	ā	6	7	8	- ₉ ;	10	11 .	12	13	11	15	16	17
Province		24	24	23	25	17	17	15	18	58	87	74	87	44	68	55	6 5
Agency		15	14	19	17	10	10	11	11	15	51	50	53	13	42	39	37
East Coast North	;	24	24	26	29	1 7	17	19	22	41	8 9	74	100	30	66	53	77
Deccan	;	22	22	24	23	15	14	15	17	20	88	80	94	17	69	60	67
East Coast Central		24	23	21	23	16	16	13	15	77	93	80	93	60	73	59	68
East Coast South		20	22	18	20	13	15	13	14	74	96	72	92	56	74	58	71
West Coast		39	35	28	4 0	29	25	20	29	54	65	61	33	40	. 52	45	2 5
	,				<u> </u>					j							

	į				В	lind.			ſ				Lepe	ers.			
Natural division.			M	ales.			Fem	ə les.	! :		Ma	les.			Fem:	iles.	_
	;	1921.	1911.	.— 1961.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1801	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1913	1901.	1891.
		18	19	20	21		23	21	25	211	27	29	29	30	31	32	33
Province		87	83	91	101	86	79	88	104	56	62	54	53	19	20	17	18
Agency	•••	59	63	95	75	6 6	65	94	71	58	57	79	71	29	25	34	29
East Coast North		73	71	88	100	78	67	91	102	64	6.9	60	62	22	22	20	20
Deccan	•••	90	88	107	117	83	69	96	113	15	19	29	29	7	8	8	9
East Coast Central		87	75	78	88	89	75	75	96	66	72	60	56	21	22	17	16
East Coast South		98	93	88	97	86	88	86	108	5 1	59	42	37	14	17	13	13
West Coast	••	109	117	121	133	109	113	108	123	49	61	63	82	18	23	25	31

2.—Distribution of the infirm by age per 10,000 of each sex.

	-	-		-													
		•			Inea	ne.			;				Deaf-	mute.			
	Age.		Ma	iles.			Fem	ales.			Ma	les.	;		Fem	ales.	
		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	E6.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891,	1921.	1911.	1901	1801
	1	2	.;		5	6	7	_ `	ย	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Total	1	10,000				ì	1	1	Ì	1	ì		10,000 363		: i	
0-5		92		95	109	100	103	91	175	300	1.461	494		1	426	521	492
5-10	•	393	1	501	427	4 20	476	461	457		1.632			ļ		1 725 1,652	1,596
10-15	***	600			602	690	846	802	663	, '	Í	ı	ı	4	•		1,156
15-10	••	. 704	•	707	751 1.083	718	1.048	846	832	1	1.309	1	1,186	1		1,182	1.162
20-25	•••	ı	1.031	1			,	983	961		1.174	919	910	i	922		1,272
25-30	••	1,309	1	1	,	949	989	1,026	930	1,052	940	i		•		929	897
30-35	•••	1,433	1.051		1.518		1,057 880	1,347 745	908	943 634	838 564	926	885 515	5 9 9	877 515	986 461	881 433
35~40	•••	1.173	;		1,967 i - 1,131		1,200	1.208	1.225	607	614	583	630			603	586.
40-45	•••	1		630			624	606	602	386	339	261		385		274	263
45-50	•••	677			5 5 S		823	766	795	375	318	263	367	510		310	439
50-55	•••	339	:	700	636 260	891 3 06	362	303	236	212	126	84	162	203		86	129
55-60		: 732		240 530	647	952	709	816		576	1 278	219	569	681	322	260	697
60 and	over	102	. 072	330	(04)	902	103	610	012	0.0	, 210	1 210	008	001	022	200	1 001
)							
		!			Bli	nd.				,			Lep	ers.			
	A go	1	Ma		Bli	nd. 	Fein	- ale s.			Ма	les.	Lep	ers.	Fem	ales.	
÷	Age.	!	Ma		Blii	nd. 	Fem	ales.			 Ма	les.	Lep	ers.	Fem	ales.	
	Age.								891.	921							491.
	Age.	1921.	Ma	- 1901.	Blin	1921.	Fein 116.	ale s.	1891.	1921	Ma	les.	Lep-	ers.	Fem	ales.	£ 1891.
		18	1911	; § 1901.	51 189 1.	1921.	1161	1301.	25	26		1901.	1891	1921.	31 1911	1901.	; 33
	Age. Total		10,000	- 10,000 10,000	51 189 1.	1921.	10,000	1301.	25	26		1901.	1891	1921.	31 1911	32	; 33
0)-5		10,000	19 10,000 301	- 19000 10,000	21 10,000	10,000	10,000 10,000	10,000	25 10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	31 10,000	32	33 10,006 97
	Total	10,000	19 10,000 301 551	10,000 10,000	21 10,000 407	10,000 198	10,000 10,000	10,000 10,000 239	10,000 314	26 10,000 34 67	10,000 19	28 10,000	10,000 49	10,000 77	10,000 21	1061 10,000 57	33 10,006 97
0-5 5-10	Total 	10,000 216 541	10,000 301 551 668	10,000 10,000 . 307	21 10,000 407	10,000 198 370	11 23 10,000 251 407	10,000 239 440	25 10,000 314 458	26 10,000 34 67 201	161 10,000 19 79	1061 10,000 13 40	10,000 49 89	10,000 77	31 10,000 21	1061 32 10,000 57 83	10,000 97
0)-5 5-10 10-15	Total	10,000 216 541 587	10,000 301 551 668 596	10,000 10,000 . 307 611 729	21 10,000 407 641 582	17261 10,000 198 370 377	11 23 10,000 251 407 465	24 10,000 239 440 517	25 10,000 314 458 390 447	10,000 34 67 201 418	10,000 19 79 207 393	28 10,000 13 40 226	29 10,000 49 89 232	10,000 77 159 434	16 31 10,000 21 119 382	10,000 32 10,000 57 83 431	10,000 97 153 396 564
0-5 5-10 10-15 15-20	Total	10,000 216 541 587	10 10,000 301 551 668 596 619	1000 - 20 10,000 - 307 - 611 - 729 - 531	21 10,000 407 641 582 561	17.000 198 370 377 357	11.61 10,000 10,000 251 407 465 407	24 10,000 239 440 517	25 10,000 314 458 390 447	26 10,000 34 67 201 418 720	19 19 207 207 393 580	28 10,000 13 40 226 392	29 10,000 49 89 232 420 646	10,000 77 159 434 615	166 31 10,000 21 119 382 746	10,000 57 83 431 642	10,000 97 153 396 564
0-5 5-10 10-15 15-20 20-25	Total	1\ 10,000 216 541 587 158	10 10,000 301 551 668 596 619	1061 10,000 10,000 . 307 . 311 . 729 . 531 . 596	21 10,000 407 641 582 561 666	176 10,000 198 370 377 357 463	116 10,000 10,000 251 407 465 497 602 514	24 10,000 239 440 517 431 521	25 10,000 314 458 390 447 ; 532 461	26 10,000 34 67 201 418 720	161 27 10,000 19 79 207 393 580 807	28 10,000 13 40 226 392 583 781	29 10,000 49 89 232 420 646 885	30 10,000 77 159 434 615 865	31 10,000 21 119 382 746 950	10,000 57 83 431 642 788 869	97 153 396 564 819
0-5 5-10 10-15 15-20 20-25 25-30	Total	1\ 10,000 216 541 587 158 493	10 10,000 301 551 668 596 619 1 640	1061 10,000 . 307 . 611 . 729 . 531 . 596 . 599	10,000 407 641 582 561 666 567	17.000 198 370 377 357 463	116 10,000 10,000 251 407 465 497 602 514	24 10,000 239 440 517 431 521 498	25 10,000 314 458 390 447 532 461 635	26 10,000 34 67 201 418 720 860	19 19 207 207 393 580 807	13 40 226 392 583 781 1,217	29 10,000 49 89 232 420 646 885	30 10,000 77 159 434 615 865 882 1,147	1161 31 10,000 21 119 382 746 950 822	1061 32 10,000 57 83 431 642 788 869 1,282	97 153 396 564 819
0-5 5-10 10-15 15-20 20-25 25-30 30 35	Total	18 10,000 216 541 587 158 493 579	10 10,000 301 551 668 619 640 638 551	1061 10,000 10,000 . 307 611 729 531 596 599 721	21 10,000 407 641 582 561 666 567 673	1766 10,000 198 370 377 357 463 460 591	1161 10,000 251 107 465 497 602 514 640	24 10,000 239 440 517 431 521 498 681	10,000 314 458 390 447 532 461 635 438	26 10,000 34 67 201 418 720 860 1.188	10,000 19 79 207 393 580 807 1,147	13 40 226 392 583 781 1,217 1,088	29 10,000 49 232 420 646 885 1,140	30 10,000 77 159 434 615 865 882 1,147 786	1161 31 10,000 21 119 382 746 950 822 1 099 926	10,000 57 83 431 642 788 869 1,282 907	10,000 97 153 396 564 810 888 1,165
0-5 5-10 10-15 15-20 20-25 25-30 30 35 35-40	Total	18 10,000 216 541 587 158 493 579 675	19 10,000 301 551 668 596 619 640 638 551 807	106I 20 10,000 . 307 611 729 531 596 599 721 551	21 10,000 407 641 582 561 666 567 673 508	17.000 198 370 377 357 463 460 591	1161 10,000 251 407 465 497 602 514 640 465	24 10,000 239 440 517 431 521 498 681 474	10,000 314 458 390 447 532 461 635 438 725	26 10,000 34 67 201 418 720 860 1.188 1,127	19 207 207 393 580 807 1,147 1.105 1.625	13 40 226 392 583 781 1,217 1,088	29 10,000 49 89 232 420 646 885 1,140 1,078 1,629	30 10,000 77 159 434 615 865 882 1,147 786	1161 31 10,000 21 119 382 746 950 822 1 099 926	10,000 57 83 431 642 788 869 1,282 907	10,006 97 153 396 564 819 888 1,165 835
0-5 5-10 10-15 15-20 20-25 25-30 30 35 35-40 40-45	Total	18 10,000 216 541 587 158 493 579 675 544	10 10,000 301 551 668 619 640 638 551 807 591	106I 20 10,000 . 307 611 729 531 596 599 721 762 493	21 10,000 407 641 582 561 666 567 673 508	1766 10,000 198 370 357 463 460 591 406 720	1161 10,000 251 107 465 497 602 514 640 465 788	24 10,000 239 440 517 431 521 498 681 474 784	10,000 314 458 390 447 532 461 635 438 725	26 10,000 34 67 201 418 720 860 1.188 1,127 1.499	10,000 19 79 207 393 580 807 1,147 1.105 1.625 1,142	28 10,000 13 40 226 392 583 781 1,217 1,088 1.617	29 10,000 49 232 420 646 885 1,140 1,078 1,629	30 10,000 77 159 434 615 865 882 1,147 786 1,371 855	1161 31 10,000 21 119 382 746 950 822 1 099 926 1 307	10,000 57 83 431 642 788 869 1,282 907	10,000 97 153 396 564 819 888 1,165 835 1,374
0-5 5-10 10-15 15-20 20-25 25-30 30-35 35-40 40-45 45-50	Total	18 10,000 216 541 587 158 493 579 675 544 720	19 10,000 301 551 668 596 619 640 638 551 807 591 867	106I 20 10,000 307 6111 596 531 599 721 762 493 910	21 10,000 407 641 582 561 666 567 673 508 756 469	17.000 198 370 377 357 463 460 591 406 720	116 10,000 251 407 465 497 602 514 640 465 788 569	24 10,000 239 440 517 431 521 498 681 474 474 452	10,000 314 458 390 447 532 461 635 438 725	26 10,000 34 67 201 418 720 860 1.188 1,127 1,499 1,028	10,000 19 79 207 393 580 807 1,147 1.105 1.625 1,142	28 10,000 13 40 226 392 583 781 1,217 1,088 1.617 1,042	29 10,000 49 89 232 420 646 885 1,140 1,078 1,629 1,009 1,192	30 10,000 77 159 434 615 865 882 1,147 786 1,371 855	1161 31 10,000 21 119 382 746 950 822 1 099 926 1 307 867	1061 32 10,000 57 83 431 642 788 869 1,282 907 1,436 738	10,006 97 153 396 564 819 888 1,165 835 1,374 707
0-5 5-10 10-15 15-20 20-25 25-30 30 35 35-40 40-45 45-50 50-55	Total	18 10,000 216 541 587 158 493 579 675 544 720 576 \$48	10 10,000 301 551 668 596 619 640 638 551 807 591 591 591	106I 20 10,000 307 6111 596 531 599 721 762 493 910	10,000 407 641 582 561 666 567 673 508 756 469 730 421	1761 10,000 198 370 357 463 460 591 406 720 526 989	11 23 10,000 251 107 465 497 602 514 465 788 509 946 513	24 10,000 239 440 517 431 521 498 681 474 452 966 443	10,000 314 458 390 447 532 461 635 438 725 438 876 464	26 10,000 34 67 201 418 720 860 1.188 1,127 1.499 1,028	19 19 207 393 580 807 1,147 1.105 1,625 1,142 1,214 600	28 10,000 13 40 226 392 583 781 1,217 1,088 1.617 1,042 1,326 561	29 10,000 49 232 420 646 885 1,140 1,078 1,629 1,009 1,192 498	30 10,000 77 159 434 615 865 882 1,147 786 1,371 855 1,115 416	1161 31 10,000 21 119 382 746 950 822 1 099 926 1.307 867 1.126 485	1061 32 10,000 57 83 431 642 788 869 1,282 907 1,436 738 1,199 372	10,006 97 153 396 564 819 88 1,165 835 1,374 707 1,163

3.—Number afflicted per 100,000 persons of each age-period and number of females afflicted per 1,000 males.

				Number afflicted per 100,000.									Number of family a Wist-3			
	•			Iusane.			Deaf-mute.		Blind.		Lepers.		Number of females afflicted per 1,000 males.			
					Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Malos.	Females.	lusane.	Deaf. zante.	Blind.	Lepers.
		1		-	2	3	ŧ	5	6	7	3	9	10	11	12	13
			Total	٠.,	24	17	58	44	87	86	5 6	19	705	78 5	1,013	344
05	•••	•••			2	1	14	13	15	14	2	1	766	948	930	775
5-10	•••		•••	•••	7	5	58	40	35	24	3	2	755	774	694	821
10-15		•••	***	•••	12	10	69	55	41	29	6	7	810	744	651	745
15-2 0	•••		•••	,	20	15	78	61	47	39	27	14	719	749	78 8	506
20-25	•••		•••	•••]	28	18	74	52	5 5	-13	51	17	786	£ 6 0	952	414
2 5 –30	•••	•••	•••		39	18	74	46	62	45	5 9	18	511	939	805	353
3 0~ 3 5	٨		•••		42	23	67	42	7 2	59	81	25	604	696	888	333
35~4 0	•••	•••			46	28	59	50	77	66	102	28	526	742	756	240
40-45		•••	•••		39	30	56	43	102	96	133	39	803	825	1,004	315
45~5 0					42	33	57	49	130	132	147	46	716	783	924	286
50-55	•••				32	31	46	46	159	177	141	4 3	1,029	1,066	1,182	3 26
55 –60	•••		•••		38	28	56	49	237	277	146	43	636	752	1,009	250
60 and	over	•••			30	26	56	49	467	556	104	39	917	927	1,265	39 8

CHAPTER XI.—CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

Reference to statistics

The statistics of caste, tribe and race are contained in Imperial Table XIII of which Part I gives the numbers of each caste and Part II the distribution of the principal castes by districts. Imperial Table XVI shows the distribution of Europeans and Anglo-Indians by age in each district, State and city. The subsidiary table at the end of the chapter shows the variation in the strength of each caste since 1891.

Value of the returns

2. It has been seriously suggested that the question regarding caste should be omitted from the enumeration schedule, that in the census returns the classification of the population into castes, etc., should be suppressed, and that all discussion of the subject in the report should be omitted. The arguments used to support the suggestion are (1) that it is an anomaly that a Christian government should indirectly help to prolong the existence of the caste system; (2) that the statistics serve no reasonable purpose as they are inaccurate; and (3) that the perpetuation of caste distinctions which a census record implies encourages feuds between rival caste groups. In former census reports it has been the practice to deal with the subject of caste from the ethnographic point of view, to discuss the origin of the institution, and to treat its present state rather from the scientific than from the practical point of view. On this occasion it has been decided to treat the subject "from the sociological and demographical aspect and not from the point of view of ethnography or origins."

Caste the foundation of **Mindu** society

3. In answer to the first argument of those who would abolish the return of caste from the census records, it may be observed that the existence of caste is an undoubted fact; "caste is still the foundation of the Indian social fabric" and the record of caste is still "the best guide to the changes in the various social strata of Hindu society." Questions of marriage customs, education and occupations are inseparably connected with caste; and any census record of the population would be most imperfect without a record of caste. The mere record of the strength of each caste made at each successive census does nothing to assist to perpetuate the caste system; it is a statement of the conditions existing at the time, and it is possible by comparing the record of one census with another to see how far the conditions are changing. In the Presidency of Madras the caste column is the one part of the census schedule which arouses general interest; the Hindu public which cares not at all whether its age or occupation be correctly returned, makes a great point of having its caste recorded exactly as it wishes; so much so that throughout the period of the preliminary enumeration the Superintendent is bombarded with telegrams from various quarters complaining that enumerators are not making the record of caste properly. The record of caste is useful as a reflection of the social organization of the people; and that caste is still a living force is proved by the interest taken by members of many castes to have their names correctly recorded.

Accuracy of the returns

4. The next charge to meet is that of inaccuracy. It is not claimed for a moment that the census record is free from all imperfections. There are many chances of error; an unintelligent enumerator may make a mistake in writing a name which is strange to him; a slip-writer may make a mistake in copying the enumerator's entry; sorters may make a mistake in throwing together the slips of castes with similar names; they have even been detected arrogating to themselves the duty of classifying caste names, and putting in one heap slips with various names which they regarded as identical. Every possible check was exercised;

and at this census the language distinction was maintained throughout the sorting by castes; this provided an additional and most valuable check which brought to light many mistakes. Special attention was paid to the final classification, and there is every ground for confidence that the final record contains a minimum of errors due to mistakes in tabulation. There is, however, bound to be a certain amount of error due to intentional misrepresentation by members of certain castes, who cherish claims repeated at every census, when they come forward with petitions asking that they should be described in a certain way in the census tables. All petitioners were informed that enumerators had orders to record the caste name exactly as it was given to them, but they were warned that if they returned themselves merely as Kshatriyas or Vaisyas they ran the risk of finding the numbers of their caste shown in the census tables lower than they ought to The Saurashtras who want to be shown as Brahmans, the Nadars * and Vanniyas or Pallis who want to be shown as Kshatriyas, the Komatis who want to be shown as Vaisyas, and the Kamsalas who wish to be recorded as Visva Brāhmans, have on this occasion been joined by Sātānis who prefer the name Sāttāda Srīvaishnavas, and by Idigas and Indras who wish to be called Arya Hihida or Setti Balijas. Then there are Lingāyats who wish to be returned as Vīra Saivas, and Badagas who claim to be Lingāyats; and finally the Paraiyans or Panchamas who wish to be shown as Adi-Dravidas. An attempt was made to tabulate the statistics for these castes strictly according to the names returned, but this was for various reasons abandoned and for most of these castes one figure is given for the caste strength, while the more important of the names returned are entered against Nādārs returned as Kshatriyas and Komatis returned as Vaisyas are, however, lost—the Kshatriya and Vaisya figures being swollen by their numbers. Errors of this nature cannot be avoided, and to this extent the statistics are misleading. But after all this affects only a few castes; in the great majority of cases there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the figures.

- 5. It is impossible to publish every name recorded on the enumeration classification schedules. With the caste title "Andi," for example, have been clubbed 26 caste of caste titles names, some descriptive, some occupational, and others merely particularizing the special branch of the Andi caste to which the person belongs. Under Chetti again, no less than 70 different varieties have been clubbed. An attempt was made to isolate the more important groups such as Bēri Chetti, Nattukköttai Chetti, etc., but the attempt was frustrated by the imperfection of the returns, the enumerators having entered a large number of persons merely as Chetti without any further indication to which branch they belonged. It must be admitted that in this respect the table is unsatisfactory; many of these groups of Chettis have absolutely nothing to do with one another, and constitute entirely distinct castes. These two instances, however, suffice to show what a mass of work the classification of caste names involves, and why it is utterly impossible, from considerations of space alone, to publish the returns exactly as they are made.
- 6. The third argument against the caste record is that it has encouraged fends between rival castes. Of recent years the only important rivalry between castes has been that between Maravas and Nādārs in the district of Rāmnād. But it has never been suggested nor is there any evidence that these unhappy strifes are in any way affected by the census caste tables.
- 7. Before proceeding further we must define what is meant by the word Definition "caste" as used in Table XIII and in this report. In the India Census Report of 1911 caste was defined as an "endogamous group or collection of groups bearing a common name and having a common traditional occupation, who are so linked together by these and other ties, such as the tradition of a common origin and the possession of the same tutelary deity, and the same social status,

^{*} One change may perhaps be noted between this Table XIII and that of 1911: the Shanar of 1911 now appears as a Nadar; this is done under the orders of the Government of Madras, that the word Shanar should cease to be used in official records.

ceremonial observances and family priests, that they regard themselves, and are regarded by others, as forming a single homogeneous community." As a rule a caste contains several endogamous groups or sub-castes, and it is held by some authorities that each of these groups ought to be regarded as a caste, and that the larger body commonly called a caste is merely a collection of true castes who follow the same profession. Be that as it may, the "man in the street" applies the term caste to the larger group, and this report adopts the same practice. The characteristics of a caste will then be endogamy, commensality, and a common name and common traditions; though intermarriage and commensality seldom extend to the whole caste and are generally restricted to sub-castes or endogamous groups within the caste. The common name is not always a safe guide; nor is the common traditional occupation. In deference to the wishes of the representatives of the Nadar community the Madras Government have decided on this occasion not to show traditional occupations in the census tables; the traditional occupation of the Nadars has hitherto been shown as toddy-drawing; but they now claim that they are by tradition and inheritance lords of the soil and that toddy-drawing was the occupation only of comparatively few degenerate members of the caste.

Caste feeling still vigorous

8. From what has already been said it will be clear that caste feeling shows no sign of weakening. The political victory of the non-Brāhman party in 1920 led to their dominance alike in the executive and in the legislature, and this roused jealousy in Brahman quarters, which serves to keep alive a steady flame of caste consciousness. The attempts which have been made to improve the lot of the "depressed classes" have aroused feelings of resentment in some who would prefer to keep them depressed, and this resentment finds expression in an intensified caste hatred. The multiplication of caste "sangams" or associations to further the interests of the community has developed a feeling for the caste as a corporate body and what may almost be called a caste patriotism. On the other hand there is little evidence of any weakening of caste feeling in the face of modern economic or intellectual influences, while religious reformers such as the Buddhists, who would do away with caste, command little attention except from the fisherman and the "untouchable." The coolie who works in the mills thinks just as much or as little of his caste as the village weaver.

Castes tabulated by language

9. Before passing on to consider the figures contained in Table XIII we note a new feature in the table, which now gives under each caste the language spoken by its members or if in one caste there are a considerable number of people speaking more than one language, the number which favours each language. There is little practical intercourse between persons who speak different languages even though they do belong to the same caste; and for administrative purposes it is desirable to know what numbers in a certain caste speak a given language. For all practical purposes the linguistic barrier is unsurmountable; of the two forces—identity of caste urging unity, and difference of language making for division—the latter is certainly the stronger; with the result that difference of language has virtually the effect of splitting a caste into as many separate castes as there are languages spoken. The matter is of special importance in the district of Ganjam where members of what were originally Oriya castes have adopted Telugu, and many who were originally Telugu have adopted Oriya; so that many Oriyā castes return a substantial proportion speaking Telugu, e.g., Bāvuri, Dombō, Paidi, Telli, etc. The same circumstances obtain in South Kanara where, of the castes described as Kanarese in the census report of 1911, Bants. Billavas, Gaudas and Holeyas actually return a majority speaking Tulu.

Record of locality where small castes are found

10. In Part I of Table XIII there is also a column which contains information as to the locality in which the smaller castes are to be found. It is these smaller and less familiar castes which attract most attention from the ethnologist, and it should be of assistance to him or to any one interested in the subject to know the locality in which the caste is found.

11. There are 28 castes and communities which contain each 500,000 persons The bigger and upwards. These communities make up about $27\frac{1}{2}$ millions of the population of the Presidency. They represent all classes and creeds except Animists and may be taken as representative of all parts of the Presidency except the Agency. It will be observed that there have been abnormal increases among Telagas, Indian Christians, Brāhmans, Kammālans and Māppillas, and that Mādigas alone have lost to any appreciable extent.

C	aste.			Strength (000s omitted).	of var	entage riation, -1921,		C	aste.			Strength (000s omitted).	of var	entage riation, -1921.
Palli				2,810	! _	0.4	Golla	•••			:	907	i +	03
Vellāla		•••	•••	2,654	+	4.7	Pallan	•••	•••		•••	863	· -	04
Kāpu	•••			2,631	: -	1.8	Idaiyan	•••		•••		744	'	12
Paraiyan				2,387	+	1.0	Mādiga	•••	•••			737		87
Māla	•••			1,493	_	1.2	Tiyan		•••			676	· +	57
Brähman		•••		1,163	+	11.7	Nādār		•••	•••	•••	665	+	21
Indian Christi	an	•••		1,346	+	153	Telaga		•••		•••	604	+	21.1
Kamma	•••			1,161	+	3.1	Chakkili	v an			. 1	550	+	4.4
Kammälan		•••	İ	1,088	+	70	Odde	·	•••		*** 1	537	_	2.3
Māppilla		•••		1,099	+	6.5	Kallan	•••				534		0.5
Balija	•••	•••		1,041		••	Velama		•••	•••	•••	516	' -	6.0
Sheik		•••		933	+	4.5					i		,	

- 12. The increase among Telagas occurs chiefly in Godavari district, where Telagas there is a corresponding decrease under Kāpus and Telugu-speaking Pallis.
- 13. Among Indian Christians, as we have seen in Chapter IV, the chief Indian increase has been in the districts of Kistna, Guntur and Kurnool; the decrease in Mālas and Mādigas in those districts indicates the class from which the Christian converts were drawn.

Christians

14. Among Brāhmans, the main increase is among Telugu Brāhmans whose Brāhmans numbers have risen by more than 70,000 or 15 per cent; this increase has occurred chiefly in the districts of Guntur, Kistna and Vizagapatam. But for the increase in the artisan community in those districts there would have been reason to suspect that part at least of the increase was due to Kamsalas returned as Visva Brāhmans and confused with Brāhmans in the abstraction offices. With this possibility ruled out, it is difficult to offer any plausible explanation why Brāhmans in these districts should have increased faster than other communities and faster than Brāhmans who speak the other languages of the Presidency except Malayālam and Kanarese. It is among these small communities that the proportional increase is greatest.

The increase of artisans occurs mainly in the Tamil districts; the rise in the number of Mappillas has been mentioned in Chapter IV.

15. The most violent fluctuations have occurred not so much in these more Vaisyas important castes as in some of the smaller ones. There are 21 castes besides those mentioned already of which the population has increased by 10 per cent and upwards and 14 castes which have lost more than 10 per cent of their strength. The greatest increase is in Vaisyas who have risen from 6,042 in 1911 to 145,968 in 1921; this increase is mostly accounted for by a fall of 94,523 or 21 per cent in the number of Kōmatis; and the greater part of this loss is in the district of Guntur. The next most marked increase is in Kshatriyas and for the same reason as in the case of Vaisyas. A desire for social advancement or some more subtle reason induces various bodies such as the Razus of the Circars, the Pallis (of both the Tamil and Telugu branches), or the Nadars to return their caste as Kshatriya. An increase of 97.4 per cent in 1901–1911 has now been followed by an increase of 100.8 per cent in 1911–1921. Their numbers have doubled in Gōdāvari, Kistna and Cuddapah; they have multiplied ten-fold in Chittoor; and in all the Tamil districts they have greatly increased. In Godavari and Cuddapah they have gained at the expense of Razus and in the other Telugu

districts the principal gain is from Pallis; while in the Tamil districts they have gained from the Vanniyans or Pallis and from Nādārs.

Gamalla, Indra, Idiga 16. The next largest increase is in the Gamalla caste which is shown as about 100,000 or 65 per cent stronger than in 1911. There is at this census, as there has been since 1901, some interchange between the Idiga, Indra and Gamalla castes. The traditional occupation of all these castes is the drawing of toddy, and the three castes have recently formed a common organization under

			Nı	ımber r et u rı	ned in
Caste.			1921.	1911.	1901.
Gamalla Idiga		•••	253,847 153,2 3 7	153 ,65 8 2 6 1,235	150,977 $231,340$
Indra	•••	•••	68,675	56,774	39,049
	Total	•••	475,759	471,667	421,366

the title of Arya Hihida or Setti Balija Sangam. From the figures in the margin we see that in the last decade the Idigas have lost more than 100,000 of their numbers to Gamallas and Indras. This has happened chiefly in the districts of Gödävari and Kistna: in Gödävari in 1911 there were 32,699

Gamallas, and 111,186 Idigas; now there are 103,935 Gamallas and 55,361 Idigas; and in Kistna, against 59,508 Gamallas and 78,292 Idigas of 1911 we now have 98,002 Gamallas and 35,762 Idigas. In Ganjām, Gamallas have become Indras; in Vizagapatam, Idigas have become Indras; Guntūr in 1911 had only Gāmallas and Chittoor had only Idigas; now Guntūr returns 9,450 Indras in addition to 27,645 Gamallas and Chittoor has 2,448 Indras besides 9,279 Idigas. In the Agency, where in 1911 there were 3,480 Gamallas and 1,285 Idigas, there are now none of any of the three castes.

Kummara, Kumbara and Kumbharo 17. The next castes to engage attention are the Kummara, Kumbāra and Kumbhāro, or Telugu, Tulu and Kanarese, and Oriyā potters; while the Telugu folk have lost 0.3 per cent of their numbers, the Kanarese and Tulu have gained 29.8 per cent and the Oriyā 60.8 per cent. The actual figures are given

		1921.	1911.	Difference.
Kummara Kumbāra Kumbharo		133,696 49,751 29,142	134,075 38.307 18,123	- 379 + 11, 444 + 11, 019
Total	•••	212,589	190.505	+ 22.084

in the margin. Evidently either at this census or in former years there has been confusion between the different languages. Inasmuch as the caste sorting was at this census done by language, there is at least a probability

that the 1921 figures may be the more accurate.

Ambalakaran, Muttiriyan and Mutracha 18. There is another series of castes between which there is a risk of confusion—Ambalakāran, Mutrācha, and Muttiriyan. Ambalakārans rose in 1911,

			Numb	er enumera	ited in
			1921.	1911.	1901.
Ambalakāran			164,748	185,177	162,471
Mutrācha	• • •	•••	227,536	153,422	176,060
Muttiriyan		••	100,324	86,856	65,717
	Total	•••	492,608	425,455	404,248

but in 1921 fell to the level at which they were in 1901; Mutrāchas fell in 1911, but in 1921 have risen by 48 per cent; while Muttiriyans have increased steadily at each census. A "Muthurāja Sangam" has recently been started in Trichinopoly, and the preference for the title Mutrācha may be ascribed to the

activities of this sangam. The figures for the districts are even more remarkable: Ambalakārans, for example, have quadrupled in Salem, they have nearly doubled in Tanjore, while in Trichinopoly they have decreased by nearly 50 per cent. The chief increase of Mutrāchas is in Trichinopoly, whence none were returned in 1911 and now over 50,000; there has also been a large increase in Anantapur balanced by a fall in Cuddapah and Kurnool; they have increased in Chingleput and in Chittoor, but have lost ground in North Arcot. Muttiriyans show a loss in Chingleput, and a gain in North Arcot and Trichinopoly.

Lingayats

19. Next in point of increase come the Lingāyats who now number 171,000 against 134,500 in 1911—an increase of 27·1 per cent. More than half these people are in Bellary district, where, in spite of the fact that the population of the district has fallen by 11 per cent, the number of Lingāyats has risen by 23,000 or nearly 30 per cent; there are also 3,000 of them in the State of Sandūr where in 1911 there were only 200. They have lost a little ground in Coimbatore,

but in Salem they have more than doubled. The Lingayats on the Nilgiris are a section of the Badagas who follow the Lingayat doctrines.

20. The Maravans of Madura and Tinnevelly have increased by 50 and 30 Maravans per cent, while in Rāmnād their numbers have risen by 9.2 per cent. In Madura there is a corresponding decrease of Balijas; and in Tinnevelly there is a marked fall in the number of Vellalas and of Paraiyans; but it is unnecessary if not impossible to regard this increase and these decreases as cause and effect.

21. It is only the Iluvan (Malayālam) who should be compared with the Iluvans Iluvan of 1911. The folk shown as Iluvan (Tamil) in 1921 are the same as those entered as Panikkans in 1911; in adopting the name Iluvan the Tinnevelly District Gazetteer published in 1917 was followed, which is the latest authority on the subject.

22. The tribe which shows the next largest increase is the congeries of Aboriginal, aboriginal folk who are grouped under the name of Gadaba. With them it will forest and be convenient to consider all the aboriginal, forest, and gipsy tribes together.

gipsy tribes

		Numbe	er enumera	ted in
		1921.	1911.	1901.
•••		329,569	354,940	316,508
	•••	210,511	186,128	183,159
		138,426	121,549	103.906
		99,874	100,659	86 087
•••		88,631	88,241	65,513
		87,019	92,737	91,880
		81,844	$92,\!520$	75,719
		74,084	79,422	63,0 6 2
		65,466	89,775	88,715
•••	•••	53,980	49,418	44,439
	•••	53,770	45.115	40,395
		40,823	2 5, 5 96	20,734
		40,329	38,180	34.178
	•••	7,285	10,366	10.350
•••		6,281	5,954	7,164
		1,204	1,163	1,267
		731	1,452	708
		722	791	789
•••	•••	640	748	807
			1921 329,569 210,511 138,426 99,874 88,631 87,019 81,844 74,084 65,466 53,980 53,770 40,823 40,329 7,285 6,281 1,204 731 722	329,569 354,940 210,511 186,128 138,426 121,549 99,874 100,659 88,631 88,241 87,019 92,737 81,844 92,520 74,084 79,422 65,466 89,775 53,780 49,418 53,770 45,115 40,823 25,596 40,329 38,180 7,285 10,366 6,281 6,954 1,204 1,163 731 1,452 722 791

hills of South Kanara, have lost nearly a third of their numbers since 1911.

				D	ecrease, 19	01-1921.
Tribe.					Actual.	Per cent.
Kudubi	•••			•••	3,065	29.6
Konda Dora					23,249	26.2
Porojā		•••	•••		4,867	5 ·3
Chenchu	•••	•••			883	12.3
Kōta			•••		63	5.0
Kädan					67	8.5
Tõda	***		•••	•••	167	20.7

The marginal statement shows how these tribes have fared during the last twenty years. And before starting the discussion it is necessary to repeat the warning given in Chapter IX when dealing with languages that the expressions Porojā and Gadabā do not represent each one tribe; but that each word is used to designate three or four distinct tribes - each such tribe having a distinctive language of its own, as well as its own peculiar habits and customs. With this warning we proceed to note that there are seven tribes whose numbers in 1921 are lower than they were in 1901. The Kudubis, a jungle tribe living in the

Probably either in 1921 or at the early censuses there was confusion between Kudubi and Kuruba. In 1901 only 227 Kurubas were returned in South Kanara; in 1911 the number was less than one per mille of the district population, so the district was not shown in Part II of Imperial Table XIII; but in 1921 we have 27,022 Kurubas returned in South Kanara. There has been a great fall

in the strength of Konda Doras in the Agency—partly due to the transfer to Vizagapatam district of certain Agency tracts which they inhabit; but the tribe as a whole has lost over 25 per cent of its numbers in the last ten years; it is uncertain whether this is due to heavy mortality or to emigration. The Chenchus at the time of the census of 1921 were, many of them, hiding in the heart of the Nallamalai hills from the police who were conducting an extensive campaign against them. The wonder is not so much that fewer of them should have been counted than in 1911, but that so many as 6,000 of them should have been found. The Kotas who lost 8 per cent of their numbers between 1901 and 1911 have made a slight recovery in the last decade. The Todas, on the other hand, have suffered much heavier losses in the last decade than in 1901-1911; they now number only 640-360 men and 280 women. The proportion of women in 1901 was 781 to 1,000 males; in 1911 the proportion fell to 751; in 1921 it was 778 having nearly got back to the state of things obtaining in 1901. Kādans are jungle folk in the hills of Malabar; the fall in their numbers may possibly be due to their migration to Cochin or Travancore.

Seven of the tribes have n	risen	in	numbers at the	two	censuses	of	1911	and
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					Increase, 1	901-1921.
Tribe.					Actual	Per cent.
Gond		•••			20.089	96 9
Yerukala					23,118	3 5 3
Yānādi		•••	***		34,520	33.2
Gadabā		•••			13,375	33.1
Lambādi				• • •	9,541	21.5
Badaga	•••		••		6,151	18.0
Savara					27,352	14.9

of Gonds occurred mostly at the census of 1921; it may be due to migration across the borders from the Central Provinces, or it may be due to confusion with Khond or Konda Dora, both which tribes have lost population in the last decade. Yerukalas, Yānādis, and Lam-

bādis all show a substantial increase—though in the case of Yerukalas the increase all occurred before 1911. The abnormal increase in these gipsy tribes is probably due to people of other castes with a taste for the wandering life joining their gangs, adopting their customs, and eventually claiming membership of the tribe. It is difficult to account for the increase of the Gadabās and Savaras considering the loss of population in the Agency generally and especially in the other aboriginal tribes; nor are the causes apparent which have led to the increase among Badagas. The other aboriginal and forest tribes, though they showed an increase of population in 1901–1911, have lost ground in 1911–1921, but are still well above the population of 1901. From these five tribes Paliyans ought to be excluded: 705 strong in 1901, they more than doubled their numbers in 1911, but in 1.21 their numbers have fallen again to 731. Either the 1911 figures were wrong, or there must have been an invasion at the time of that census of Paliyans from Travancore. The fall in the strength of Khonds, Jātāpus, Kōyīs, and Irulas is sufficiently explained by the bad conditions of the closing years of the decade.

The Depressed classes

23. We pass next to a consideration of the castes commonly known as the "Depressed classes." They have come into prominence recently partly by reason of their assertion of equal rights of humanity and citizenship with members of superior castes, partly owing to industrial disputes with members of superior castes which led to serious riots and disturbances in Madras, and partly owing to measures taken by the Government in recent years to improve their conditions. Following the established practice their first move in the direction of social advancement has been an agitation for a change of name; but they are not all of one opinion as to the most desirable name, some favour Adi-Drāvida for the Tamils and Adi-Andhra for the Telugus, others favour Drāvida. As a matter of fact none of these names is yet established outside Madras and its suburbs in Chingleput. About 50,000 persons in these two districts returned themselves as Adi-Drāvidas; the rest of the community continued to describe themselves either as Panchamas or by the traditional caste name. These caste names with the numbers returned under each at the census of 1921 and the

Caste.			Strength, 1921.	Variation, 1911-1921.
Adi-Drāvi	\mathbf{d}_{A}	 	 50,015	•••
Chakkiliya	ın	 	 549,807	+ 4.1
Cheruman		 	 248.397	- 27
Holeya	•••	 	91,558	- 32.7
Mādiga		 	737,427	- 87
Māla		 •••	 1,493,129	- 1.2
Pallan		 •••	 862,685	- 07
Paraiyan		 	 2,337,036	+ 10
Semman		 	 2,02)	+ 21.7

variation between 1911 and 1921 are given in the margin. The fall under Holeyas occurs in Bellary, Coimbatore, and chiefly in South Kanara. The fall in Bellary and Coimbatore reflects the general decrease of population in the district of Bellary and in the taluk of Kollegāl where the Coimbatore Holeyas are found; the fall in South Kanara is

partly made up by the presence of 20,000 Mālas in that district. The greatest decrease among Mādigas occurs in Bellary where it is no doubt a result of the famine conditions which obtained at the close of the decade, and next in Kistna and Guntūr where we have seen a great addition to the Christian population. The fall in Cherumans has, we have seen, been accompanied by an abnormal rise in the number of Māppillas; and similarly there has been a marked fall in the number of Mālas in Guntūr and Kurnool where there have been additions to the Christian community. The Pallans are fewer in the districts of Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Tanjore from which districts they must have emigrated in greater numbers. The number of Paraiyans has increased everywhere except

in Tinnevelly and on the Nilgiris; in the Nilgiris the reason is less recruiting for the tea estates; the shortage in Tinnevelly is probably due to increased emigration to Ceylon. Chakkiliyans have increased very largely in the Tamil districts of the East Coast Central division, but have decreased in South Arcot and the districts south of it (except Madura). This decrease again is probably the effect of increased emigration; the increase in Chingleput, North Arcot and Salem is due to the decline of Malas and Mādigas in those districts.

24. The number returned as Europeans or of allied races has fallen since European and from 14,005 to 10,8,5, the number of Pritick subjects having fallen from allied races 1911 from 14,905 to 10,856; the number of British subjects having fallen from 12,741 to 9,950 and that of others from 2,130 to 886. The district with the largest number of Europeans is now the Nilgiris, with Madras second; in 1911 the position was reversed; these two districts contain 6,469 out of the 10,836 Europeans, and the rest are scattered in small numbers throughout the Presidency as is shown by the following table which groups districts according to the number of Europeans in each:-

Distribution of Europeans by districts.

Less than 30.	30 ro 50	50 to 100	100 to 300.	Over 300.
Agency, Cuddapah, Anjengo, Pudukkôttai, Banganapalle, Sandūr,	Kistna. Kurnool. Rāmnād. South Kanara.	Ganjām. Guntūr. Nellore. Bellary. Anantapui. Chittoor. Salem.	Vizagapatam. Godavari. North Arcot South Arcot. Tanjore Trichimopoly	Madrus. Chingleput Coimbatore, Madura. Nilgivis Malabar

Of the 9,950 British subjects, 6,721 are English, 725 Scotch, 1,101 Irish, 41 Welsh, 78 Australian and 34 Canadian. In 1911 there were 8,738 English, 668 Scotch, 657 Irish, 27 Welsh, 28 Australian, and 74 Canadian. The increase in the number of Irishmen in 1921 was due to presence of the Leinster Regiment in the Presidency at the time of the census. It is remarkable that there should be 2,000 less Englishmen in the Presidency than in 1911; many left India at the time of the war and evidently the places which they vacated have not all been filled. Of the Europeans who are not British subjects, the majority in 1921 were French and Americans who numbered 516 out of 886. In 1911 the most numerous community were Germans of whom 545 were enumerated in Madras that year. In 1921 Germany and her allies are represented by 11 Germans and 13 Austrians. Of the 10,836 Europeans, 2,944 were enumerated in Madras, just below 1,000 in the other 16 cities, and the rest in the smaller towns and in villages.

25. There has also been a fall in the number returned as Anglo-Indians Anglo-Indians from 26,023 in 1911 to 23,492 in 1921.

	Distr	ribution of 1,000 Anglo-Indians by age.							
		0-15.	15-30.	30-50	50 and over.				
1921		377	292	217	111				
1911	• • •	371	298	219	112				

As will be seen from the margin there is little difference in the age distribution between the two censuses, 1921 showing a slightly lower proportion at ages 15 to 50 and with a corresponding increase

in childhood and old age. 9,002 of the 23,492 Anglo-Indians were enumerated in Madras; Malabar has 2,501, Chingleput 2,175, the Nilgiris 1,285 and Vizagapatam, 1,136. They are distributed over the other districts as follows:-

Distribution of Anglo-Indians by districts.

Guntur. Cuddapah. Chittoor. Bellary. North Arcot Rāmnād. Kurnool Salem. Anantapur. South Arcot. Pudukkottai. Tinnevelly. Trichinopoly Banganapalle South Kanara Madura	Under 30	30 to 100	100 το 200	200 to 600,	600 to 700.	943
Sandur. Anjengo.	Guntur. Rāmnād. Pudukkēttai.	Cuddapah.	Chittoor. Salem. Tinnevelly.	Bellary. Anantapur,	North Arcot South Arcot. Tanjore.	Coimbatore

The districts which attract them are naturally those where there are railway workshops or settlements. Part II of Table XVI shows that Anglo-Indians are much more addicted to city life than Europeans: whereas only 36 per cent of the Europeans were enumerated in cities, no less than 53 per cent of the Anglo-Indian community were returned from the 17 cities.

Musalman tribes

26. The strength of the principal Musalman tribes shows little variation from

Tribe.		Strength,	Variation, 1911-1921.					
		1021.	Actual.	Per cent.				
	-							
Māppilla		1,099,453	+ 66,696	+ 6.5				
Sheik	'	932,902	+ 40,029	+ 4.5				
Labbai .		(a) 385,914	-15,789	- 3.9				
Saiyad		175,588	+ 5,263	+ 3.2				
Pathan		119,961	+ 13,041	+ 12.2				
Dūdēkula		(b) 76,509	+ 4.897	+ 6.8				

(a) Includes Ravuthars. (b) Includes Hindus.

1911. The apparent fall in the number of Labbais is accounted for by the common tendency of a Labbai as he rises in the social scale, to claim membership of the Sheik, Saiyad, Pathān, etc., tribes. The loss occurs mostly in the Rāmnād district and to a lesser degree in North Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Pudukkōttai. The greatest gain of population is by Pathāns in North Arcot, Rāmnād and Tinnevelly. Dūdēkulas have disappeared from the Agency

and from Kistna, but are recorded in Vizagapatam; they have increased considerably in the districts of Guntūr, Bellary and Anantapur. The Māppilla who since the census has made himself notorious by his great rebellion is at home only on the West Coast. His numbers have risen by $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent since 1911 and we have seen in Chapter IV that this increase is at least in part due to conversions from among the Cherumans. Originally descended from Arab sailors who married women of the country, the majority of the Māppillas to-day have next to no admixture of foreign blood; except in few cases they are simply out-caste Cherumans who have turned to Islam in the hope of improving their social status, or the

Т	aluk.			Mäppilla population.	Percentage of Māppilla to taluk population.
Calicut				86,952	29.9
Chirakkal	•••		:	86,207	24.9
Cochin	•••		!	4,225	18.8
Ernād	••			236,873	59.1
Kottayam	•••		٠,	54,790	23.6
Kurumb r anā	d		•• ;	95,939	26.9
La cc adi v es			;	9,453	99.8
Palghat			'	18,060	4.2
Ponnāni	•••		1	228,522	42.9
Walluvanād	•••			131,497	33.3
Wynaad	••	• • •		12,833	15.1

descendants of such converts. Their zeal for Muhammadanism is notorious, and their fanatical outbreaks have for years been the only source of disturbance to the peace and quiet of the West Coast. The recent outbreak, for the numbers involved, the area affected, the damage done to person and property, public and private, and for its duration, has far surpassed all previous risings. Māppillas are found in every taluk of the district as will be seen from the figures in the margin. After the Laccadives, the three taluks of Ernād, Ponnāni and Wallu-

vanād, in which they are most numerous, form with Calicut taluk the area worst affected by the rebellion. Palghat, it will be observed, is practically outside the Māppilla area; and their numbers are comparatively few in the Wynaad and in Cochin.

Variation in caste, tribe, etc., since 1891.

						Persons (00	90s omitted)	1	ntage of var norease (+ Decrease (-),	
Cast	e, trib	e or ra	ce.		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911,	1891 to 1901.
	1			'	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Agamudaiya Ambalakāra Ambattan			•••	·••	3 6 9 16 5 227	350 18 5 213	318 162 200	296 167 184	+ 5·4 - 11·0 + 6·7	+ 10·0 + 14·0 + 6·5	+ 7·3 - 3·0 + 8·4
Andi Balija	•••	·•• ·••	•••		70 1,041	82 1,041	88 1,008	90 884	- 14 [.] 4	- 62 + 33	- 2·4 + 14·0
Bant Bāvuri Bestha	•••	•••	•••	•••	131 57 49	126 67 48	119 67 41	110 48 35	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 10 \\ - & 147 \\ + & 24 \end{array}$	+ 66 + 08 + 161	+ 7·8 + 39·6 + 18·2
Billava Bottada	•••			•••	1 6 7 66	157 62	143 50	126 53	+ 6.2 + 5.8	+ 99 + 240	+ 13·4 - 5·8
Bōya Brāhman— Kanarese	•••		•••	•••	440 125	426 94	397	357 ``	+ 3.4	+ 7.2 + 0.0	+ 11.3
Malayālan Oriyā	ı 			•••	26 142 505	19 1 4 3	19 128	1,133	+ 334	+ 04 + 12·3	} + 49
Tamil Telugu Others			•••	•••	532 133	480 461 113	416 436 106		+ 15 [.] 4 + 18 [.] 5	+ 154 + 57 + 64	
Chakkiliyan Cheruman Chetti		•••	•••	•••	550 248 354	526 255 350	487 253 289	444 260 556	+ 4.4 - 2.7 + 1.1	+ 8·1 + 0·8 + 21·0	+ 97 - 27 - 559
Dēvānga D ombo		•••			289 70	$\begin{array}{c} 287 \\ 63 \end{array}$	276 58	2 2 6 74	+ 9·8 + 11·7	+ 40 + 8·4	+ 22·2 - 21·7
Dūdēkula Gadabā Gamalla	•	•••		•••	77 54 254	72 45 154	75 40 151	51 33 136	+ 6.8 + 19.2 + 65.2	- 3·9 + 11·7 + 1·8	+ 45.0 + 20.9 + 11.3
Gauda Gando Gavara		···	 		50 96 64	46 122 61	46 103 56	} 152	$ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} + 9.8 \\ - 22.3 \\ + 6.4 \end{array} \right. $	- 1.9 + 18.8 + 9.0	
Golla Holeya	•••	·•• ·••	•••	•••	907 92	90 4 136	855 148	7 90 155	+ 0·3 - 32·7	+ 57 - 80	+ 83 - 48
Idaiyan, Yād Idiga, Arya Ilu v an		Setti	Balija	•••	7±1 153	735 261 f 121	695 231 111	664 155 121	+ 1.2 - 41.3	+ 57 + 129	+ 4.7 + 49.7
Panikkan Indian Chris Indra, Arya		 Setti	 Raliis	•••	} 150 1,346 69	30 1,168 57	30 999 39	12 839 85	} - 0.8 + 15.3 + 21.0	+ 70 + 169 + 45.4	+ 63
Irula Jangam					100 117	101 110	86 102	72 88	- 1.8 + 6.3	+ 16 9 + 7.8	$ \begin{array}{r} -54.3 \\ +19.8 \\ +16.3 \end{array} $
Jātāpu Kaikōlan, Kshatriya	 Sengur 	idar,	Sengur	ıda	82 407	93 3 6 8	76) 347	82 313	- 11·5 + 10·4	+ 22.2 + 6.2	-73 + 110
Kālingi Kālinji Kallan					87 5 4 534	83] 127	115 410	$ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} + & 4.8 \\ + & 5.6 \\ - & 0.2 \end{array} \right. $	} + 6.7	+ 10.0
Kamma Kammálan,			 Pānchā		1,161	1,126	486 974	850	+ 3.1	+ 102 + 156	+ 184 + 145
Visva Brāl Malay	álam	•••	Karma 	•••	117	108	104	} 590	{ + 11.6	+ 38	} + 1.8
Tamil Telug Kāpu			•••	•••	549 3 64 2, 63 1	559 295 2, 67 9	497 272 + 2,576	J	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 1.8 \\ + & 13.4 \\ - & 1.8 \end{vmatrix}$	+ 126 + 88 + 40	+ 15 + ±5
Karnam Khond Komati, Ary	 a Va is	 Va	•••	•••	120 330 394	110 355 4 98	92 31 7	94 327	+ 8.9 \ - 71	+ 19 2 + 12·1	- 2·3 - 3·2
Konda Dora Kôyi			•••		65 74	90 79	428 ; 89 ; 63 ;	85 51	$\begin{array}{c c} - 21.0 \\ - 27.1 \\ - 6.7 \end{array}$	+ 164 + 12 + 259	+ 49.0 + 4.2 + 24.2
Kshatriya Kumbāra Kumbhāro	•••	···	•••	•••	318 50 29	158 38 18	80 35 13	152 149	+ 100 8 + 29.8 + 60.8	+ 97·4 + 8·1 + 43·8	- 473 } + 130
Kummara Kuravan Yerukala	···	•••			134 132	134 110	120 100	1 135	-0.3 -14.7	+ 11·5 + 93	+ 22.7
Kuruba Kurumban	•••				89 140 151	88 232 144	206 155	337	$ \begin{cases} + & 0.4 \\ - & 39.7 \\ + & 4.7 \end{cases} $	+ 34·7 + 12·4 - 70	+ 7.2
Kusavan Labbai Lambādi	•••	•••	•••	•••	154 3 6 9 54	153 402 49	139 407 44	129 35 3 38	+ 3·2 - 8·2 + 9·2	+ 9·9 - 1·3 + 11·2	+ 7·9 + 15·2 + 16·8
Lingāyat Mādiga Māla	•••	···			171 737	135 808 1,511	1 3 9 75 5	108 681	+ 27.1	- 28 + 7·0	+ 27.9 + 10.8
ALWID	•••	··•	•••		1,493		1,405	1,371	- 1.2	+ 7.6	+ 2.5

Variation in caste, tribe, etc., since 1891—concluded.

					P	ersons (000s	s omitted).		Ind	age of varia crease (+), crease (-).	tion
Cast	e, trib	e or ra	i c e.		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.
	ĩ				2	3 '-	1	5	6	7	S
Malaimān					63	5 7	56	35	+ 11·1	+ 2.5	+ 59.4
Malayāli	•••				62	63	46	47	- 23	+ 38.2	- 2.4
Mangala		•••	•••		183	181	164	154	- 0.4	+11.9	+ 7.1
Mäppilla	•••	•••	•••		1,099	1,033	913	823	+ 6.5	+ 13.1	+ 10.9
Maratha	•••		•••	•••	91	79	82	67	+14.8	- 2.8	+ 22.2
Maravan	•••				450	365	33 9	307	+ 23 4	+ 7.7	+10.3
Muträcha					228	153	176	159	+48.3	-12.9	+10.6
Mustiriyan	•••		•••	•••	100	87	66	34	+ 15 5	+ 32·2 + 6·4	+ 91.0
Nādār	•••	•••	•••	•••	665	642	603	532	+ 2·1 - 1·0	+ 7.6	+13.4
Nattamān	•••	•••	•••	}	161 490	16 3 412	151 410	95 3 94	+ 18·8	+ 04	+ 58·9 + 4·2
Nāyar	٠.	.•	• • •	•••			498	461	- 2·3	+10.4	+ 42
Odde .	•••	•••	•••	•••	537 [*] 84	550 101	96	92	-17·3	+ 5.5	+ 4.4
Odiya	•••	•••	•••	•••		866	82 5	802	- 0.4	+ 4.9	+ 2.9
Pallan			· p	sha-	863	000	840	602	- 01	T = 0 ;	+ 48
	niya,	Vann		. 1		1				•	
	annik		Kshat		2,810	2,820	2,554	2,395	- 0.4	+ 10.4	+ 6.6
Agnikula		-	•••	•••	64	67	2,004	42	- 3·5	+ 26.2	+ 26.9
Pandaram	•••	•••	•••	••• !	81	71 .	61	46	+13.3	+ 16.5	+ 32.9
Pāno	···		a: Drav	i ··· j	2,387	2.364	2,153	2,035	+ 10	+ 9.8	+ 5.8
Paraiyan, P					120	107	95	109	+12.2	+12.3	-12.8
Pathān	• • •	•••	•••		87	93	92	82	- 6.2	+ 0.8	+12.0
Porojā.	***	•••			5 2	103	107	68	-49.1	- 3.8	+ 56.3
Rāzu Saiyad	***				176	170	152	110	+ 3.2	+11.9	+37.6
Sāle	•••	•••	•••		340	358	326	310	- 5.2	+10.0	+ 5.1
Sātāni. Sāt		• • •			44	48	39	33	- 7.3	+21.4	+21.0
Sauräshtra,	Sanri	ishtra	Brähm	nan	91	93 -		73	- 2.2	+ 6.5	+19.9
Savara			Diana	\	211	186	183	182	+13.1	+ 1.6	+ 0.2
Segidi	•••	•••	•••		58	56	54	60	+ 3.4	+ 51	-10.4
Sembadava	•	•••		1	63	64	54	110	— 2·t ˈ	+19.9	-51.2
Sheik		•••	•••		933	893	787	619	+ 4.5	+ 13.5	+27.1
Sudarmān		•••	•••		44	47	41	15	- 5.4	+ 15.1	+ 174.4
Telaga		•••			6∩4	499	383	302	+21.1	+30.3	+ 26.5
Tivan					67 6	640	57 8	548	+ 5.7	+10.6	+ 5.6
Togata		•••	•••		70	67	68	59	+ 4.0	- 2.1	
Tottiyan		•••			154	150	150	146	- 1.3	+ 3.2	+ 3.3
Tsākala		•••	•••		3 88	387			•••	+ 7.5	+ 10.1
Uppara	•••				112	115	110		- 3 ·0	+ 4.7	+ 9.4
Urāli		•••		•••	50	62	6 3	43	-19.2	- 1.7	+46.5
Vadugan					69	58	96	181	+18.5	-39.4	-47.1
Vaisya			***		146	6	19	9	+2315.9	+ 68.4	+90.0
Vakkaliga		•••			80		69	62	- 0.8		+11.6
Valaiyan					346	359	360	286	- 3·7	- 0.4	+ 25 8
Valluvan		•••		•••	59	63	55		- 6.8	+ 15.9	+327
Vāniyan, V	Janiga	Vaisy	ya	••	201	195	171	153	+ 29	+13.8	+11.7
Vannān	•••	•••			251	242	209	229	+ 3.5	+ 16.0	- 8.7
V elama		• • •	•••		516	487	436	382	+ 60	+11.7	+14.3
Vellāla				•	2,654	2,536	2,379	2,221	+ 47		+ 71
Vēttuvan		•••		•••	83		91	. 81	+ 4·6 + 13·9	-12·4 +17·0	+ 11.5 + 22.2
Yänädi				•••	138	122	104	85 49	+ 13 ⁻⁹	+17·0 - 4·3	+ 22.2
Yāta	•••		••	••	46	50	53	49	- 91	- 43	+ /1
					1				1		1

CHAPTER XII.—OCCUPATION.

PART I.

The most difficult and complicated subject dealt with at a census, and to many people the most interesting and useful, tion collected

workers.

is that of the occupations by which the people live. The information is Means of subsistence of dependants on actual recorded in three columns of the enumeration schedule, which are headed as shown in the margin. Enumerators were instructed to enter in column 9 the principal means of livelihood of

all persons who actually do work or carry on business either personally or through servants, or the actual means of subsistence of persons who live, for example, on pension, rents, or the interest on investments. They were instructed to make the entries as definite and precise as possible, and to avoid vague terms, such as "merchant," "shopkeeper," "writer," "coolie." They were further told to enter in column 9 the occupation of women and children who do any work which helps to augment the family income. Column 10 is provided for a record of any occupation which an actual worker follows at any time in addition to his principal occupation; when a man has two occupations the principal one is that from which he derives the greater part of his income or upon which he relies mainly for his support. Column 11 is for children, women and old or infirm persons who do no work either personally or through servants; for such person the principal occupation of the "actual worker" who supports him or her is to be entered in column 11. Thus the main distinction drawn is that between workers and dependants; and in making this distinction there is little risk of confusion; it may be open to question exactly when a boy who works with his father begins to augment the family income; but as a general rule it was suggested that the work of boys and girls over the age of 10 was of sufficient value to bring them within the category of workers.

2. The correct sorting and classification of occupations is by far the most sorting and difficult part of the work in the abstraction offices. The same occupation can the returns be described in so many different ways that the tickets and registers must become bewilderingly voluminous. A new system of classifying occupations, based on that invented by Dr. Jacques Bertillon, a French statistician, was introduced to India in 1911, and has with slight modification been adopted again at this census. Dr. Bertillon divides all occupations into four classes and twelve sub-classes, below which there are three series of minor subdivisions which vary according to local requirements.

3. In the scheme adopted for the Indian census of 1911 there were 55 orders The classifiand 169 groups; on this occasion there are 56 orders and 191 groups. The cation scheme variation in the number of orders is due (1) to the provision of three new orders (a) 19 Transport by Air, (b) 43 Air Force and (c) 56 "Other unclassified nonproductive industries"; (2) to the amalgamation (a) of order 18 (industries of luxury) with order 19 (industries connected with refuse matter) under the head "Other miscellaneous and undefined industries" and (b) of order 40 (trade in refuse matter) with order 41 (trade of other sorts) under the head "Trade of other sorts." The variation in the number of the groups is in the main due to the splitting up of certain groups of 1911 with a view to more precise classification; thus the 1911 group 4 (farm servants and field labourers) is now split into group 4 (farm servants) and group 5 (field labourers), and group 13 of 1911 (raising of small animals) now appears as group 15 (birds, bees, etc.) and group 16 (silk-worms). In other cases this has been done specially for Madras,

Occupation or means of

subsistence of actual workers.

Principal. | Subsidiary.

10

in order to determine the number of persons supported by some occupation, such as coconut-fibre work [group 30 (a)], dyeing of yarn [group 37 (a)], workers in aluminium [group 50(a)], which is of special interest or importance in Madras. In a few cases occupations have been transferred from one order to another in order to arrive at a more exact classification, e.g., bristles work, brush makers and persons occupied with feathers have been transferred from order 6 (textile industries) to order 7 (hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom); thatchers have been transferred from order 15 (building industries) to order 8 (wood industries); plough and agricultural implement makers have been removed from order 9 (metal industries) and are now included under wood or metal according to the material of which the implements are made; makers of glass bangles and beads have been transferred from order 18 (industries of luxury) to order 10 (ceramics); saddlers and harness makers have been transferred from order 16 (construction of means of transport) to order 7 (hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom); manufacturers of ice have been transferred from order 17 (production and transmission of physical forces) to order 11 (chemical products and analogous); newspaper managers and editors and journalists have been transferred from order 18 (industries of luxury) to order 50 (letters and arts and sciences); trade in thatch has been transferred from order 36 (trade in building materials) to order 28 (trade in wood); conjurors, acrobats, etc., have been transferred from order 41 (trade of other sorts) to order 50 (letters and arts and sciences).

New heads of classification

4. Mention has already been made of the introduction of two new orders to cover (1) persons employed in aerodromes, etc., and (2) members of the Air Force. The census of 1921 is the first at which it has been considered necessary to provide separate groups (1) for persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor-vehicles or cycles—group 90; (2) for owners, managers and employees connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams)—group 113; (3) for dealers and hirers in mechanical transport—group 144; and (4) for private motor-drivers and cleaners—group 183. The growing interest taken in the condition and movement of labour is reflected in the provision of three new groups in which are entered labourers employed in harbours and docks (group 106), labourers employed on the maintenance and construction of harbours docks, canals, etc. (group 109), and labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges (group 112), all other persons employed on these works being placed in separate groups.

The statistics

5. The results obtained by the methods just described are published in Imperial Tables XVII to XXI. Table XVII shows for each district, state and city the number of persons supported by each occupation recognized in the classification scheme, and under each occupation the number of persons partially supported by agriculture. Table XVIII shows the subsidiary occupations returned by those whose main occupation is agriculture and contains separate divisions for rent-receivers (landlords and tenants*), cultivators (owners and tenants), and labourers in temporary or permanent employment. Table XIX shows the subsidiary occupations returned by those whose principal occupation is other than agricultural. Table XX showing the distribution of occupations among the population by religions was not compiled for Madras in 1911, and is not compiled on this occasion. Table XXI shows both for the principal castes the occupations which they follow, and for the principal occupational orders the castes supported by them. At the end of this chapter are seventeen subsidiary tables the first nine of which present the salient features of Imperial Tables XVII to XXI.

Table 1 shows the general distribution of the population by occupation.

Table 2 shows the distribution by occupation in natural divisions.

Table 3 gives the distribution of the main classes of occupations in natural divisions and districts.

^{*} A tenant "rent receiver" is one who takes I and on lease, and in turn sub-lets it, making his income out of the difference between the rent he receives and the rent he has to pay.

Tables 4 and 5 show the occupations combined with agriculture where agriculture is the subsidiary (table 4) or the principal (table 5) occupation.

Table 6 shows for certain occupation groups the number of female workers.

Table 7 gives a comparison for the years 1901, 1911 and 1921 of the numbers returned as supported by the main occupations.

Table 8 shows the occupations returned by certain selected castes and for each occupation the proportion of female workers to male.

Table 9 compares for 1911 and 1921 the number of persons employed on railways, and in the irrigation, postal and telegraph departments, as reported by those departments.

- 6. As in 1911 the occupation returns obtained on the ordinary census scheindustrial dules have been supplemented by a special industrial return obtained from the census manager of each industrial establishment. The scope of this inquiry has, however, on this occasion, been extended; in 1911 an industrial establishment was defined as an establishment in which 20 persons were employed; in 1921 the definition was altered so as to cover establishments employing 10 persons and over. managers of all these establishments were required to send in returns giving full particulars about the ownership and management of the business, the articles produced, the power employed, and the number, sex, age, caste, and birth-place of each employee, skilled and unskilled. These schedules were handled quite separately from the enumeration schedules used for the population census; they were distributed to the managers of the industrial establishments who were told to fill them up and have them ready by a certain date on which they would be collected. District Magistrates, and, in Madras, the Commissioner of the Corporation, were responsible for the service and collection of these schedules. information obtained from them is tabulated in the seven parts of Imperial Table XXII, of which Part I is a provincial summary giving the number of establishments of each kind, with the number and nationality of the managing, supervising and clerical staff, and the number and sex of skilled and unskilled employees. Part II shows the distribution of the establishments by districts, giving the same information as Part I. Part III classifies the industries according to the nature of ownership, and the race or caste of the owners and managers. Part IV gives the caste or race and birth-place of skilled workmen; and Part V gives similar information for the unskilled. Part VI gives particulars of the power employed in industrial establishments. Part VII gives the number of looms in use in textile establishments. The material contained in these tables is presented in summary form in the last eight subsidiary tables.
- 7. Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., the Director of Industries, has very kindly contributed a review of the industrial occupations of the Presidency, based on the statistics obtained by this special census, which will be found at the end of this chapter; in view of this exposition by an officer possessed of such intimate knowledge of the industrial affairs of the Presidency, I have refrained from any detailed discussion of the industrial occupations.
 - 8. The accompanying diagram illustrates the general distribution of the General

Number per cent of population supported by certain occupations. 1921, 1911. 71 70 Agriculture Industry (including mines and transport). 15 Trade Professions ... 6

population by occupation, and contrasts distribution of the population by occupation of the city by occupation population. Of every 100 persons in Madras, 71 are engaged in agriculture, 13 in industry (including mines and transport), 6 in trade, and 10 in all other occupations; for all India in 1911

the proportion was 71 per cent engaged in pasture and agriculture to 29 per cent engaged otherwise. Of the "other" occupations which support 10 per cent of the population the most important are pasture, fishing and hunting, public administration, professions and the liberal arts, each of which supports one per cent. A comparison of this distribution with that of 1911 shows that there has

been practically no change in the occupations of the people during the decade; the slight rise in the proportion dependent upon agriculture is balanced by the equally slight fall in those supported by trade.

Diagram showing the general distribution of the population by occupation.

SUB-CLASSES	NUMBER PER MILLE OF POPULATION.																	
		20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 220 240 260 280							60 280	680 700 720								
I. EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGE- TATION-1. PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE		*	\$\$	♦ ,♦			$\stackrel{\diamond}{\circ} \stackrel{\diamond}{\circ}$	$\diamond \diamond$	\$ \$		*	**	•	**	**	••	**	•
(a) Ordinary cultivation				$\Diamond \Diamond$			$\stackrel{\bullet \bullet}{\diamond \diamond}$	\$\$	$\stackrel{\bullet}{\diamond}\stackrel{\bullet}{\diamond}$	•••	**	**	••	**	**	**	1	
(b) Growers of special products	₹ 	!		!						!							1	-
(d) Raising of farm stock	•		:															-
2. Fishing and hunting	\$ <	,	;															
III. Industry		*	\$ \$	$\diamond \diamond$	\$	$\stackrel{\diamond}{\circ} \stackrel{\diamond}{\circ}$	\$ •	∞			\		; 	\rightarrow		1	!	-
6. Textiles	*	\	\Diamond_{i}		~					1								Ī
8 Wood	\$	>			İ			!		-								
10. CEBAMICS	∢ <																	
12. FOOD INDUSTRIES	\$;; ><	_,	-														
13. INDUSTRIES OF DRESS AND THE TOILET,		♦																
15. BUILDING INDUSTRIES		> \	1															
V. TRANSPORT		 >ˈ◇	\Diamond		>\^;					-								
21. Transport by road		_ _ _ _ _	_;_ 'C;_	1	1										1			
V. TRADE	\$	<u></u> \$ \$	$\diamond \diamond$	♦ •	>	∞	00	00		> <	><							
32 & 33. Trade in foodscuffs										:	!							+
40. MISCELLANEOUS SHOP-KEEPERS AND SUNDRY BAZAARMEN.			_		-						į				1 !			
VI. Public force	4	(1							1								-
41. POLICE	♦	-	i							-, 								
VII. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. 45. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.	•	>	<u> </u> -															 !
VIII PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS	*	$\diamond \diamond$!		-								
46. Religion	₫		i	-	!					1								-
IX PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME	, OX	-, >≀	!	-	i			1	; 	:								-
X. Domestic service	(> ^	- ,-															- -
XI INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPA-	*	>, > ,	*	<u> </u>	—	$\circ \diamond$	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\			;				<u> </u>	, ,			- -
KII. UNPRODUCTIVE		_								-'		1		<u> </u>			-	+

9. Of the population of the Presidency 49 in every hundred are workers and Proportion of

Proportion per cent of dependants to workers.

Profes-Agricul-Indus-Commerce. ture 48 try. 50 sions. Agency East Coast North ... 51 63 55 49 48 Deccan Deccan ... East Coast Central.
East Coast South ... 53 55 57 6256 59 West Coast ...

51 dependants. In the margin are dependants given the proportions in each natural division by the main heads of occupation. Under all heads there are more dependants on the West Coast than in any other part of the Presidency; and the professions have a larger proportion of dependants than any other group of occupations. There are fewest depend-

ants in the Agency and in the Deccan—yet another sign, if any more were needed, that these divisions are more backward than any other in the Presidency.

10. Dr. Bertillon's four classes are-A. Production of raw materials; B. Class A Preparation and supply of material substances; C. Public administration and Production liberal arts; and D. Miscellaneous. The first class contains two sub-classes-(1) Exploitation of animals and vegetation; and (2) Exploitation of minerals; Exploitation and the first sub-class is again divided into two orders—(1) Pasture and agricul
of animals ture; and (2) fishing and hunting. We thus come to consider the agricultural and vegetation. occupations of the inhabitants of the Madras Presidency. As on former occasions Order 1. the agriculturists of the Presidency have been classified into those who live by Pasture and agriculturethe rent of agricultural land, and those who cultivate the land; and each of these (a) Ordinary groups is again divided into landowners and tenants. Besides these there is the numerous body of farm servants and agricultural labourers.

11. Ordinary cultivation (excluding agents and persons connected with the management of landed estates) supports as workers and dependants 30,062,599 out of the 42,794,155 inhabitants of the Presidency, or 7,025 out of every 10,000; in 1911 the proportion of the population dependent upon agriculture was only 6,818, and in 1901 it was 6,831 in 10,000. There is no apparent reason why after a fall in 1901-1911 the proportion of agriculturists should rise in 1911-1921 by such a considerable amount as 207 in 10,000. No doubt the familiar tendency of any person however remotely connected with the soil to claim intimate relation with it, hoping thus to rise in the estimation of his fellows, accounts for a great deal.

agricul-turists

12. The next matterfor consideration is the numbers of agriculturists of Proportion of

Distribution of 1 000 actual workers in agriculture.

Distribution of 1,000 acc				
Description.		1921.	1911.	1.901
Non-cultivating landowners Cultivating landowners Non-cultivating tenant Cultivating tenant Farm servant Field labourer	•••	49 381 28 225 109 208	23 426 4 207 340	19 484 1 151 345

different types—landlord, tenant and landowners, labourer. The figures in the margin labourers show the distribution of 1,000 agricultural workers among these six classes and compare the present distribution with what it was in 1911 and 1901. The main distribution remains the same; of every 10 agriculturists, 4 are cultilandlords, 3 are vating labourers,

2 are cultivating tenants, and 1 is a non-cultivating rent-receiver or rent-payer. At the same time there is a tendency throughout the twenty years for cultivating landowners and labourers to lose ground to the cultivating tenant and the noncultivating rent-receiver or rent-payer. Does this imply that the man who farms his own land is being forced to relinquish it to the non-cultivating money-lender for whom he will cultivate as a tenant? The indication is slight, but it deserves The figures of 1921 bear a sufficiently close resemblance to those of 1901 and 1911 to warrant the conclusion that the returns have been accurately made, and that the classification has been correctly done. Special trouble was taken to ensure this end. Collectors were asked to prescribe for their districts the use of the current vernacular terms for each of the agricultural occupations: and these terms were communicated to the abstraction offices so that they might know for each district the exact significance of the vernacular expressions used in the schedules. If we consider the classification of all persons supported by

agriculture, dependants as well as workers, we find that the main distribution is the

Distribution of 1,000 person	is suppor	ted by agrice	ulture.
Description.	1921.	. 1911.	1901.
Non-cultivating landowner	56	34	30
Cultivating landowner	398	461	512
Non cultivating tenant	32	6	2
Cultivating tenant	240	225	167
Farm servant	97	274	289
Field labourer	177	§ 27#	255

Actual workers per 1,000 supported by agricultural labour.

1921	•••		•••	•••		•••		56 0
1911	•••	•••	***	••	•••			
1901		••	••	•	•••	•••	• • •	661

same as that of actual workers. only noteworthy difference, as in 1911, is in the case of agricultural labour; though the proportion of workers has decreased since 1911, the proportion of persons supported remains unchanged. Among those supported by agricultural labour there has been a very large fall in the proportion of actual workers; and among the actual workers the number of women to every 1,000 men has fallen from 1.187 to 996. All these facts indicate an improvement in the conditions of the labouring class.

Adequacy of the supply of agricultural labour

13. A question of the first importance to Madras which is mainly dependent on agriculture is the sufficiency of the supply of agricultural labour. statistics by themselves do not throw much light on the subject; but by comparing the present proportion of labourers to landowners with that which obtained in 1911, we may get some notion how conditions are moving. In 1901 there were 270 working labourers for every 1,000 persons (workers and dependants) supported by the other agricultural occupations; in 1911 this proportion had fallen to 245; in 1921 it was only 212. There is no doubt that these figures reflect the great increase in emigration which we have seen occurring in the closing years of the decade. The figures will afford but cold comfort to those who see in emigration nothing beyond the fact that it denudes the district of its agricultural labour.

Conditions of agricultural

14. Casual agricultural labour is generally paid in grain, at the rate of 5 to 8 annas a day for a man or 3 to 4 annas for a woman. The farm servant is paid in a variety of ways; his condition varies from practical slavery to comparative independence; but such is the custom of the country that the master nearly always contrives to get his servant into his debt, and thus obtains a powerful hold over him in case he thinks of leaving his service. Sometimes these servants are paid a fixed annual quantity of grain; sometimes all they can claim is a specified share of the yield of their master's land; in other localities these methods are combined. Of late years labourers generally have begun to bestir themselves to secure better conditions; and this spirit has spread in some places even to that most conservative of men. the agricultural labourer. The labour of the East Coast has for a generation or more been in the habit of emigrating to Burma, Ceylon or the Straits whenever times were bad, or the master was more than usually troublesome; and in Tanjore district at any rate the labourers know well how to use the threat of emigration to extort better conditions from the master. Of late too the Government have started an organization to make a special study of labour and so far as may be possible to improve the conditions under which it works. Labour has learnt to assert itself and nothing that the master can do will ever succeed in driving it back to the squalid stupor from which it has just been roused.

Order 1 (b). Growers of special products and market gardening

15. Passing on from the "ordinary cultivator" we come to order 1 (b) which covers tea, coffee, etc., planters and their labour, and market gardeners. The number dependent on estates has risen from 37,379 in 1911 to 71,905 in 1921. The increase has occurred in Coimbatore and the Nilgiris; while there has been a loss of population in Salem and Malabar. New country has been opened up on the Anamalai Hills in Coimbatore and on the Nilgiris, which accounts for the There has been a remarkable increase of market increase in those districts. gardeners in Guntur and Nellore, as also in South Arcot and Trichinopoly, while the number in Malabar and South Kanara as well as other districts has fallen. is always difficult to get correct returns under these occupations; a man will call himself a cultivator and even if pressed by the enumerator will not admit that he

makes the greater part of his income by the cultivation of vegetables, fruit or flowers.

16. There is a slight decrease in forest officers, and wood-cutters; and a conable decrease in the number whose occupation is the "raising of farm stock," Green 1 (c). siderable decrease in the number whose occupation is the "raising of farm stock," the chief fall being in group 14 "Herdsmen, etc." There are several groups Raising of farm stock which deal with persons concerned with cattle, namely, group 11 cattle breeding, 14 cattle tending, 70 making butter or ghee, 114 driving a cart, 133 selling butter, milk or ghee, and 146 cattle dealing or hiring. There is inevitably a certain confusion in these groups, for the various occupations are not clearly defined; the person who breeds cattle may himself make ghee and sell it, or he may put his cattle into a cart and drive or hire them out. The 1921 figures show an increase over those of 1911 in three of these groups, cattle breeding and the making and selling of butter; in the other groups there is a loss; and on the whole the loss is 73,000 or 10 per cent. There is, of course, a close alliance between these occupations and agriculture and it is more than likely that the deficiency under cattle has gone to one of the agricultural occupations. A decrease of about 12 per cent occurs in group 12—Sheep, goat and pig breeders, which may be ascribed to the same cause.

17. The raising of small animals is now shown as supporting 2,102 persons as Order 1 (c). against 327 in 1911; the principal occupation being the breeding and tending of Raising of small silkworms in the districts of Salem and Coimbatore; birds and bees occupy a few animals people in Chingleput and Madura.

18. Order 2 contains those who live by fishing and hunting. Fishermen are order 2. liable to be confused with fish-curers (group 69) and fish dealers (group 131); Fishing more often than not it is the fisherman himself who both cures and sells the fish. Group 17—Fishermen—shows slightly more persons so employed in 1921 than in 1911; but in each of the other groups there is a great deficiency in 1921. The greatest variation in the district figures is in Tinnevelly which now claims more than twice as many fishermen as it had in 1911.

19. Order 3—Mines—shows persons employed in the gold mines in Anantapur. Sub-class II. The persons shown against Malabar are the dependants of persons working on the Kolar Gold Fields. There is a considerable fall in the number of persons employed Order 3. in the gold mines in Anantapur, a matter which will be mentioned in the indus- Mines trial part of the chapter.

20 Order 4—group 22—shows persons employed on mica in Nellore, on duarries of magnesite in Salem, etc. The persons shown against Chingleput and South Kanara hard rocks are engaged in stone quarries, of which as a matter of fact there are some in every district, which give employment to far more persons than are shown in the table.

21. The principal occupation included under order 5 is the manufacture of salt Order 5.

Salt, etc. carried on under the auspices of the Salt department of the Local Government.

Di	strict.			Number of factories.	Number of persons employed.
Ganjām	•••	•••	•••	7	775
Vizagapatan	n		•••	6	1,444
Godavari	•••			2	311
Kistna	•••	***	•••	5	2,231
Guntúr		•••	•••	4	1,749
Nellure	•••			7	1,628
Campleput	••		•••	8	4,539
South Arcoi		•••		5	1,499
Tanjore	•••			10	5,118
Rämnäd	•••		•••	5	174
Tinnevelly				12	1.560
	•••				
	Total	•••		71	21,028

Here again the table is far from complete. In the margin are given figures obtained from the Salt department, from which it will be seen that salt is manufactured in every district on the East Coast. Table XVII shows no person at all against the districts of Godavari, Kistna, Guntūr, Nellore and Rāmnād, and against the other districts a number far smaller than that given by the department. The reason apparently is that practically all these men are unskilled labourers, who must have been returned at the census as labourers unspecified.

Class B.
Preparation
and supply
of material
substances.
Sub-class III.
Industry

22. Sub-class III deals with industries; it is divided into thirteen orders and 87 groups. The number of persons supported by industrial occupations has fallen from 5,591,058 in 1911 to 4,812,771 in 1921; of the industrial population

Number per mille of in population depende			Persons supported.	Actual workers
Textiles	•••		234	240
Hides, skins, etc.	•••	•••	15	14
Wood	•••		105	94
Metal	•••		36	29
Ceramics	•••	•••	47	49
Chemical products			10	9
Food industries	•••		113	104
Industries of dress, e	eto.	•••	228	257
Furniture industries			1	4
Building do.		•••	119	126
Construction of means	s of t	rans-		
port	•••	•••	1	1
Production and trans	missi	on of		
physical forces	•••		1	1
Other miscellaneous	indus	tries.	90	75

in 1921 the actual workers number 2,219,497. The population supported and the actual workers are distributed among the various industries as shown in the margin.

In these groups are included alike the persons engaged in organized industries such as cotton mills, ammunition works and tile factories, and the village artisan following his traditional calling in the manner handed down from former generations.

23. From Imperial Table XXII we find that the number of persons engaged in industrial establishment employing ten persons and over is only 177,539 or 8 per cent of the population returned as actual workers on industrial occupations. We have seen that only 13 in every 100 of the population are supported by industry generally; and when it is shown that even of this 13 per cent the workers in organized industries form an insignificant minority it is clear that the Presidency of Madras can make no claim to any prominence in matters industrial. On this point Mr. Cotton has more to say in his part of the chapter.

Sub-class IV. Transport

- 24. Sub-class IV includes persons employed on transport; it contains five orders dealing with transport by air, water, road and rail, and with post office, telegraph and telephone services. No persons were employed on transport by air. Under transport by water are included persons employed in the Madras Harbour, sailors enumerated in ships round the coast, persons engaged on canal transport, and boatmen. Transport by road covers persons employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges, persons employed on mechanically driven vehicles, including trams and motors, cartmen, palki-bearers and rickshaw-pullers, persons connected with pack animals, and finally porters and messengers. All railway employees are included in order 22—labour in group 119 and all others in group 118.
- 25. Railway employees have increased by 25 per cent; and there has also been an increase in the number of persons employed on streams, canals, etc., and in the number of palki-bearers and rickshaw-pullers; there has been a slight increase in the quantity of labour employed on roads and bridges; but on transport by water and transport by road generally there is a distinct fall.

Sub-class V. Trade 26. Trade supports about $2\frac{3}{4}$ millions of the population of the Presidency. Of these nearly half are supported by trade in foodstuffs, and about another quarter fall under the head of general store and sundry bazaar-keepers or shop-keepers otherwise unspecified. The order is divided into 34 groups according to the article in which trade is carried on. But in each group there is a great variety of occupation; for example, group 121 includes as bankers persons employed in the big European banks, Indian financiers like the Mārwāris or the Nāttukkōttai Chettis, and the village money-lender. The classification is made entirely according to the article in which a person trades, and the methods and extent of his business are entirely ignored.

Internal trade 27. Of the business done by the big commercial houses in Madras nothing need be said; it is the business familiar all the world over. An attempt has, however, been made to collect information regarding the nature of the trade done in the smaller towns and villages of the Presidency. The residents of villages and the smaller country towns have two alternative methods of supplying their modest requirements. They may either attend the nearest weekly market or they may purchase what they need from the village shop. I am indebted to Collectors of several districts for full and interesting descriptions of the town and village shop, the stock held, the methods of doing business, the accounts kept,

and the normal profits earned. Conditions are apparently the same in all parts of the Presidency. It is only in towns that the shops specialize in particular articles; in the smaller villages there is as a rule only one shop which sells everything that the villager is likely to want, from grain to kerosene-oil, and from salt to cheroots. Prices generally are regulated by custom and so are profits. In the more backward parts of the Presidency barter is not unknown.

- 28. Except in the districts of Guntūr, Nellore and Malabar periodical markets Rural play a very important part in the collection and distribution of local produce and markets in bringing within the reach of the rural consumer necessaries or luxuries otherwise procurable only in towns. The market, in fact, serves the same purpose for the rural area as a number of specialized shops do in towns. These markets are held at convenient distances to serve a group of villages and the days are so arranged that the same men may, as they often do, go on from the one market to another, purchasing and selling. The attendance varies with the importance
- of the market, and may range from 300 to 30,000. 29. Markets are held once a week but the number of hours varies in different Almost every important market lasts for a whole day, from 6 or 7 a.m. to 6 or 7 p.m.; but the smaller ones last from 3 to 5 hours, mostly in the afternoon. Prices are higher in the earlier hours of the market than in the later, and when the produce first comes to the market than at the time when in a favourable season the new year's fresh stocks are expected. Subject to these limitations prices are still to a large extent regulated by custom and this is almost always the case with articles like pots, coarse cloth, etc., which are brought to the market direct
- 30. Profits are variously estimated in various places, but about 1 to 2 annas in the rupee seems to be the normal; profit on cattle rises sometimes to 25 per cent. In the smaller markets profits appear to be a little higher than in the larger, and retail sale usually brings in a larger return to the vendor than wholesale.
- 31. Retail sale is the rule, but in the larger collecting centres merchants purchase articles wholesale. Retail sale is, save in exceptional cases, for cash; in wholesale transactions, credit is allowed. Barter is reported to prevail in a few areas in Ganjām, Bellary, Coimbatore, Rāmnād and the Nilgiris; and bulls are reported to be exchanged in Chingleput and South Arcot districts.
- 32. The commodities brought to the markets include everything necessary for daily life and also luxuries. A large part of it is local produce, but produce of other districts, especially cattle, are sent long distances when they command a large sale.
- 33. Grain is brought in by the poorer ryot, the agent of the bigger ryot, or a mere trader. Vegetables, fruit and leaves are almost always brought by the grower; so also pots, coarse cloth, etc., by the maker; groceries and such things are usually brought in by the merchant; cattle, more often than not, by an agent; fresh fish, etc., by the fisherman, but dried fish by the merchant. Trade agents or brokers are employed in a few markets; but they are invariably employed for the sale of cattle. Cattle brokers are paid either by a commission on the sale value or at a fixed rate per head of cattle sold through them.
- 34. The average area served by a market and the income derived by local boards from them in certain districts are shown below:—

			Distr	iet.				Area in square miles	Number of markets.	Amount of income derived by the local board.	Average area served by a market.	Average income derived from a market.
										RS	SQ. MILES	RS.
Godāvari .		••				••	••	2,545	. 49	37,821	52	772
Kistna .				• • • •	•••		!	5.907	. 63	23,116	94	367
Bellary .				•••				5,713	50	10,984	114	220
North Arco	ι.				•••	•••		4,954	58	18,732	85	323
Coimbatore						.,		7.225	78	61,054	98	783
Rāmnād .		••		•••		•••		4,838	55	12,745	88	232
South Kans		••		•••	•••	•••		4,021	30	5,376	134	179

by the producer.

35. In addition to these markets held once a week, annual fairs and especially cattle fairs are held in various places of pilgrimage of local or general repute. The Madura and Tiruppūr fairs are the most important instances; but there are many others. A report has been received of a special market for the employees in the railway workshops at Perambūr near Madras. This market is held once a month on the day when the men get their pay. Provisions, etc., are taken out to the market from Madras and are sold for cash at rates which bring the sellers a profit of 12 per cent. Report says that the market is patronized by no one except the employees in the workshops, because of the high prices which are obtained.

36. During the decade the number of persons engaged in the pursuit of commerce has fallen by 0.6 per cent. There is a large increase in group 152, general store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified, which has of course to be distributed over the other groups which deal with specific trades, so that it is impossible to account for the slight fall in the total commercial population. From

Number per 1,000 supported by commerce.

				1921.	1911
Madras				 196	294
Malabar	••		•••	 102	122
South Kanara		•••	•••	85	78
Nellore				 84	84
Rāmnād		•••	•••	 81	105

subsidiary table 3, we see the proportion of the population of each district engaged in trade. The figures for the districts with the largest commercial population are shown in the margin. The great fall in Madras is due to the increase of persons returned in group

184—business men unspecified. In Rāmnād the fall under commerce is made up by a gain under agriculture.

Class C.
Public Administration and
Liberal Arts,
Sub-class Vi.
Public Force

37. Sub-class VI—Public Force—has four orders for the Army, the Navy, the Air Force and the Police. Madras has no person shown under the Air Force; the Imperial Army has fallen by 25 per cent, the Police by 10 per cent, and village watchmen by 31 per cent. The fall in the strength of the Army is due to

	.		Police - Actual worker				
	Distr	ict.		1921.	1911.		
Agency					461	1.675	
Vizagapat	ama				1,502	2,015	
Chittoor		••			1,133	1,773	
Trichinope	oly		•••	•••	1.871	1,182	
Ganjām	·	,	•••		1,759	1,265	
Malabar		••			2,681	1,746	

districts in which they rose by more than 500 during the decade. In the case of

)iatr	Village watchmen—Actual workers.			
				1921.	1911.
Agency			 	532	1,274
		•••	 	1,002	3,952
Vizagapata	m			245	1,241
Godāvari				689	1,291
Chittoor				614	1,215
North Arc	ot			1,324	1,813
Tanjore				1,983	2,488
Trichinopo	dy		 	1.058	2,344
Coimbator	·e	•••	 	1,549	993
South Arc	ot			1,620	1,030
South Kan	ara		 	798	1

the abolition or reduction of the garrisons at Bellary, St. Thomas' Mount, Trichinopoly and Malappuram. The fluctuation in the police population has occurred mostly among dependants. But there are three districts in which the number of actual workers fell, and three

village watchmen the variation exceeds or approaches 500 in 11 districts as shown in the margin. The variations are erratic and indicate something unsatisfactory in the enumeration either in 1911 or in 1921, unless they are all to be ascribed to the tendency for every person to return his main occupation as agriculture. In the case of the Agency, Gōdāvari and North Arcot, the fall may, owing to care-

lessness in classification, be due to the increase in group 164—"Village officials and servants other than watchmen"; but in the other districts this explanation is of no avail.

Sub-class VII. Public Administration 38. Sub-class VII contains four groups 161—Service of the State: 162—Service of Indian and Foreign States: 163—Municipal and other Local service: 164—Village service. In this order there has been a fall of 9 per cent, shared by all groups except the last whose numbers have risen by 4 per cent. Government service has lost $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent: Municipal and Local service 21 per cent; and the service of Indian and Foreign States (whose number is of course very small) has lost no less than 83 per cent of its 1911 population.

39. From Sub-class VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts—we learn that there Sub-class VIII.

Professions

10. Professions has been a fall of 25 per cent in Order 46—Religion, a fall of 6 per cent in Order 47— and Liberal Law, an increase of 2 per cent in Medicine, a fall of 12 per cent in persons Arts supported by Instruction and a fall of 61 per cent in Letters and Arts and Sciences. Under Religion, there are 13,000 fewer priests, 43,000 less engaged on temple service, 5,000 fewer catechists and mission servants, and 3,000 fewer religious The decrease occurs in several districts, and is perhaps most striking in Ganjam, Guntur, Anantapur, Chittoor and Trichinopoly. of lawyers has increased, while their clerks are fewer by $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. It is perhaps worth remark that the actual workers among lawyers have risen by no less than 34 per cent, while dependants remain practically the same.

- 40. In Medicine—Order 48—we find a decrease of 4 per cent under medical men, and an increase of as much as $35\frac{1}{2}$ per cent under their assistants. It must be remembered that in group 171 are included not only qualified graduates of a Medical College but also the ignorant and superstitious quack. And similarly there is no means of knowing how far the increase in group 172 represents an increase of trained nurses, compounders and so forth, or whether it means that a. larger number of barbers' wives have returned themselves as midwives. districts in which there is the greatest fall in the number of doctors are Anantapur and Trichinopoly, while the increase in nurses, etc., is greatest in Coimbatore, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly.
- 41. Next come the groups in Order 49—Instruction; the number of persons supported by these occupations has fallen by 12 per cent though in actual workers the fall is only 5 per cent. The fall is most noticeable in South Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Malabar, which are the last districts in which a fall in the number of schoolmasters would naturally be expected. It must, however, be remembered that as in the case of the medical profession, so in these groups the modern product of a university rubs shoulders with the master in a pial school.
- 42. The remaining professions and arts are included in Order 50 which contains seven groups. Architects, surveyors and engineers have lost nearly 4,000 out of 27,200; music has lost 5,800 out of 81,800; in fact all groups in the order have lost, and the order as a whole supports $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent fewer persons than in 1911.
- 43. There has been a fall of 21 per cent in the number of persons with Class D. Miscellaneous. independent means, chiefly in the districts of Trichinopoly and North Arcot.

Persons living on

44. Domestic service maintains 14,000 or 7 per cent fewer people than in sub-class X. 1911; the number of grooms and coachmen has fallen by $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and the Domestic 6,000 private motor drivers do not quite make up the loss. The loss is distributed over most districts and in all probability represents a preference on the part of domestic servants to return an occupation, such as agriculture, other than their real one rather than an actual shortage of servants or a change in the habits of the people.

45. The 1911 census saw an increase of 125 per cent in the number of sub-class XI. those supported by "insufficiently described occupations." At the 1921 census insufficiently described there is a still further increase of 38 per cent. The number classified in this occupations order is now over 2,100,000. The increase is abnormally high in Vizagapatam, Kistna, Anantapur, North Arcot and Salem. There is, however, a satisfactory decrease in Trichinopoly and South Kanara districts. It cannot be necessary for so many as 2,000,000 persons to be described as owing their livelinood to one of these vague terms, and special efforts should be made at the next census to get other districts to follow the good example set this time by Trichinopoly and South Kanara, and to reduce, if not to eliminate altogether, the entries under these groups.

Sub-class XII. Unproduc.

46. Finally, we have the "unproductive" who are fewer now by 25 per cent than in 1911. Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses have fallen by 1 per cent, while beggars and prostitutes have fallen by $26\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Occupation by natural division

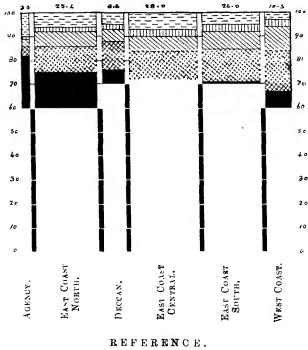
47. The accompanying diagram based on subsidiary table 3 shows for each

		Number	per 1,0	00 su	pporter	l by	
						1921.	1911
Agricultu Industry		 cl udi ng		 and	 trans-	708	6 87
port)		•••	•••			126	148
Commerc		• • •	•	٠		64	66
Profession	ıs	•••	•••	•••		25	32
Others	•••	•••	•••		•••	77	67

natural division the proportion of the population dependent on agriculture, industry, commerce, professions and other occupations. The figures for the province as a whole are given in the margin. The variation under agriculture has been discussed above; the "other" occupations in which there has

been an increase are the insufficiently described occupations.

Diagram showing the distribution of the population by overpation (classes) in natural



AGRICULTURE (1)
INDUSTRY (2-4)

COMMERCE
PROFESSIONS (6-

Note. The base of each rectangle is proportional to the total population of the province. The height shows the percentage of the population which is employed on each class of occupation.

The Agency

48. In the Agency division the proportion of persons supported by agriculture is considerably higher than in any other division or in the province as a whole; and there is a corresponding shortage in the proportion of those living by industry, commerce and the professions. It will be observed from the figures

		Number	per 1	.000 s	upport	d bu	
						1921.	1911
Agricultu Industry		 luding,		 and		108	815
port)	••				•••	37	53
Commerce	_					30	40
Profession	18	•••				9	4
Others	•••	•••	•••	•••		129	88

in the margin that there has been a fall in the past decade in the proportion of the population supported by agriculture, industry and commerce, while there has been a considerable increase in the number who live by the professions or by "other" occupations. The increase under "other" occupations is almost

entirely in the insufficiently described occupations under which head the numbers

have increased from 82,000 to 148,000. Practically the whole of this increase is in the group "labourers and workmen, otherwise unspecified."

49. Passing on to the East Coast North division the proportions are The East

It will be Coast North

	Number	p _P r 1,0	000 sup	porte	l by		as shown in the margin. It will be observed that these figures approximate
					1921	1911.	much more closely to those of the
Agriculture			•••		725	6 9 6	Presidency. It will also be noticed that
Industry		••	•••	•••	114	138	the districts of Vizagapatam and Kistna
Commerce Professions		• • •	•••	••	61	78	are exceptions to the rule that agricul-
	••	•••	•••	•••	20	13	
Others	•	••	***	•••	80	75	ture supports now a larger proportion of the population than in 1911. In

1911, 724 out of every 1,000 persons in Vizagapatam and 721 in Kistna were supported by agriculture. The figures of this census are 691 and 673, whereas in Ganjām, Godavari and Guntūr the proportion of those supported by agriculture has risen from 687, 665 and 696 to 781, 767 and 777. In Nellore there has been hardly any change in the proportion of the population supported by agriculture. Kistna again proves an exception to the rule that the proportion supported by industry has fallen. In 1911, 135 persons in every 1,000 in the Kistna district were supported by industry. The proportion in 1921 is 145. The greatest fall has been in Ganjām, but Guntūr, Godavari and Vizagapatam all return a considerably smaller proportion of their population supported by industry than was the case in 1911. Kistna again is the only district in the division which now has a larger proportion of the population supported by commerce than in 1911. The proportion in Nellore is exactly the same at the two censuses; but in the other four districts of the division there has been a distinct falling off on the part of the commercial population. With regard to professions the districts differ from each other very much. Godavari, Kistna and Guntur more or less follow the fortunes of the division as a whole. In Ganjam the proportion of professional men is exactly the same in 1921 as it was in 1911. Vizagapatam returns show a fall from 67 per mille in 1911 to 13 in 1921, while Nellore shows an increase from 10 per mille in 1911 to 25 in 1921.

50. The cities of Rajahmundry and Cocanada are situated in this division. As cities is natural, the distribution of the population by occupations in these cities is very different from the distribution in the districts. Agriculture supports only 286 people per mille in Rajahmundry and 319 in Cocanada. Rajahmundry returns 198 and Cocanada 182 per mille as maintained by industries. Commerce supports 169 in Rajahmundry and 212 in Cocanada; and the professions support in Rajahmundry 87, and in Cocanada 116 out of every 1,000 persons. Rajahmundry shows 260 under other occupations as against 171 in Cocanada.

51. In the Deccan considerably more people are supported by agriculture than The Deccan the Presidency average, and the proportion has increased considerably in the past

	Num	be r p er	1,000	su p po i	ted by		decade. There has been a correspond- ing decrease in those supported by
					1921	1911	industry, by commerce, and by other
Agriculture	•••				746	719	occupations. Professional men on the
Industry	•••		•••	•••	116	136	
Commerce			•••	•••	54	63	other hand show an increase, the propor-
Professions		•••	•••	•••	23	9	tion having risen from 9 per mille in
·Others	•••	•••	•••	•	бl	73	1911 to 23 in 1921. There is no great

variation in the four districts, though Bellary has a considerably higher proportion of agriculturists than the other districts and a corresponding shortage in those supported by industry; but the figures for the State of Banganapalle are quite different from those of the rest of the Deccan. Only 549 per mille are shown as supported by agriculture, 122 by industries, 88 by commerce, 8 by professions, and 233 by other occupations. These other occupations are in almost every case "labourers and workmen, otherwise unspecified," of whom there are now no less than 7,463 against 351 in 1911. Kurnool district is an exception to the rule that the proportion of the population supported by industry has declined since 1911 when 113 people in a thousand were supported by industry; the proportion in 1921 is 120. In all other districts and States there has been a decrease. In commerce there has been a fall in Bellary, Anantapur and Sandūr; while in Cuddapah the proportion has risen from 58 to 62 per mille; the most considerable fall is in Anantapur district where the proportion has dropped from 75 to 43. The proportion shown under professions in 1911 was remarkably low, being less than 10 per mille in each district. In 1921 the proportion in three of the districts is just below the Presidency average, while in Bellary the proportion has risen from 9 per mille in 1911 to 28 in 1921.

Bellary city

52. The only city in this division is Bellary where the returns show that of every 1,000 persons 263 are supported by agriculture, 265 by industry, 165 by trade, 141 by professions, and 166 by other occupations. The proportion of professional men is higher than in any city of the Presidency except Tanjore, Mangalore and Kumbakonam, all professions being well represented in the city of Bellary.

East Coast Central

53. In the East Coast Central division the principal variation in the decade is

	Num	iber per	1,000	suppo	rted by		a fall in the proportion of those sup- ported by commerce and industry and an
					1921.	1911.	increase in the proportion supported by
Agriculture			•••		704	698	other occupations. The increase in the
Industry		•••	•••	• • • •	120	132	•
Commerce					60	76	number of those supported by agricul-
Professions		•••	•••		26	16	ture is small and the proportion of
Others	•••	•••	•••		90	78	agriculturists is still below the Presi-

ne Presi-This is not surprising; for the East Coast Central division dency average. contains the city of Madras in which only 39 per mille of the inhabitants are supported by agriculture. This division also contains the district of South Arcot which is the most purely agricultural district of the Presidency, as many as 821 The proof every 1,000 inhabitants deriving their livelihood from the land. portion of agriculture is lowest, after Madras, in Coimbatore where again there is a very large increase in the number returned as labourers unspecified. The proportion supported by industry in the city of Madras has risen from 271 to 370. There is also a slight increase in Chittoor and South Arcot but in the other districts the proportion has fallen, the principal fall being in Coimbatore where it has gone down from 170 to 123 per mille. The loss is considerable in Salem and North Arcot and trifling in Chingleput. Of those supported by commerce the proportion in Madras has fallen from 294 to 196 per mille, the reason apparently being a large increase in the number of those returned as business men unspecified. The proportion of the population supported by professional occupations has practically doubled in Madras, Chingleput and Salem; and there is no district in which there has not been a considerable increase.

Cities

54. The cities included in this division are Madras, Coimbatore, Conjeeveram, Salem, Cuddalore and Vellore, for which the statistics are as shown below:-

Number per 1,	C00 suj	- pport e d	l by 	Madras.	Coimbatore.	Conjeeve- ram.	Salem.	Cuddalore.	Vellore.
Agriculture Industry Commerce . Professions Others	•••	 		39 370 196 124 271	398 198 139 75 190	178 512 156 86 68	655 134 138 24 49	453 125 152 44 226	229 226 263 97 185

55. Salem and Cuddalore were mentioned in the 1911 census report as typical of the "overgrown village" type of city and the reference is justified to some extent by the fact that these two cities both contain a large proportion of agriculturists. In Salem as many as 655 per mille depend on agriculture and for Cuddalore the proportion is 453. More than half the population of Conjeeveram is maintained by industry-chiefly weaving-a proportion which is not approached in any other city except Madura where 499 persons out of 1,000 are supported by industries.

56. The proportions in this division differ considerably from those in any other East Coast

	Numb	er ver i	1,000 si	เขตกา	led bu		n
		•	,	FF	1921.	1911.	t
Agriculture	•••		•••		695	658	a
Industry		• • •			139	135	7
Commerce	• • • •	•••			67	86	,
Professions					28	21	a
Others				•••	71	100	b

tural division, and the variations beeen 1911 and 1921 are more considere in this division than in any other. e proportion of those engaged in riculture has increased and there has en a considerable decrease in the pro-

portion supported both by commerce and by "other" occupations. Going to the figures for the districts we find that the increase in the proportion of agriculturists has occurred in every district except Madura. The increase is most considerable in Tanjore and least in Tinnevelly which has a remarkably low agricultural population only 587 per mille of the inhabitants deriving their support from agriculture. In every district except Ramnad and Tinnevelly the industrial population has increased. The increase is most considerable in Trichinopoly. Under commerce there is a striking variation in the population of Tanjore district; in 1911, 106 in every 1,000 persons depended upon commerce; the proportion has now fallen to 64. In Rāmnād also there has been a considerable falling off from 105 persons per mille in 1911 to 81 in 1921. Professions occupy a particularly large number of persons in the district of Tanjore.

57. There are 6 cities in this natural division, Madura, Trichinopoly, Kumba- Cities konam, Tanjore, Negapatam and Tinnevelly in none of which is there anything unusual in the distribution of the population by occupations.

Number pe			Madura.	Trichinopoly.	Kumbakonam	Tanjore.	Negapatam.	Tinnevelly
Agriculture	•••		138	148	220	194	174	256
Industry	•••	••	499	392	258	283	381	306
Commerce			138	215	244	155	16 6	125
Professions		*** 1	93	113	146	163	76	37
Others			132	132	132	205	203	276
		- 1			I .		1	

58. In the West Coast division the proportion supported by agriculture, industry West Coast

	Numb	er per	1,000 8	uppor	trd by	
		•	•		1921.	1911
Agriculture					644	633
Industry	• • •				173	156
Commerce				•••	96	109
Professions	•••		•••	•••	36	28
Others	•••		•••	•••	51	74

and professions has increased while the number supported by other occupations has gone down. The proportion of agriculturists is lower in this division than in any other part of the Presidency. The increase in agriculturists occurs in

every district and is most noticeable in Malabar. The increase under industry occurs in every district and is practically uniform. The fall under commerce occurs in every district except South Kanara where there is a small The proportion of professional men in the Nilgiris has nearly trebled while there is a slight increase in Malabar and South Kanara.

	Number	per	$mill_{P}$	suppor	ted by	
				C	Calicut.	Manga- lore.
Agriculture					97	171
Industry					34 6	319
Commerce					231	213
Professions	•••				113	161
Others	•••	•••	•••		213	136

59. The cities in this division are Cities Calicut and Mangalore; both are considerable industrial centres, 346 per mille in Calicut and 319 in Mangalore being supported by industrial occupations. The other figures call for no special comment.

Number per 10,000 who returned a subsidiary occupation.

				1921.	1911.
Rent receivers -landov	vuers			653	2,788
" tenant				719	1,993
Cultivators-landowner	rs			437	1,229
" tenants		•••		463	1,212
Labourers			•••	227	318

60. Imperial Table XVIII gives the subsidiary occupations of agriculturists Subsidiary and Imperial Table XIX the subsidiary occupations occupations returned by those whose principal occupation is not agriculture. The gist of Table XVIII is contained in subsidiary table 5, while subsidiary table 4 shows the principal occupations of persons who returned agriculture as

The first point which arrests attention is the their subsidiary occupation. striking fall in the number of those who have returned a subsidiary occupation. Taking first those who have returned agriculture as the principal occupation, we see from subsidiary table 5 that there has been a very great reduction among all sorts of agriculturists except labourers, and even among them the fall is consi-There is no doubt that a large number of people who in 1911 returned their traditional occupation as the principal occupation and agriculture as subsidiary, have at this census returned agriculture as the main occupation and The same condition is to be suppressed the traditional occupation altogether. seen from a study of subsidiary table 4 and a comparison of it with the corresponding table of 1911. In 1921, 75 in 10,000 of the actual workers whose principal occupation was not agriculture returned an agricultural subsidiary In 1911 the proportion was 279 in 10,000; the figures for the occupation.

Number per 10,000 who are partially agriculturists

		1921.	1911.	Percentage of variation
Agency		ម	133	-95.5
East Coast North		88	415	-78.8
Deccan		106	359	-70.5
East Coast Central		32	233	-863
East Coast South	•••	1 1 6	220	-473
West Coast		57	172	-680

natural divisions are compared in the margin. The fall is less than 50 per cent only in one division—the East Coast South. It is between 50 and 75 per cent in the West Coast and Deccan divisions, and between 75 and 100 per cent in the East Coast North, East Coast Central and Agency divisions.

Agriculture as a subsidiary occupation

61. From the statement below it will be seen that agriculture is returned as a subsidiary occupation in the East Coast South and in the Deccan divisions more than in other parts of the Presidency, and that taking the Presidency as a whole it is commonest among those whose principal occupation is public administration or a profession. Each natural division, however, has its own peculiarity. In the Agency there are very few persons who return agriculture as a subsidiary occupation and of those who do most return an industry as the main occupation. In the East Coast North the largest number return a profession as the main occupation, but industry, public administration, and independent means are not far behind. In the Deccan, as in the East Coast South, a large number of those who supplement their principal occupation with agriculture are domestic servants; in the Deccan persons of independent means come next, closely followed by professional persons, industrial workers, persons engaged in public administration and transport workers; in the East Coast South persons engaged in public administration are the most numerous after domestic servants, and then come persons of independent means, members of the public forces, professions and traders. In the East Coast Central division the number of persons who return agriculture as a secondary occupation is very low, and of them the majority belong to the professions or to the public forces. On the West Coast the majority are principally engaged in public administration or a profession.

Number per 10,000 actual workers who are partially agriculturists.

Principal occupat	ion.		Madras.	Agency	East Coast North.	, Deccan.	East Coast Central.	East Coast South.	West Coast.
All occupations			75	6	88	106	32	116	57
Market-gardening			5 દ		324	56	22	64	51
Tending of animals			168	30	171	298	62	301	22
Industry		1	312	106	453	554	. 147	350	169
Transport	•••	. 1	168		148	532	57	250	105
Trade	•••		313	19	354	329	111	569	198
Public force		Ì	289	58	232	179	215	587	60
Public administration			477	12	412	534	199	855	572
Professions			417	27	493	565	235	570	307
Independent means	•••		302		404	569	132	705	81
Domestic service			362	6	148	1,071	26	1,242	44

62. Turning now to occupations combined with agriculture where agriculture subsidiary is the principal occupation, we find that in every case the majority have returned as of agriculture. their subsidiary occupation some other form of agricultural occupation, next come turists traders, and then, as is natural, a difference manifests itself between the various classes of agriculturists. Among landowners, the most common subsidiary occupations after trade are religion, money-lending and dealing in grain, wood or metal industry, the washing of clothes and miscellaneous labour; among tenants, we find general labour, religion, wood or metal industry, money-lending and grain dealing, public service, and textile industry; among cultivators and labourers alike, we find miscellaneous labour, wood and metal industry, cattle breeding and textile industries.

63. From subsidiary table 6 we see that 7,565,555 women out of the female Occupations population of 21,693 997 are engaged in some occupation. Of every 1,000 of women women workers 750 are employed in cultivation, 90 in industry, 52 in trade, 72 in occupations insufficiently described, and 36 in other occupations. Of the agriculturists 313 in every 1,000 are cultivating landowners, 295 are field labourers, 209 are cultivating tenants, 111 are farm servants, 45 are non-cultivating landowners, and 27 are non-cultivating tenants. In 1911, 746 women in every 1,000 workers in British territory were employed on agriculture, and of this number, 447 were labourers or farm servants, 532 were cultivating landlords or tenants. There is little difference between the figures of 1911 and those of the present census.

64. The general feature of the 1921 census is an almost universal reduction Fewer women. in the proportion of women who work. In three only of the 12 sub-classes has there been an increase in the proportion of women workers and these three are mining, transport and professions. The women who work in mines are practically all employed in the mica industry in Nellore. The women who work at transport are (1) labour employed on roads and bridges; (2) owners of carts; (3) porters and messengers; and (4) railway labour. Those who depend on professions are supported by religion, medicine, teaching and music. But the actual numbers employed on all these professions are very small. The actual number of women employed has fallen by 813,823 or 9.7 per cent and in 1921 only 585 women were working for every 1,000 males as against 648 in 1911.

65. After cultivation the principal occupations which afford women a liveli- Chief occupahood are trade in food, industries of dress and the toilet, textile industries and tions at which women work building industries. These occupations absorb $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions of the $7\frac{1}{2}$ million women workers and of the remaining million more than half come under the head of insufficiently defined occupations. An examination of each of these occupations in detail may indicate the direction in which women's work tends to develop.

Number of female actual workers.

Occupat ion .	1921.	1911	Varia- tion per cent.
Rent receivers-landowners	254,463	112,973	+ 125
,, tenants	150.60 4	17,617	+ 7549
Cultivators—landowners	1,774.460	2.264,228	- 21
" tenants	1,188,219	1,104,904	- 78
Labourers	2.306,394	2,760,380	- 16
Tea, etc., estates	17,347	9,723	+ 78
Fruit, flower, etc., growers	11,692	8,874	+ 31.8

66. The figures for the agri- Agriculture cultural occupations are given in the margin. There has been a very considerable increase in the number of landlords and tenants, who lease their land for cultivation to others, and a considerable decrease both in cultivators and in labourers. The number of women employed on planters' estates has nearly doubled.

Number of irmale actual workers

Textile industries

2. 4	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
Occupation	1921	1911	Varia- tion per cent
All textile industries.	195,954	292,076	- 329
Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving. Rope, twine and	102,595	194,350	- 47 2
string	5,548	h	001
Coconut fibre work Other fibres	30,938 545	54,518	- 32 1
Cotton ginning .	5,700	12,548	- 546
Silk spinning and weaving	8,958	15,452	- 420
Weavers unspecified.	31,833		

67. Of the textile industries those which employ most women are shown in the margin. There has been an enormous fall in the number of women employed in each kind of work. These figures do not tell us whether the fall is in the number of women employed in mills, or in the number of women who work at cottage industries.

Industries of dress and the toilet

68. In industries of dress and the toilet, the variation between the number

Number of female actual workers.

Occupation.	;	1921.	1911.		iation cent.
All industries dress, etc. Tailors, etc. Shoe-makers Washing, etc. Barbers, etc.	of	192,576 7,368 19,252 160,125 4,189	211,414 12,018 15,888 175,996 4,074	- + + +	8 9 38·7 21·2 9 0 2 8

number of women workers has fallen by 9 per cent.

Number of female actual workers.

Building industries

Occupation.	1921 1911.		Variation per cent	
All building industries Lime burners Excavators, etc Stone-cutters, etc Bricklayers, etc Builders	101,141 2,730 49,994 7,803 37,321 3,293	85,579 3,111 55,752 20,230 6,486	+ 18·2 - 12·2 - 10 3 + 123·1 - 49·2	

Trade in food

Number of female actual workers.

Occupation.	1921.	1911.	Varia- tion per cent.
All food trades	217,826	351,570	_ 38.0
Sellers of wine	7,308	15.045	- 51.4
Hotel-keepers	10,163	3,397	+ 199 2
Fish-dealers	39,069	63,160	- 381
Grocers, etc	41,792	106,973	- 609
Sellers of milk, etc	25,446	28,318	- 10.1
", sweetmeats	27,527	42,025	- 34.5
,, vegetables	30,995	45,865	- 324
" grain	19,824	28,607	- 307
,, tobacco	4,335	4,661	- 7.0
, sheep, goats and			1
pigs	1,227	2,629	· - 53 3
" hay and grass	10.140	10,890	1- 69

of women employed in 1911 and the number employed in 1921 is much less than in the occupations hitherto examined. In fact there has been an increase during the decade in the number of female shoe-makers and also in the number of female barbers. The great majority of women who work at these industries are employed on washing and cleaning of clothes and here the per cent

- 69. In the building industries there has been a considerable increase in the number of women employed. From the figures in the margin we see that, while there has been a fall in the number of women working as limeburners and excavators, the number of women employed as stone-cutters, bricklayers, etc., has more than doubled.
- 70. Trade in food is the next group of occupations which employs a large number of women. The figures in the margin show that there has been a large fall in the number of women workers except in the group "hotel-keepers" where the number of women has increased from 3,400 to 10,000. All the other occupations employ fewer women than they did in 1911. The fall is especially striking in the case of sellers of wine, grocers and dealers in sheep, goats and pigs, each of which occupations now gives employment to less than half the number of women employed in 1911.

Occupation by

71. Material for the study of the relation between occupation and caste is contained in Imperial Table XXI and subsidiary table 8. We notice that except in the case of Ambattan, Chenchu, Dēvānga, Kaikōlan, Kamsala (Telugu), Kōmati, Kusavan, Mangala, Odde, Pattanavan, Sāle, Saurāshtra, Sembadavan, Tsākala, Vāniyan, Vannān, and Yerukala, cultivation in some form or other is the favourite occupation of each caste. Of the castes specified as exceptions to this rule, practically all are castes with distinct occupational characteristics, e.g., the Ambattan and Mangala castes are by hereditary tradition barbers; the Dēvānga, Kaikōlan, Sāle and Saurāshtra are all by tradition weavers or dyers; the

Sembadavan and Pattanavan are fishing castes; the Tsākala and Vannān are washermen; Vaniyans are concerned with the extraction and selling of vegetable oils; the principal occupation of Komatis is the keeping of sundry bazaars and miscellaneous shops; Kusavans are potters; Telugu Kamsalas are artisans whose main occupations are working in gold and carpentry; but even with these artisans and other castes with special hereditary occupations, we find that in practically every case a considerable proportion of the members of the castes are returned as agriculturists.

Number per 1,000 workers who returned a religious occupation 1921. Brāhman, Telugu ... 71 122 34 60 Kanarese ... Malayalam 125 269

Number per 1,000 workers returned as non-cultivating

	tunuot	ners u	na com	THES		
					1921	1911
Brāhman,	Telugu				295	386
,,	Tamil	•••	•••	•••	213	333
> 1	Kanarese	•••	•••	•••	114	14]
,,	Oriya	•••		•••	196	184
,,	Malayālam	•••	•••	•••	412	483

Number per 1,000 workers returned as cultivating landowners and tenants.

				1921.	1911
Brāhman,	Telugu		 	494	328
,	Tamil		 	36 3	196
»	Kanarese	•••	 	643	713
73	Oriya	• •		524	420
22	Malayālam	•••	 	90	71

Number per 1,000 workers returned as agricultural labourers.

				1921.	1911
Chakkili	yan	 		 408	46
Cheruma	n	 	- • •	 912	95
Boleya		 •••		 442	79
Mādiga		 		 473	66
Māla	•••	 		609	79

72. Among Brahmans in all parts Occupation of of the Presidency, there has been a great fall in the number who returned as their principal occupation some form of religious calling or service in a temple. The comparative figures are as shown in the margin.

Again among all Brahmans except Oriyā Brāhmans there has been a decline in the number of non-cultivating landowners and tenants as shown in the margin.

Brāhmans on this occasion have preferred to return their occupation as that of cultivators. Hence we find for each of the Brahman castes except Kanarese an increase in the proportion returned as cultivating landowners and

73. We may next consider the occu- The depressed pations returned by those castes which constitute what are generally termed the depressed classes, among whom the statistics for only the castes shown in the margin are available both for 1921 and 191Ī.

The greatest variation occurs in the Holeya caste, among whom in 1911 only 28 per mille were returned as cultivating landowners and tenants. In 1921 this proportion has risen to 480 and there are also in every 1,000 actual workers 8 non-cultivating landowners and tenants. Among Chakkiliyans and Mādigas the

Number per 1,000 workers returned as general labourers. 1921. 2**5**9 152 Chakkiliyan Chernman ••• Madiga ••• 23

proportion of leather workers is approximately the same in 1921 as in 1911. The only other important occupation returned by these castes is general labour and the variation between the proportions in 1921 and 1911 under this head is as shown in the margin.

74. Imperial Table XXI gives particulars of occupations for a certain number Hill and of hill and jungle tribes. It is unfortunate that occupation statistics were jungle tribes not tabulated in 1911 for any of these tribes; hence figures for comparison are not available. The occupations that are most frequently returned are cultivation, general labour, forest work and, in the case of Badagas, work on tea and coffee estates. The statement in the

		Ordinary cultiva- tion.	General labour.	Forest work.	Estates.
Badaga		688	113		120
Chenchu		218	239	315	
\mathbf{Domb} ô	•••	516	150		ı
G adabā		880		41	
Khond		876	106	9 '	•••
Konda Dora		777	168	11	
Savara	•••	929	47	13	•••

margin shows the number per thousand workers of each tribe engaged in each of these occupations. The only other occupations returned by any considerable number of these tribes are trade, returned by 4 Khonds per mille, weaving (120 Dombos), begging (95 Chenchus), cattle-breeding (115 Dombos), and village watchmen (12 Konda Doras).

Weavers

Number per	mi l le • n j	aged in	spinn	i n g, ≀ce	eavi n g a	nd dy	eing.
					1921.	3	911.
Dēvānga			•••	•••	54 0		736
Kaikolan .		•••	• • •		480		538
Sāle					471		636
Saurāshtra	•••	•••	••	•••	702		•••
Numl	ber per m	ille eng	aged in	culti	ation.		1921.
Dēvānga	•••	•••			•••		293
Kaikōlan	•••	•••				•••	363
Sāle					•••		365
Saurā-htra	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	68
Number	por mill	e engag	ed in t	ra d e is	n textile	s, etc.	

75. In 1911 occupation statistics were tabulated for the three weaving castes, Dēvānga, Kaikōlan and Sāle. In 1921 we have in addition statistics for Saurāshtras.

The number per mille of the workers of these castes who are engaged in cultivation is shown in the margin.

And the proportion who returned trade in piece-goods and ready-made

clothing is shown in the margin.

 1921.

 Dēvānga
 ...
 ...
 ...
 61

 Kaikōlan
 ...
 ...
 27

 Sāle
 ...
 ...
 ...
 28

 Saurāshtra
 ...
 ...
 ...
 58

In the case of Dēvāngas, Kaikōlans and Sāles there is a marked decline in the numbers who live by their traditional occupations of spinning and weaving, and a large increase in the proportion who return agriculture as their principal means of livelihood. Saurāshtras during the decade have made a notable advance socially, economically, and educationally, and instead of one of the more backward communities, are now regarded as one of the most progressive.

Kalians

	1921.	1911.
Cultivators	607	902
tenants	197 98	30 <u>2</u>
Miscellaneous labour	23	24
Artisans and other industries	12	22
Trade	•••	18
Others	63	34

76. Apart from the castes already mentioned the only pre-eminently agricultural caste for which statistics were tabulated in 1911 are the Kallans. The 1921 statistics for this caste compare with those of 1911 as shown in the margin.

The proportion of the caste engaged in ordinary cultivation remains unchanged, and the numbers engaged in the other occupations are so small that the slight variation is not worthy of notice.

Women workers by caste 77. The last column of subsidiary table 8 shows for each of the castes and each of the occupations the proportion of female workers for every thousand male workers. In 1921 there are only two castes, Holeyas and Konda Doras, in which the number of female workers exceeds the number of males. In 1911

Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers.

						1921.		1911.
Brāhman-	-Telu	gu			•••	386		257
,,	Tan	il				276		135
,,	Kan	arese			•••	570		281
,,	Oriy	ā				137		209
19	Mala	ayālar	n	•••	• • • •	7 9		78
Holeya		•••	1,018	Teā l	ale			847
Konda Dor			1,011	Vela	-			833
Cheruman		•••	995	Van	nān	•••		788
Khond	•••		9 3 2	Odd	е			776
Idiga	•••		926	Kur	ombai	n	• , •	755
Iluvan	•••		895	Mar	avan	•••		752
Māla			887	Vala	iyan			745
Billava		•••	883	Pall	an	•••		719

female workers were in a majority among Cherumans as well, but in 1921 there are only 995 female workers among Cherumans for every 1,000 males. The proportion of female workers among Brāhmans of all languages except Oriyā has increased as shown in the margin.

The increase occurs mainly among those who follow agricultural occupations. The castes which have the greatest proportion of women workers are shown in the margin.

Most of the Holeya women work as agricultural labourers. Konda Dora women mostly do general coolie work, but they also sell firewood and attend to cultivation. Cheruman women are generally employed as agricultural labourers and they also work at basket making. Khond women are largely employed on cultivation, on general labour, in the sale of firewood, and in basket work. Idiga women mostly work as agricultural labourers.

PART II.—INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS.

(Contributed by Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S.)

PART 1.—General.

78. Many reasons have been given at different times by different authorities General for the industrial backwardness of the Madras Presidency. Some have pointed out that the intelligentsia have no natural inclination for industrial pursuits and prefer the less exacting routine of academic study to the strenuous apprenticeship which commerce demands of its acolytes. The professional classes, others say, consider the acquisition of land the best investment for their savings and the hereditary trading castes have a much greater aptitude for trafficking in raw materials than in promoting manufactures, while the history of joint-stock company promotion in Madras indicates a singular lack of that co-operative confidence which is necessary if capital is to flow into industrial ventures. These factors have no doubt a good deal to do with the present unsatisfactory position, but if they represented the whole truth the commercial achievement of Bengal would have been no better. The jute mills which have contributed so greatly to the prosperity of that Presidency owed everything in the early stages of their development to British enterprise and British capital and the frenzy of company promoting which reached its height in the year following the armistice was made possible by the gambling propensities of the Marwari colony in Calcutta rather than by any industrial awakening on the part of the natives of the province. The basic causes which operate to delay the industrial development of the Presidency are undoubtedly the absence of cheap fuel and the comparative lack of mineral wealth. I have seen it stated that fuel costs calory for calory, about three times as much in Madras as it does in English industrial centres. No supplies of coal have yet been proved within the borders of the Presidency, though prospecting in the Godavari valley has lately been resumed with some prospect of success. A licence has been even more recently applied for to put down some borings for petroleum further south, but the geological prognosis is not exactly favourable. Attention is again being drawn to the extensive lignite deposits which are believed to exist in Travancore and elsewhere on the West Coast and also in the neighbourhood of Pondicherry and samples which have been obtained suggest that here is a possible source of cheap fuel if (but this is a very important qualification) a process of inexpensive briquetting can be devised. Meanwhile the price of wood fuel has risen by 50 per cent in the last ten years, and continues to rise while the price of oil fuel chiefly obtained from Burma is three times what it was in 1914. The mineral resources of the Presidency do not compare with those of certain other provinces and with the additional handicap of costly fuel, neither the magnetic iron ores of Salem for example nor the bauxites of Vizagapatam and the Malabar Coast can profitably be exploited. In these circumstances I can only echo Sir Alfred Chatterton's regret that very little use is made of hydraulic power; in fact, in the last ten years there has been no addition to the installations then existing, one at Sivasamudram and the other at Aruvankadu. However, thanks chiefly to the interest provoked by the hydro-electric survey of India which was initiated some three years ago, prospects for the future are decidedly brighter. There are several projects now under examination, among which may be mentioned the Sirumalai, the Kollimalai, the Kunda and the Pykara schemes which, if they materialize, will supply power to Madura, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Calicut, respectively. Perivar scheme on the other hand, has not advanced much, if at all, since 1911 chiefly, it would seem, owing to the difficulty of reconciling the claims of the promoters with those of the Irrigation Department. Apart from the electricity generated by water power, there are a few public power installations supplying current for electric lighting, driving fans and in some cases for industrial purposes. The Madura municipality is understood to be negotiating for a generating station which will supply the town with light and also furnish the power for a service of trams. For the development of chemical industries, scarcely less important than cheap supplies of sulphuric and hydrochloric acids and alkalis, such as caustic soda

and ammonia is the availability of electricity at sufficiently low rates. Madras is no better and no worse off than the rest of India in the matter of the essential chemicals, the Igreat bulk of which are of necessity imported, but of the several promising hydro-electric schemes which are now being investigated in Southern India, it is doubtful if any will yield electric energy at a figure which will make it profitable to employ it either for electro-metallurgical or electrolytic purposes owing to the fact that the water-supplies from which the power is generated postulate in most cases very heavy expenditure on the construction of storage reservoirs in order to guard against a shortage in the rainless interval between the north-east and south-west monsoons.

Minerals

79. The only two minerals worked in the Madras Presidency on any considerable scale are manganese and mica, but magnesite, barytes and the precious metals, gold and silver also figure in the returns.

Manganese

The total exports of manganese ore during the ten years ending 31st March 1921 amounted to 191,865 tons (chiefly from the Vizagapatam district) as compared with 952,025 tons in the ten years ending 31st March 1969. The average production in the quinquennium ending in 1913 amounted to about 120,000 tons. From 1914-18 the average fell to 14,000. This was partly attributable to two of the principal mines being flooded, and all work in them being suspended for about a year after war broke out. In 1914 some 33,000 tons were mined in Sandūr State chiefly for shipment to Belgium and Germany, but nothing was taken out of this area from 1915 onwards. High ocean freights, shortage of tonnage and export restrictions greatly affected the industry in Vizagapatam apart from the competition of other deposits in India with a higher commercial value. A reflection of this decline will be found in the census returns which show that the population supported by mineral production in the Presidency fell from 18,336 to 9,288 or practically 50 per cent between 1911 and 1921.

Mica

The mining of mica in large open quarries in the Nellore district continued. The outbreak of hostilities suspended the activities of a German firm which had just started the mining and shipping of mica from this field on a large scale. For a time thereafter trade conditions discouraged output and diminished the volume of exports, but later on a considerable demand grew up for Nellore as well as Bihar mica for munition purposes. In September 1915 exports except to the United Kingdom were prohibited and in June 1916 a scheme to purchase on Government account was introduced. The output from Nellore during the ten years ending 31st December 1920 amounted to 4,123 tons valued at Rs. 43,68,478 as compared with 4,234 tons valued at Rs. 49,64,193 for the previous decade. The above figures are generally regarded as conservative.

Magnesite

The exploitation of the magnesite deposits in the Chalk Hills near Salem has been steadily proceeded with in spite of various handicaps during the past decade. In 1916 and the following year over 17,000 tons were mined, but in 1918 there was a set-back to less than 6,000 tons. The exports are chiefly in the form of caustic magnesia obtained by calcining at a temperature of 800° C. In 1913-14 only 6 per cent of the shipments went to the United Kingdom, while 55 per cent went to Germany and 39 per cent to Belgium. The present prospects of the industry are decidedly hopeful.

Gold and silver The gold fields of Anantapur have yielded the following quantities of gold and silver during the last ten years:—

								OZ. TROY.
Gold	•••			•••	•••	•••	•••	 152,845
Silver		•••	•••		•••		•••	 5,945

Only one mine was systematically worked.

Barytes

The considerable deposits of barytes occurring near Betamcherla in the Kurnool district were for the first time exploited during the decennium. Two hundred and ninety-four tons were mined in 1913, but after that nothing was done until 1918 when 1,200 tons were extracted. The figures for 1919 and 1920 were 232 and 213 tons, respectively, only.

80. As regards other raw materials, it is only perhaps in respect of cotton, oil- materials seeds and hides and skins that Madras is at all favourably situated, and in these fields there is much yet to be done in the way of developing manufactures in the country. There are those who would regard the extent by which her present exports of oil-seeds can be superseded by exports of oil and so much of the oil-cake as is not absorbed in the country for manurial purposes, the barometer of the industrial advance of the Madras Presidency. The problem is not one of finding the necessary capital to erect mills and machinery so much as of overcoming the difficulties which face the exporters of oil and oil-cake owing to tariff differentiation against them in the chief continental markets, while the raw material is admitted free, and the much higher freights which are demanded for oil and cake, particularly the former which cannot be carried in bulk as can the raw materials. The prejudice against oil expressed in India on account of impurities or deliberate adulteration has also to be lived down. bulk of the skins exported are tanned, but not dressed, while hides are usually shipped in the form of "kips," i.e., half or crust tanned which means that they have to be subjected to further treatment known as "currying" after they reach foreign markets, before they can be regarded as finished leather. There is no cotton spinning and weaving mill north of Madras though there are large areas under cotton in the Northern Circars and Ceded districts. A company called the Bezwada Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, was registered in 1920, but the promoters have hitherto found it impossible to obtain sufficient capital to proceed to allotment. Another potential source of industrial wealth is the forests, the systematic exploitation of which has in the teeth of a good deal of criticism only just begun, while as regards bamboos and other material suitable for conversion into wood pulp, the Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited, has commenced the erection of a mill at Rajahmundry, but the extent of the Presidency resources in this regard has scarcely yet been fully ascertained. The industrial developments which have taken place in Madras during the past ten years, as in the previous decade, have taken the form usually of expansion in the field that lies midway between manufacturing and cottage industries, typical examples of which are rice hulling and cotton ginning. Unlike the bulk of cottage industries, as for example, handloom weaving, they do not produce manufactured articles but stop short at the conversion of raw products into a form more suitable for further handling.

81. The following tabular statement extracted from the season and crop Acreage report for 1910-11 and 1920-21 shows in detail the area devoted to each of the under forest and crops grown in the Presidency which are subjected to preparatory processes of an industrial industrial or quasi-industrial character before they are put on the market:-

				Are	ea.	D:8
				1920–21.	1910–11.	Difference (plus or minus).
Classification of are	ea s —			ACS.	ACS.	
(1) Forests		••	• • •	12,985,852	13,606,994	-621,142
(2) Net area uno	de r c ult	tivatio	n	33,073,385	33,751,813	- 678,4 28
(S) Net area cro				37 ,55 3 ,0 0 0	38,085,000	-532,000
(4) Irrigated fr		overnn	ient		, ,	. ,
and priva		_	_			
wells and o			•••	9, 368 ,816	9,922,954	- 554,13 8
Acreage under cr o			•••	-,,	•,•==,••=	002,200
Cereals—	1					
Rice				11,096,365	10,754,010	+ 342,355
Oil-seeds—			•••	,,	,,-	, 010,500
Linseed	•••	•••		8,792	14,131	- 5,3 39
Gingelly	•••		•••	7 52,622	815,100	-62,478
Groundnut	• • •	•••	•••	1,599 ,73 8	934,135	+665,603
Castor	•••		•••	์39 0, 668	497,823	-107,155
Coconut	•••		•••	544,747	543,112	+ 1,635
Sugar—	***			,	,	1 1,000
Sugarcane				103,308	94,879	+ 8,429
Palmyra				8 3, 61 6	88,740	-5,124
i aimyra	•••	• • •	•••	20,010	30,740	0,124

					Ar	Difference		
					1920-21.	1910-11.	(plus or minus).	
Fibres—					ACS.	ACS.		
Cotton	• • •	•••	•••	• • •	2,121,628	2,317,045	- 195,417	
${f Jute}$	•••	•••		•••	678	Nil.	+ 678	
\mathbf{Rubber}	•••		•••		13,004	4,420	+ 8,584	
Dves-								
Indigo		•••	•••		112,138	81,464	+ 30,674	
Drugs and	narc	otics—						
Coffee			•••		54,108	49,097	+ 5,011	
${f Tea}$		•••			46,250	16,737	+ 29,513	
Tobacco			•••	•••	$201,\!062$	218,315	-17,253	

82. The fall in the area under forests is no doubt attributable to the policy of converting reserves into unreserves in the neighbourhood of villages for the benefit of the agricultural community, but the decline in the net area under cultivation is only temporary and attributable to the failure of both monsoons in parts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Godavari and Anantapur in 1920-21. acreage under groundnut shows a very marked increase due to the high prices and profitable trade in this oil-seed which prevailed during the greater part of the The area under cotton has remained fairly stationary in the neighbourhood of 2,300,000 acres and the shortage in 1920-21 is attributable to seasonal failure. It will be noticed that during the last ten years the area under rubber has increased threefold while the indigo acreage has increased from 81,000 to 112,000. temporary encouragement given by the war to natural indigo led at one time to as much as 300,000 acres being placed under this crop. Under drugs and narcotics, coffee under the stimulus of better prices has slightly increased while the area under tea has nearly trebled. The normal area sown with tobacco is 214,000 acres which is slightly below the total for 1910-11, but there is good reason to anticipate a considerable extension, particularly in the Guntur district, in the course of the next few years. The low prices which prevailed in 1920-21 sufficiently account for the 10 per cent fall in the area in that year.

Trade statistics

83. The statistics which follow indicate the expansion of the external trade of the Presidency in value, if not in volume, during the past ten years (in lakhs of rupees):—

	Sea-berne trade		e trade	Coastin	g trade	Rail-born	ne trade.	Total.		
Ye	ear		Imports.	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports.	Imports.	Exports
			LAKHS RS.	LARHS RS	LAKHS. BS	LAKHS RS	LAKHS RS	LAKHS RS.	LAKHS RS.	LAKHS. RS.
1910-11			1.064	2,108	914	517	1,025	921	3,003	3,546
1911-12			1,169	2,310	811	6 3 3	1,161	938	3,141	3,881
1912-13	•••		1,304	2,494	904	679	1,289	1,124	3,497	4,297
1913-14		••	1,635	2,591	853	549	1,265	1,105	3,753	4,245
1914-15		•	1.252	2,161	749	554	1,276	1,270	3,277	3,985
1 915–16	•••		1,153	2,458	660	490	1,657	1,564	3,470	4,512
1916-17		•••	1 286	2,591	613	558	2,301	1,847	4,200	4,996
1917-18		•••	1,220	1.694	614	707	2,629	2,594	4,463	4,995
1915-19	•••	•••	1.177	2,124	952	858	2,857	3,306	4,986	6,588
1919-20			1,338	3,565	1,451	752	2,783	2,894	5,572	7,211
1920-21			2.497	2,237	1,470	826	2,492	2,627	6,459	5,690

84. The history of the past ten years falls into three distinct epochs, the pre-war and post-war periods, and the four years and three months of actual hostilities. The first of these was marked by considerable trade activity and in the sphere of industrial progress by steady developments along the lines which had proved most successful in the past, viz., in an increasing number of small installations for irrigation purposes, cotton ginning and rice hulling. The closing of the central European markets to the raw materials which form the bulk of Madras exports caused at the outset of the second period considerable trade depression, but as the war proceeded, this was largely made good by the increasing demands of the mother country and the Allies and the reaction would have been even more favourable had not the losses due to submarines seriously affected, as time went on, the freight available at the majority of the ports in the Presidency. In values, if not in volume, however, the export trade continued to expand, and there was at the same time developed a remarkable if largely temporary activity in manufactures, principally of military requirements which the Indian Munitions Board working through a Provincial Controller, did much to stimulate. The manufacture of finished leather was encouraged by the war needs of the Allies, but several mushroom concerns which participated in this trade collapsed in the depression which followed close on the heels of the armistice. The weaving mills in Madras did splendid service in the supply of cloth required for the troops, the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills supplying monthly for a considerable period as much as one and a half million yards of khaki drill besides pagris, doosooties, tape webbing, etc. The chief engineering workshops at the Presidency undertook the manufacture of machinery and parts of machinery which hitherto bad invariably been imported. The Indian Aluminium Company which found its supplies of aluminium sheets cut off employed its plant upon making articles of galvanized iron and brass and Messrs. George Brunton & Sons, Cochin, started manufacturing internal combustion motor and marine engines. The Madras Electric Supply Corporation and Madras Electric Tramways, Limited, concentrated on the production of meter boxes cut-outs, section insulators, transmission parts, etc., while Messrs. Best & Co. embarked upon the manufacture of looms and loom parts. The output of sulphuric acid and hydrochloric acid at Ranipettai by Messrs. Parry & Co. was nearly trebled. There was a temporary revival in the shipbuilding trade, a steamer for the coasting trade being built at Cochin and orders placed for several wooden sailing vessels on the West Coast as well as at Masulipatam. At the same time industrialists had many difficulties to contend with. Much indispensable machinery became practically unprocurable and the shortage of coal and oil fuel became intensified. fact many of the rural installations which depended upon liquid fuel to run their plant had on this account compulsorily to shut down.

85. The third period opened with high hopes, though the armistice did not at once restore facilities for trading with enemy countries. The monsoon failure involved the continuance of an embargo on the exports of wheat and rice, but anticipations of a general renewal of world trade encouraged shipments in spite of railway and cable congestion, tonnage scarcity and the handicap of a rising exchange. At the same time the high sterling value of the rupee fostered imports and the total volume of the trade of the Presidency (including rail-borne) reached the unprecedented figure of 127 crores of rupees. But early in 1920 a reaction began to set in. With congestion of stocks in the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Japan, which are India's principal customers, the take-off in exports fell off considerably and exchange conditions were such as practically to preclude business with Germany and Russia who were in need of supplies. In Madras the tanning industry was perhaps the most severely affected and at the same time importers of Lancashire piece-goods found the distributing trade unable or unwilling on a falling exchange to take up their commitments when the general level of prices at home was simultaneously declining. The balance of trade turned against India and in March 1921 when the census was taken there was an almost complete stagnation of trade with the prospect of dull times ahead, for exporters in particular, for some time to come.

Ballway **dev**elopment

86. The only important railway development in the Madras Presidency in the ten years under review was the opening by the South Indian Railway of a new route to Ceylon via Adam's Bridge, an extension from Pamban across the island of Rameswaram to Dhanushkodi being connected with the terminus of the Ceylon Railway at Talaimannar on the other side of the 22-mile strait. The Madras Railway disappeared as a separate entity, part of it being merged in the Southern Mahratta which is now known as the Madras and Southern Mahratta, and part of it in the South Indian. There were some additions made to the railway mileage owned by District Boards. The Podanur-Pollachi line was opened for traffic in October 1915 and the Salem-Suramangalam in 1917-18. But no progress was possible with more important schemes such as the Trichinopoly-Ramnad chord line while the alignment of the metre gauge connexion between Dindigul and the Shoranur-Cochin Railway cannot yet be regarded as finally settled. The extension of the Vizianagram-Pārvatīpuram line depends upon the materialization of the Vizagapatam harbour scheme. To compensate to some extent for these disappointments there has been a remarkable development particularly during the last five years of motor transport to connect important centres in the interior with the nearest railway station. One of the earliest of these was the Cuddalore-Pondicherry service which obviated a roundabout railway journey via Villupuram.

Ports

Harbours

Department of Industries

87. In the other maritime provinces (other than Bihar), the foreign trade is chiefly concentrated in a single port. Karachi is the only outlet of importance for the trade of Sindh and the Punjab, Bombay for the Bombay Presidency proper, Calcutta with Chittagong, for Bengal, the United Provinces and Bihar, and Rangoon for Burma whereas in Madras there are a number of minor ports whose aggregate trade slightly exceeds that of Madras itself and even the latter is not a terminal. Elaborate schemes for the development of the harbours of Vizagapatam, Tuticorin and Cochin have been under consideration during the period under The Bengal-Nagpur Company is interested in the first named, but the Cochin scheme has the greatest potentialities in view of the size of the inner harbour if a permanent entrance can be successfully dredged, and of its geographical situation and the rich hinterland including the States of Travancore and Cochin which it will serve.

88. Whatever the objections may be, and they are by no means purely theoretical, to the pioneering of industries by a bureaucracy, there is no doubt that in circumstances which are not peculiar to the Madras Presidency though intensified here, such industrial progress as has been registered during the last fifteen years owes a good deal to the policy which the Local Government followed in this matter at the instance of Mr. (now Sir) Alfred Chatterton. To this policy the famous despatch of Lord Morley in 1910 gave a temporary set-back, but his successor at the India Office restored the status quo, and there is little doubt that with the transfer of Provincial Departments of Industries under the Reforms to the charge of Ministers, this line of development is not likely to be definitely abandoned. Though Sir Alfred Chatterton's connexion with the Department of Industries in Madras terminated early in the decennium under review, I am justified in paying a tribute here to the considerable value of his work. Apart from his successful experiments in metal spinning and chrome tanning, the popularization of the fly shuttle slay is chiefly due to his propaganda work, and the success which attended his early efforts with small pumping plants for irrigation has stimulated private enterprise in every part of the Presidency not only in that field but also in small industrial factories for cotton ginning, groundnut decorticating and rice And the record of the Department of Industries since Sir Alfred Chatterton left is not, as some people imagine, altogether barren of achievement. Sir Frederick Nicholson has conclusively proved the potentialities of soap manufacture and fish canning on a commercial scale. Pencil manufacture has successfully been demonstrated and the manufacture of glue at tropical temperatures has been found practicable, though the commercial value of the discovery still remains to be proved. The department is also gradually systematizing the growth

of industrial education chiefly by co-ordinating the work of the different Industrial schools under private management in different parts of the Presidency and there is no doubt that in recent years, owing to the devoted labours of the missionaries in whose charge the majority of the schools are, the bazaar standards of attainment in the minor arts of carpentry and blacksmithy are imperceptibly, but none the less appreciably, being raised. But while the artisan is being taught to do better work, it is unfortunately, seemingly much more difficult to turn out what is an even more urgent need, namely, the man capable of performing the function of works manager in an industrial concern. There have been many instances of so-called experts returning after an all too short apprenticeship in Europe, America or Japan quite unable to erect the machinery which they have persuaded the capitalist to invest in, and attaching so little importance to the lay-out of the factory that a great deal of money has to be spent later on in structural alterations. if not on actual rebuilding. In the case of small installations for irrigation purposes, considerable advantage has been taken of the facilities given under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, which has done much to further the utilization of small plants for this purpose, but the want of a similar measure to help the small industrialist has long been felt, and a measure is now under consideration to deal with the general question of State aid to industries. It is a subject of great complexity and the terms and principles governing such loans and the agency which will decide when they ought to be made will probably provoke a great deal of discussion.

89. In the light of what has already been stated, it was not to be expected that Population an examination of the provincial census returns would reveal any marked indica-industries tions of an industrial awakening, for such development as has taken place has been not in the direction of large industrial concerns attracting as in the jute mills of Calcutta or the cotton mills of Bombay a large number of immigrant labourers from other provinces but in the substitution of machine-driven small plants for primitive bullock mills and mhotes, which tends not to increase the number of those who figure in the returns as industrial workers but to reduce them. A rice huller does the work of a good many rice pounders and the same is true of cotton ginning, oil pressing, etc., when machinery displaces manual labour. The figures quoted in/ra indicating substantial declines in the population supported by these industries confirm this view. It is not therefore a matter for surprise that, while the population as a whole has only increased by 2.2 per cent, the increase in the population supported by pasture and agriculture is 4 per cent from 29,586,737 to 30,781,678. At the same time it is difficult to suggest any adequate explanation, if the figures are reliable, for the extent of the fall under the general head "Industries" from 5,591,058 to 4,812,771, equivalent to nearly 14 per cent, though the high price of food-grains in parts of the country when the census was taken and general trade depression may have led to a temporary abandonment of many cottage industries in favour of agriculture or emigration. Under the sub-head textiles, there has been a decline from 1,406,286 to 1,127,114 which is chiefly due to the fall under cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing from 59,253 to 20,814 and under cotton spinning, sizing and weaving from 1,118,628 to 687,083 though the two sets of figures are not strictly comparable because there is a new sub-head "weavers unspecified" amounting to 224,818 and "spinners unspecified" 6,645. Under makers of rope, twine and string, there was a fall from 74,29+ to 14,444; under silk spinning and weaving from 74,773 to 34,984 and under wool carding and spinning and weaving of woollen blankets and carpets from 37,415 to 17,497. Tanners of hides and skins and makers of leather articles. feather and bristle makers, brush makers, etc., have fallen from 132,232 to 69,797; basket makers and builders working with bamboos and reeds from 222.301 to 145,319, makers of implements and tools from 158,072 to 133,556; workers in brass, copper and bell metal from 41,871 to 26,381. Under the head "ceramics" the fall is less marked from 249,413 to 226,753. Under the manufacture and refining of vegetable oils the total is 39,979 and for mineral oils 130 making a total of 40,109 as compared with 53,302 for the combined group in 1911. Under "food industries" there has been a fall from 619,298 to 545,517

though some increases are noted under sub-heads in this branch: for example, the population supported by bakers rose from 12,995 to 14,155 and by makers of sugar, molasses and gur from 25,093 to 27,146. On the other hand brewers and distillers have fallen from 4,335 to 520 and rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders from 204,922 to 139,691.

Factories

90. On the 31st March 1921 there were 511 factories subject to control under the Indian Factories Act though 14 were out of commission throughout the year. Of these, 332 were perennial and 179 seasonal. 155 of the seasonal factories were connected with the cotton industry. The average daily attendance of operatives was 101,655, 7,177 being employed in Government and Local Fund concerns and the remainder in privately owned factories. In the case of establishments employing 20 or more persons it is possible to institute comparisons between the figures for 1911 and 1921. The total number of such establishments rose from 867 to 1,384, the increase being most marked in the case of textile and connected industries from 109 to 302 and food industries from 149 to 325. The total number of persons employed was 131,644 in 1911 and 166,465 in 1921, the proportionate increase being lower than in the number of establishments which supports the contention that the majority of new establishments were on the small side. number of skilled workmen rose from 41,141 to 43,412 only, while the additions in the number of women and children employed were not proportionate to the general increase. As in the past immigrant labour from other provinces was practically negligible.

Power employed 91. Table XXII gives some interesting information regarding the details of power employed in establishments using steam, oil, gas or water. The total for the Presidency is 1,466 distributed between steam engines 843, oil 497, water 36 and gas 90 while the brake horse power generated is compared below with the figures compiled in 1911:—

				1921.	1911	Increase.
Steam	 	 		35,733	26,101	9,632
Oil	 	 		12,430	8,989	9,088
Gas	 •••	 		5,647		
Water	 • • • •	 	•••	3,519	1,763	1,756
		Total [37,329	36,853	${20,476}$
		_ 5000			30,000	20,470

- 92. The above figures indicate that while the bulk of the power generated is derived from steam engines, the increase is proportionately larger during the last ten years in internal combustion engines, and with liquid fuel at its present height, there is little doubt that when the figures for 1931 are compiled, there will be a marked advance registered in the employment of suction gas plants. It is unfortunate that separate figures are not available for oil and gas plants in 1911 by which to institute comparisons of the increase under each head during the last And as regards railway workshops the figures for 1911 were, it is to he feared, not very complete or exact. The figures do not include the prime-movers employed in the generation of electric power, aggregating 8,939 H.P. and there are many small concerns which do not come within the scope of the Factory Act where gas or oil engines are installed. The statistics may therefore be appropriately supplemented by more comprehensive figures for which I am indebted to Mr. D. Sadasivam Pillai, Assistant Director, Tanjore division, showing the increases in the five southern districts of the Presidency during the last ten The total number of plants were in 1911, 113 and in 1921, 486 while the B.H.P. aggregated 7,249 in 1911 and 19,225 in 1921. The most striking feature of these tables is the enormous addition to the number of rice mills which increased from 21 to 244 in the Tanjore district and from 1 to 61 and nil to 43 in Trichinopoly and Madura respectively.
- 93. The districts selected are those in which the Department of Industries has, in view of the abundant irrigation facilities already available, done little in the way of small installations for agricultural purposes for which a wider scope exists in districts like Coimbatore where so much garden produce depends upon well irrigation.

Po	wer c	ensus	of sout	hern dist	tricts.		
Plants.			•			1911.	1921.
TANJORE DISTRICT-						01	244
Rice mills	. •	•••	•••	•••	•••	$\frac{21}{1}$	1
Railway workshops Oil mill		•••	•••	•••	•••	ī	-
Municipal water wor	ks		•••	•••		ī	••
Pumping plants		•••	••		•••	6	10
Electric plant and lig	ghting	5	• • •	•••	•••	•••	6
Saw mills, tannery, e	etc.	• • •	•••	•	• • •		5
			Total	plants		30	266
			100001	piamos	•••		-
			Total	power		605 B.H.P.	6,933 B.H.P.
				-			
TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT-						1	61
	• •	• • •	•••	•••	•••	1 14	61 11
0: .	• •	•••	•••	•••	••	1	4
Ginning Electric installation	••		•	•••		î	2
a.							1
377 1 1	••		•••	• • •	•••	1	1
Railway workshop .		•••	• • •	•••	•••	1	
	••	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •	1 1
- 1	• •	•••	• • •	• • •	•••	 1	1
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1	4
Printing press Municipal water wor	rks	• • •	• • •	•••	•••	ī	
- · ` `		,,,	• • • •			2	
00							
			Total	plants	•••	24	83
			Potal	power		530 B.H.P.	1,495 B.H.P.
			LULA	power	•••	——————————————————————————————————————	
RAMNAD DISTRICT-							
			• • •	• • •	• • •	5	13
Pumping	•••		•••	• • • •	•••		$\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}$
	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	12 1
	r nlant	•••	••	•••	•••	•••	ì
Marine department : Cotton presses	hranı	•••	•••	•••	•••	2	
Cotton ginning and				•••	•••	3	
001111111111111111111111111111111111111	•	U					
			Tota	l plants	•••	10	29 .
			T'ota	l power		973 B.H.P.	2,073 B.H.P.
				- F 5 5 1			
MADURA DISTRICT-							
Rice mills	•••	•••	••	•••	•••		4 3
Pumping sets		•••	•••	• • •	••	5	8 2
Electric installation	.8	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1
Cinema Workshops	•••		•••	•••	•••	ï	$\hat{2}$
Municipal water wo		•••		•••		2	
Spinning mills			•••	•••		$\overline{2}$	2
Ginning		•••	• • •	•••		1	4.
Printing press	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	***	2
Soda factory	•••		•••	•	•••	•••	3 1
Cigar factory	•••	• • •	•••	•••		1	A
Joinery works Tobacco factory	•••	•••	•••		•••	1	•••
Aerial ropeway	•••	•••	•••			1	
Railway workshop						1	•••
Telegraph worksho	p			•••	•••	1	•••
-			ጥራት	al plants	3	16	
			X Ob	er hiemos	3		
			Tot	al power	r	1,190 B.H.Ř	. 4,734 B.H.P.
ı				-			

Plants.						1911.		1921.	
TINNEVELLY DISTRICT	_								
Cotton ginning fac	ctories					4		8	
Cotton presses			• • • •			7		7	
Cotton ginning an	d pres	sing fac	etory	•••		2		2	
Cotton spinning m	ills			• •		3		3	
Petroleum storage		••		••		2		2	
Rice mills	•••		•••			1		1	
Sugar mills				•••	• • •	2		2	
Distillery	• • •	•••	•••			ì		l	
Tile works		•••				1		l	
Bone crushing				•••		1		1	
Irrigation		•••			• • •	9		8	
Salt manufacture		• • •	•••	•••		•••		3	
			Tota	l plants	•••	33		39	
			Tota	l power		3,951	в.н.е.	3,990	B.H.P.

Electric power

The electric power applied to industries according to the table given in the corresponding chapter of the census report for 1911 was only 286 H.P.

The statistics for 1921 (vide Table XXII) show a total of 4,031 kilowatts equivalent to 5,403 H.P. employed in establishments which use electric power generated on the premises while 2,416 H.P. was the corresponding aggregate in respect of electric power generated outside the establishments which utilize it.

PART II.

The following notes on the principal industries of the Presidency are intended to supplement the general information given in the first part of this chapter.

Coconut industries

94. The principal commercial products of the coconut are four—copra, coir, coconut oil and poonac to name them in order of their importance—in this Presidency, the value of the shipments of each in the year 1913-14 being 181, 103, 94 and 4 lakhs of rupees respectively. But these do not by any means exhaust the products of the tree, every part of which as Mr. Innes has said in an article contributed to the Indian Munitions Board Handbook "has its own definite use or uses. The leaves are used for hutting and roofing and for the manufacture of brooms, baskets and umbrellas or are burnt for manure. The shells are the fuel of the Coast. The juice is drunk either fermented or unfermented and is made into jaggery and distilled into arrack . . . the trunks are employed in building or are used as water pipes."

(i) Copra

95. The exports of copra, the dried kernel of the coconut, from Malabar ports in 1913-14 amounted to 762,000 cwt. at values double those which obtained in 1908-09. Of this quantity Germany took no less than 73 per cent and her elimination when war broke out caused a temporary paralysis in the trade but as April and May are normally the busiest months for shipment, the statistics for 1914-15 show only a comparatively small decline. Thereafter the trate with France considerably developed (her purchases in 1916-17 amounting to over 400,000 cwt. against a pre-war average of 55,823 cwt.) and the United Kingdom which had previously obtained the bulk of the coconut oil required for the manufacture of margarine from the Hamburg mills turned to Malabar for direct supplies of copra. The volume of business would undoubtedly have been even larger had it not been for the shortage of steamers to carry it owing to submarine losses which culminated in the year 1918-19, the despatches being limited in that year to 13 cwt. to the Bahrein Islands while the All-India total was less than 10,000 cwt. Malabar copra has for years commanded and still commands a higher price than any other in the world's markets chiefly because of its higher oil content, but partly also perhaps because it is wholly sundried. The principal port of shipment is Cochin.

(ii) Cocomm

96. The exports of coconut oil in the quinquennium preceding the war were almost stationary. Germany which admitted copra free imposed a duty on the

imports of oil and took only 22 per cent of the total shipments from Malabar, though "Cochin" oil, as it is known in the trade, has always commanded a premium over other varieties.

97. While the war lasted and for some time afterwards, there was a marked development in the demand for edible oils, long popular on the continent, in the United Kingdom and butter substitutes became the rule and not the exception in every household. The governing factors being quite different, exports of coconut oil, unlike those of copra, were greatly stimulated during the war period, the shipments in 1914-15 amounting to 1,784,000 gallons as compared with 1,060,000 gallons in 1913-14. The figures for subsequent years are:

Years.							GALLONS.
1915-16		 •••	•••			,	2,016,000
19!6-17			• • •		•••	•••	2,019,000
1917-18		 	•••	•••	••.	••	2,490,000
1918-19	•••	 •••		•••	•••		3,885,000
1919-20		 •••	• • •		•••		3,012,097
1920-21		 	•••		•••	• • •	1,794,042

The figures for 1918-19 were swelled by purchases on behalf of the Director of Oil and Seeds supply amounting to 2,198,000 gallons. The All-India shipments to the United Kingdom in this year totalled 5,760,000 gallons valued at over three-quarters of a million sterling.

98. The despatches of poonac (the resultant cake after expression of the oil) (iii) Poonac have never attained to any considerable dimensions. What little was shipped during the war period went to the United Kingdom which had not previously appreciated its value as a cattlefeed to anything like the same extent as Germany.

99. The manufacture of coir is the principal cottage industry of the Malabar littoral and as Mr. Innes has pointed out coir yarn is to some extent the currency of the Coast, for the workers (chiefly women), when they are not employed in any factory, take their hanks every evening to the bazaar to barter them for rice, chillies and other household necessities. These people were at first badly hit by the fall in values, which followed upon the outbreak of war and notwithstanding the support of the principal exporting firms which accumulated large stocks in excess of their immediate commitments, there was for a time not a little economic distress. The value of exports of coir manufacture in 1913-14 amounted to about Rs. 90 lakhs and of coir rope, fibre and matting to another Rs. 13 lakhs. United Kingdom and Germany each took about 30 per cent of the trade and the balance went in about equal shares to Holland, France and Belgium, 29,329 tons of manufactured coir representing about 76 per cent of the whole was shipped from Cochin and the remainder entirely from Calicut. The season for shipment runs from September to May. The following table shows the quantities and

(iv) Coir and
coir manufae-
tures

Years.							TONS.	RS.
1914-15			•••		• • •		23,550	55,95,000
1915-16	•••		•••	•••			26,80 0	63,15,000
1916-17				•••		•••	27,900	63,45,00 0
1917-18			•••		••• ,	•••	19,000	4 3,50,00 0
1913-19		•••	• • •			•••	13,090	34,80,000

values of the exports during the war period:-

In 1910-11 the corresponding figures were 31,730 tons valued at Rs. 69,70,000 and in 19:0-21, 29,360 tons valued at Rs. 96,53,000. A marked increase in values since 1914 will be noticed.

Mats and matting of every description are woven from coir yarn on handlooms at Cochin and Alleppev. During the war several new lines were successfully introduced, shipments being chiefly from Cochin. For example, in the last two years of the war about 150,000 square yards of coir screening were supplied monthly to the military authorities in France for camouflage purposes. \mathbf{The} following table shows the exports of coir, rope and cordage from 1913-14 onwards:-

) ears						Quantity	Value.
						TONS.	RS.
1913-14	• • •		•••		 	827	1,82,358
1914-15		•••				459	1,03,466
1915-16					 	. 679	1,47,583
1916-17		,			 	627	1,16,482
1917-18				•••	 	. 411	81,47
1918-19					 	\dots 523	1,16,725
1919-20			•••		 	788	1,97,048
1920-21	• • •				 	456	1,37,043

Cotton

100. The various branches of the cotton trade continue to employ more capital and give employment to a larger number of people than any other industry carried on in this Presidency. The following statement shows the area on which cotton was grown during the last ten years with the weight and value of the cotton exported:

	Yea				Area under			
_	1 04				cultivation.	Quantity.	Value.	
					ACS.	Tons.	Rs.	
1911-12					2,675,838	43,004	3,90,22,462	
1912-13		•.			2,388,998	53,671	4,07,52,691	
1913-14					2,696,604	39,304	3.0 - ,96,193	
191415					2,087,442	30,615	2,26,73,126	
1915-16	•••		•••		2,060,376	28,320	1,74,09,658	
1916-17				••	2,167,976	27,607	2,39,33,311	
1917-18				•••	2.700,487	16,048	1,97,83,589	
1918-19					3.133,031	5,543	1,07,73,187	
1919 20	'				2,339,296	29,651	1,25,39,472	
1920-21				••	2,121,628	17,63 5	2,26,96,920	

Cotton ginning

101. According to the census returns, there were 59,253 people engaged in cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing in 1911 while the corresponding figure for 1921 is 20,844, and though the extent of the fall is probably exaggerated some part of it must be attributed to the increase in the number of ginning factories and cotton presses throughout the Presidency. Exclusive of a number of small factories employing only two or three gins, the total was 99 in 1911 and in 1921, 205.

Varieties of

- 102. The principal cotton growing tracts in Madras fall into three wellmarked divisions-
 - The Ceded districts in which "Northerns" and "Westerns" are grown.
 The uplands of Guntūr, Kistna, Nellore and Gōdāvari of which the

first named is much the most important, where "Cocanadas" are grown.

(3) The Southern districts of Tinnevelly, Rāmnād, Madura, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore where (1) "Cambodia" (a variety of American upland) is grown on red soils, (2) "Tinnevellies" of which pure Karunganni is much the most important variety, grown on black soils, and (3) Uppam cotton grown in Coimbatore and Trichinopoly districts and to a small extent in Salem, sold under the trade name of Salems. In a normal year raw cotton accounts for 16 per cent of the total exports of merchandise from the Madras Presidency and it has been calculated that on an average about 360,000 bales of 400 lb. each are available for export. The war brought into stronger relief the dependence of Japan upon India for unlimited supplies of this raw material and while hostilities lasted the carrying trade of Indian cotton to Japan was at least temporarily largely transferred from British to Japanese bottoms.

Cotton spinning

103. Hand spinning had long ceased to be of any commercial importance and, in fact, had practically died out except as a cottage industry in one or two remotehand-weaving centres when the charks suddenly became a political mascot, but the revival of this industry in the Madras Presidency is strictly localized and the profits to be derived from it are insufficient to postulate any great extension of it as whole-time employment.

The following table shows the progress made by the mill industry since Mill industry

1891:--

Statement showing progress of the mill industry since 1891.

Number of					1891.	1901.	1909-10.	1917-18,	1918- 19.	1919-20.
Mills				•••	8	11	12	13	13	15
Looms		•••	•••	***	555	1,735	2,023	2,676	2,716	2,727
Spindles		•••		•	173,000	288,000	339,500	404,928	404,612	423,232
Hands em	ploye	d daily	7 . 	•••	5,900	12,600	18 ,8 60	22,859	23,388	24,118

Though the cotton mills in existence in this Presidency as elsewhere in India have made very large profits during the last five years, there are still extensive cotton-growing areas where no spinning and weaving mills exist, the chief obstacle to development being the amount of capital required to instal the number of spindles and looms which experience has proved constitute the smallest economic unit likely to ensure commercial success.

104. In the following table an attempt has been made to arrive at the Handloom quantity of mill-made and foreign yarn available for handloom weaving industry weaving in this Presidency:—

Quantity in lb. of mill-made and foreign yarn available for handloom weavers.

Particulars ,		Average of 1919–20— 1920–21.
1. Imports into the Madras Presidency:—		LB.
Cotton twist and yarn—		
(a) Sea-borne traffic	•••	5,0 56,500
(b) Coastal traffic—Indian	•••	3,083,500
(c) Do. Foreign	• • •	206,000
(d) Rail-borne traffic—Indian	•••	4 8,65 7, 500
$(e) \qquad \qquad \text{Do.} \qquad \qquad \text{Foreign} \qquad \dots \qquad \dots$	•••	4,826,500
2. Yarns produced in mills in the Madras Presidency	•••	42,793,500
3. Total quantity of yarns imported and produced in	the	
Presidency	•••	104,623,500
4. Exports from the Madras Presidency:—		
Cotton twist and yarn—		
(a) Sea-borne traffic—Indian	• • •	4,406,500
(b) Do. Foreign	•••	8,000
(c) Coastal traffic—Indian	• • •	1,202,000
(d) Do. Foreign	•••	133,500
(e) Rail-borne traffic—Indian	•••	28,973,000
(f) Do. Foreign		3,499,500
5. Weight of goods woven in mills in the Presidency	•••	13,642,000
6. Estimated consumption of yarn by cotton mills (x)	•••	12,180,500
7. Yarns exported and consumed by cotton mills in	\mathbf{the}	
Presidency		50,403,000
8. Balance available for consumption outside the mills	•••	54,220,500

(x) Calculated at the rate of 100 lb. yarn = 112 lb. woven goods.

In the three years 1907-08 to 1909-10, the quantity available for the handloom industry was calculated at 179,572,000 lb. equivalent to an annual absorption of 59,857,333 lb. If both sets of figures are reliable, there is a decline of about 10 per cent to be accounted for, but there are so many factors involved in the calculation that any material error in a single item would vitiate comparisons.

Handloom Census 105. The census taken of the number of handlooms in the Presidency has given the following totals for each district:—

Guntūr	•••	 14,974		Bellary	•••	 5,102
North Arcot		 12,743	i	Gōdāvari		 5,078
Tinnevelly	•••	 11,394	ì	Rāmnād		 4,989
Salem		 10,841		Anantapur		 4,841
Chingleput		 10,600	1	South Arcot		 4,646
Nellore		 10, 49 4		Kurnool		 4,419
Malabar and	Anjengo	 7,886	1	Chittoor		 3,8 62
Coimbatore		 7,714		South Kanara		 1, 52 8
Vizagapatam	•••	 7,438	l	Madras City		 1,527
Madura	•••	 6,493		Agency Divisio	n	 1,526
Kistna	•••	 6 ,34 9		Banganapalle S		 929
Tanjore		 6,299	- 1	Nilgiris		 Nil.
Cuddapah		 6,251	1	S		
Trichinopoly		 5,89 8	i		Total	 169,403
Ganjām	•••	 5,582	•			

106. According to the Statistical Atlas of the Madras Presidency, the number of handlooms in 1900 was 167,806. Comparison with the district figures is impossible in most cases owing to changes in territorial distribution, but in those instances where it is possible the larger variations do not lend themselves to obvious explanations. In Malabar there were 6,328 looms as compared with 7,886 now and in South Kanara 1,317 as compared with 1,528. On the other hand, while the total for Ganjām has fallen from 10,320 to 6,030 (including the Balligudā Agency), Vizagapatam (including Jeypore and Koraput) has increased from 1,461 to 7,931. Anantapur records 4,841 as compared with 2,299 twenty years ago, while Bellary has fallen from 9,284 to 5,102 and Tanjore from 9,598 to 6,299.

Census of weavers

107. The counter-check made in certain localities by officers of the Department of Industries inclines one to the belief that there should have been disclosed a rather more marked increase in the number of looms. When we turn, however, to the statistics showing the population supported by cotton weaving, we find a very marked fall, the total for the combined head (cotton spinning, sizing and weaving) being 1,118,628 in 1911 as compared with 687,083 in 1921 and even if we add the number of "weavers unspecified" amounting to 224,818, it is obvious there has been a considerable drop which cannot altogether be accounted for by factors such as the existence of famine conditions in certain districts of the Presidency at the time the census was taken. The number of handloom weavers in 1911 was estimated at 368,509 as compared with 365,112 in 1891 and 381,132 in 1901, whereas if we assume that each weaver supports two others, the figure for 1921 deduced from that showing thepopulation supported by the industry is rather less than 304,000. The attempt to organize the handloom industry in small factories has definitely proved a failure chiefly owing to the indolence and indiscipline of the workers, though such factories would greatly reduce the time taken in preliminary processes. With the laborious methods of warping and sizing now employed the average outturn of the handloom weaver does not much exceed 100 lb. of cloth per head per annum. The popularization of the fly shuttle has, however, done something to increase the output and attempts are being made by the weaving branch of the Department of Industries to introduce simple machinery to be worked by groups of weavers without bringing them into factories which should further increase their capacity to earn. But as was observed in 1911 the future of the handloom industry depends almost entirely upon the improvement of the hand weaver himself.

Fly shuttle

108. The development in the use of the fly shuttle has been most marked in the Tamil districts. The converts in the Northern Circars have to some extent backslided and also in the Ceded districts, the reason most commonly suggested being that sowcars who finance the industry find it difficult to market the increased outturn of the looms and to keep the coolie weavers supplied with yarn.

Many silk weavers have also adopted the fly shuttle but it is not suitable for the solid bordered sarees which are made at Salem and in the Tanjore district.

109. As to whether the economic condition of the handloom weavers has deteriorated during the last ten years it would be hazardous to express any decided opinion. There are clear indications in certain urban weaving centres of more material prosperity but the village-weaver for the most part remains as ever incorrigibly lazy and improvident.

110. The population supported by dyeing and the bleaching of yarn amounted Dyeing to 28,527 in addition to 85 persons returned as supported by printing and preparation and sponging of textiles, making a total of 28,512 as compared with 17,096 in 1911 and 23,061 in 1901. There is reason to believe that figures for 1911 were considerably under the mark; but probably some progress has been made during the last ten years, for the industry is at any rate, on the commercial side, in a very flourishing state in Madura which is the principal centre. About half the total imports of the Presidency go into the Madura market. There are only four dye works employing ten people and upwards, one in Madura, one in Bellary and two in Kistna. Most of the dyeing is done in the dyer's own house by himself and his family, who possess no knowledge of chemistry and work according to rough and ready rule of thumb methods. The statement below shows the quantity in lb. of alizarine and aniline dyes imported during the last ten years. The values

heights.

Year.							Alizarine.	Aniline.
							LB.	LB.
1911-12		•••		•••		•••	1,254,830	31 3,3 53
1912-13			•••				1,761,709	$457,\!292$
1913-14	•••						1,479,124	486,011
1914-15							7 71,168	141,752
1915-16							31,24 8	11 , 3 5 5
1916-17							50,77 2	49,240
1917–18					•••	•••	20,823	40,520
1918-19			•••				405,862	11,984
1919-20	• • •						761,979	98,619
1920-21		•••	•••	•••			8 87,980	139,646

are not given because during the war period they touched almost unimaginable

The normal development of the industry was very much interfered with by the When supplies of synthetic dyes became increasingly difficult to obtain, it was found that little use could be made of indigenous vegetable dyes other than indigo owing to many of the plants from which they were formerly derived having practically gone out of cultivation, and even the supplies obtained gave little satisfaction as the resultant shades did not compare favourably with those to which the dyers had grown accustomed. An interesting feature of the past ten years has been the increasing demand for fast dyes.

111. It is a matter for regret that the ryot continues to display a marked Fertilizers indifference, except perhaps for sugarcane cultivation, to the advantages of employing suitable manures. Quantities of oil-cake and animal bones are annually exported because there is no market for them in Southern India and the bulk of fertilizers manufactured in this Presidency is also exported, the only considerable market for them being among the planting community. The output of Messrs. Parry & Co.'s works at Ranipettai continues nevertheless to increase, and in 1919 Messrs. Stanes & Co., Coimbatore, were given two blocks in the Trichinopoly district for the extraction of phosphatic nodules for conversion into fertilizer, a maximum price being fixed for the powdered meal in the hope of encouraging orders from the ryots of the Cauvery delta.

112. The declaration of hostilities in 1914 closed the markets of the world Indigo to synthetic indigo and in a very short time the shortage of dyestuffs among the Allies except perhaps Japan became acute and when indigo sales were resumed in Calcutta in December 1914, prices were nearly four times as high as those of the previous March. With this encouragement to exporters and with Indian dyers finding supplies of aniline increasingly difficult to obtain and then only at

extravagant rates, the area under cultivation increased by over 100 per cent in 1915–16 and again by another 100 per cent in the following year. This increase was most marked in Madras where unlike Bihar indigo is for the most part cultivated by small holders and the inferior grade of dye produced largely disappears in local consumption though there has always been a definite market for the better grade, particularly in the Levant. But the improvement noted was only temporary. The secret of aniline manufacture was rediscovered by British chemists and the Badische branch works in the United Kingdom were re-opened. In 1917–18 the marked fall in prices was reflected in a fall in the acreage cultivated and in 1918–19 these elements were even more accentuated though a substantial recovery was recorded in the volume of exports. The shipments of indigo from the Madras ports from 1913–14 onwards are shown in the following table:—

Year.									CWT.
1913-14	•••	•••				•••		•••	1,787
1914-15	•••	•••	•••	•••		• • •	•••	•••	5,393
1915-16	•••	•••				•••		•••	26,171
1916-17	•••	•••	•••	•••			•••	•••	12,280
1917–18	•••	•••		•••	•••		•••	•••	3,411
1916-19	•••	•••			•••	•••	•••	•••	10,246
1919-20	•••	•••	٠			• • •	•••	•••	12,138
1920 - 2 1								•••	4,874

The particularly heavy shipments in 1915-16 went chiefly to the United Kingdom but also to Egypt (for orders), Persia and the United States. Even during the war India failed to make much impression on the Far Eastern markets. China and Japan have always been by far the largest buyers of indigo and owing to the very large stocks accumulated, the cutting off of German supplies was less severely felt in those quarters. With natural indigo prices gradually receding and with better returns obtainable from other agricultural products, the area under this crop is likely before long to return to its pre-war level.

Engineering works and saw mills

- 113. In addition to the locomotive and carriage building works of the M. & S.M. Railway at Perambur and those of the S.I. Railway at Negapatam and smaller running repair sheds at the more important junctions, and the P.W.D. shops at Madras, Bezwada and Dowlaishweram, there are several private engineering works in the Presidency town itself, and one at Cochin. Besides these there are a number of workshops where motor repairs, castings, etc., are attended to in some of the larger industrial schools. In 1921, there were including Local Fund and Municipal workshops 53 engineering establishments in existence employing 21,525 persons as compared with 12 employing 2,202 persons in 1911, which gives, it is thought, a fairly accurate illustration of the developments in this line during the last ten years.
- 114. At the time the census was taken there were 8 saw mills in the Presidency employing altogether 725 persons, the only two modern mills fitted with up-to-date machinery being in Malabar where 608 persons were employed.
- 115. Though there is no true jute (corchorus) grown in Madras, Deccan hemp (hibiscus cannubinus) which is known locally as Bimlipatam jute is largely grown in Northern Circars and yields a fibre which is very similar and can be put to practically the same uses. The area under hibiscus cannabinus in Madras is 70,000 to 80,000 acres and the chief ports of export are Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam and Cocanada. The pre-war destinations were the United Kingdom (67 per cent) and France (8 per cent) but in 1913-14 Germany took 5,000 tons equivalent nearly to 25 per cent of the whole. The table below shows the exports of Bimlipatam raw jute from Madras ports during the last decennium:—

Year		Quantity.	Value.	Year.		Quantity	Value.
		TONS.	RS.			TONS.	RS.
1911-12	•••	3,010	7,49,786	1916-17		6,090	16,84,030
1912-13	• • •	3,4 85	9,88,952	1917–18	•••	32	8,264
1913-14	•••	22,003	77,69,884	1918–19		2,376	9,11,256
1914-15	•••	6,822	14,22,883	1919-20	•••	5,911	23,46,272
1915–16	•••	5,867	12,60,032	1920–21	•••	749	2,62,245

Jute

The large increase in 1913-14 was due to the temporary closing of the Chittivalasa mill which released a large quantity of raw jute for export.

The export trade lacking the organization of the Bengal jute industry and dependent upon an uncertain and gradually diminishing steamer service at three non-terminal ports was, it will be seen from the above figures, greatly curtailed during the last two years of the war. There were at the time the census was taken only two factories in the Madras Presidency which deal with this fibre, one being at Chittivalasa near Bimliratam and the other at Ellore. The local demand for gunnies absorbs practically the whole production of these mills. A third mill was under construction at Nellimarla near Vizagapatam at the close of the period under review.

116. In examining the census returns for industries connected with hides and Leather skins, one must remember that the leather trade throughout the world was suffering from a period of most acute depression at the time the census was taken, which was partly attributable to the sudden cessation of hostilities in November 1918 which left an enormous quantity of finished leather and raw hides in particular to be disposed of for other than military requirements. The importance of the leather trade in the Madras Presidency in pre-war times may be illustrated by the figures of export for 1913-14-

	Tanne	d skins.	Tanne	d hides
Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1913–14	сwт 110,535	Rs. 2,23,71,263	cw T . 142,370	Bs. 1,23,25,371

The success of chrome tanning has now been commercially proved and a regular industrial colony has been set up by the original firm which pioneered this form of tanning at Chromepet near Pallavaram which in 1918 employed about 1,000 hands, and at the present time nearly 1,500.

117. The Madras tanners of skins enjoyed great prosperity during the first Tanned skins two and a half years of the war, the United States market being particularly active. High prices encouraged the tanning of skins in preference to hides though the demand for the former for war purposes was very limited, and led to undesirable competition between the tanner of hides and skins, extravagant rates being demanded for bark. Finally an apprehended shortage in the supply of East India "kips" for the War Office compelled the Government of India to prohibit the tanning of sheep and goat skins in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies with effect from the 28th April 1917 and an absolute embargo was placed upon the export of tanned skins from India from the 15th May 1917 though permission was afterwards given to ship the balance of stocks held on the 31st August 1918. course of trade during the war years and after is well illustrated by the table below :--

Exports of tanned skins from Madras ports from 1914-15 to 1920-21.

		Year.		Quantity.	number.	Value.	Index number.
	-		 	CWT.		RS	
1914-15			 · · · i	97,472	100	1,89,87,769	100
1915-16				105,066	108	2,11,51,059	111
1916-17		•••	 •••	132,956	136	3,97,46,607	209
1917-18			 •••	10,350	111	57,77,460	30
1918-19			 :	26,572	27	98,33,534	52
1919-20			 	82,180	84	4,09,18,411	215
1920-21		•••	 . 1	47,360	49	1,80,64,472	95

The improvement in the volume of shipments in 1919-20 is attributable to the removal of the embargo on tanning and export, the record prices realized being due to the heavy demands chiefly from the United States of America to make good the shortage caused by export restrictions during the previous two years.

Tanned hides

118. No less illuminating are the corresponding figures for tanned hides (East India "kips"). In the first three years of the war, trade as revealed by the statistics followed a more or less normal course. In 1917-18, however, there was a great shortage of freight and very large quantities were awaiting shipment at the end of the year which help to swell the astonishing figures of 1918-19. The total for 1919-20 was in the circumstances no less remarkable, but in 1920-21 came a collapse, not only, it will be noticed, in volume but also in values.

Exports of tanned hides from Madras ports from 1912-13 to 1920-21.

Year						Quantity.	Value.
						CWT.	RS.
1912-13	•••			•••	•••	192,206	1,60,27,098
1913-14	•••			•••	• • •	142,370	1,23,25,371
1914-15	•••			•••		170.263	1,79,88,387
1915-16	•••	`	•••			222,418	2,36,58,445
1916-17	•••	•••	•••			142,954	1,85,07,241
1917-18	•••	•••				3,180	3,63,119
1918-19	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	450,480	6,46,62,529
1919-20	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	375,020	5 ,59,42,838
1920-21	•••	•••	•••		•••	65,160	86,32,753
						·	

Siik

119. As far as the Madras Presidency is concerned, sericulture is confined to the Kollegāl taluk in Coimbatore district. The area under mulberry during the past four years has been as follows:—

Year.								ACS.
1917-18	•••				•••			 11,244
1918-19	•••	•••	• • •					 12,244
1919-20	•••			•••		•••	• • •	 11,880
1920-21	•••	• • •	•••					

Silk weavers

The figures for the first six years of the decennium are unfortunately not available. Mr. Lefroy estimated the outturn of mulberry silk in this area in 1916 at 400,000 lb. which is quite insufficient for the needs of the Presidency and is supplemented not only by foreign imports but also by considerable rail-borne imports from Mysore, 90 per cent of which are used by silk weavers of the Presidency and the balance exported. According to the census returns the population supported by silk spinning and weaving has fallen from 74,773 to 34,984, but this may in part be due to the exclusion of weavers who only use silk for the border of the cloths which they manufacture and are therefore more correctly classified as cotton weavers. The silk brocades chiefly made in Tanjore continue to engage a considerable number of skilled artisans who dispute with the weavers of fine counts of cotton at Pullampet the claim to be the exponents of the highest developments of the weavers' art in Southern India.

A census was also taken of the numbers of those actually engaged in silk weaving, the Presidency totals (excluding Native States) being 10,481 males and 4,642 females. The two districts where the bulk of silk weaving is done are Tanjore (2,524 males and 631 females) and Trichinopoly (2,413 males and 601 females) followed by Chingleput with 1,248 males and 1,158 females disclosing an unusually high proportion of women and Salem with 1,149 males and 430 females.

Sugar

120. The area under sugarcane in 1920-21 was 103,308 acres and under palmyra 83,616 as compared with 94,879 acres and 88,740 acres, respectively, ten years earlier. The total population supported by makers of sugar, molasses and gur is 27,146 in 1921 as compared with 25,093 in 1911. Of modern sugar factories there are only seven in the Presidency, the most important being that at Nellikuppam in South Arcot district. In most parts of the country the fragmentation of holdings operates to discourage the cultivation of sugarcane in areas sufficiently large to justify the establishment of central factories as in Java and the prospects of the industry seem to lie, at any rate for some time to come, in the development

of small factories, on the lines of the concern under the control of the Department of Industries at Pallapalaiyam near Coimbatore which receives cane from the neighbouring ryots and charges so much per pothi for the jaggery produced. The very large expenditure necessary to obtain the machinery for the extraction of white sugar and the more favourable prices obtainable for gur make the production of the latter at present decidedly more profitable. The difficulty about the utilization of the palmyra for sugar extraction is chiefly attributable to the sporadic distribution of the trees. A great deal of work has been done during the last ten years in the direction of growing and distributing improved cane to the ryots from the cane breeding station at Coimbatore which is financed by the Imperial Department of Agriculture.

121. The cultivation of oil-seeds is carried on extensively in most of the vegetable districts of the Presidency as the following table shows:-

Statement showing the area under cultivation of each kind of oil-seeds for 1920-21.

	Distr	ict.		į	Gingelly.	Groundnut.	Castor.	Coconut.	Cotton
	1				2 ,	;	4	3	6
				; 1	ACS	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
			Total		752, 622	1,599,738	390,668	544,747	2,121,628
anjām	•••		•••		57,189	22,216	3,254	10,621	2,040
izagapatam		•••	•••		136,917	38,155	3,568	3,036	19,000
łodavari	•••			:	71,954	16	1,790	48,725	4,95 0
Kistna					98,315	2,091	15,019	9,465	43,636
duntur	•••		•••	Í	848	6,464	43,961	660	133,208
Kurnool					2,514	66,796	37,849	6 6	306,645
Bellary					12,860	19,673	36,693	2,260	446,387
nantapur	•••				20,451	118,370	67,850	961	111,097
nddapah	•••				7,072	144,298	19,343	143	73,979
Vellore		•••			3,137	1,254	37,138	263	31,310
hingleput			•••		23,347	32,590	63	6,387	1
South Arcot		•••	•••		40.898	438,793	869	3,625	1.413
Chittoor			••		5,551	38,068	15,905	2,347	740
North Arcot		•••	•••		22,057	221,705	6.914	12,890	1,645
alem	•••	***			25,629	88,945	21,489	10,362	24,653
Coimbatore	•••	•••			22,486	78,828	17,996	7,669	254,222
richinopoly		•••	•••		43,939	88,176	13,596	6.388	38,857
Canjore			•••	,	16,720	87,092	589	30,666	885
ladura	•••		•••		26,582	68.643	11.983	5,479	129,634
Rāmnād	•••				22,339	33,663	2,940	6.572	251,81
Cinnevelly					39,529	3,003	2,337	4,870	242,379
fa labar		•••	•••		14,464	631	403	323,967	322
South Kanara		•••			2,908		212	46,801	163
Vilgiris					30				•••
Anjengo		•••				1		339	•••
Agency	•••	••	•••		34,886	2 6 8	28,907	185	2,650

122. The copra and coconut oil industry have already been dealt with in another part of this chapter. Of the remaining oil-seeds, a large amount enters into local consumption, but the export trade to other parts of India and to foreign countries is, particularly in the case of groundnut, of considerable magnitude. The following table shows the average weight and value of the exports of oilseeds other than copra in 1913-14 and also the number of gallons and value of the oils derived therefrom exported in that year :--

						Oil	8.	Oil-se	eeds.
					•••	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value
-		- 1		 ~		···	3		- 5
					1	GALLS	RS.	CWT.	Re.
Gingelly		•••		 	•••	53,102	1,12,804	65,111	6,65,888
Groundnut	•••		•••		'	279,895	4,34,0 63	3,946,362	3,44,48,448
Castor	· ··	•••		 		109,895	1,38,993	188,567	13,40,350
Other sorts			•••	 •••		133,623	1,90,329	1,900	13,553
Cotton		•••	•••	 •••	!		•••	83,832	3,21,743

The census returns show that the persons supported by the manufacture and refining of vegetable oils is just under 40,000 in 1920-21 as compared with 53,000 which included an inconsiderable number engaged in the manufacture and refining of mineral oils in 1911. The decline may be attributed to a further increase in the number of small mills worked by power which reduces the number of hands employed in oil extraction. The attempt made by the Eastern Development Corporation to extract dhupa fat from the seeds of the vateria indica in South Kanara failed owing to the uncertain cropping of the trees and the difficulty of collection as the fruit ripens and falls just after the south-west monsoon has burst. No recent figures are available as to the number of oil mills in this Presidency. The bulk of them are too small to figure either in factory or census returns.

THE OCCUPATION SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

1.—General distribution by occupation.

		<u>-</u>	Number pe			in each class,
			total por	pulation.	eno-class a	nd order of
		Class, sub-class and order.	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependants.
					4	
						1
Class A	.—P	roduction of raw materials	7 ,252 4	3,52 9 ·7	48.7	51.3
		I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation . Pasture and agriculture—	7,250 [.] 2	3,528·7	48.7	51.3
O/ de	, 1.	(a) Ordinary cultivation (b) Growers of special products and market	7,230.3	3,411.9	48.5	51.5
		gardening	46.5	23.2	50.0	50.0
		(c) Forestry	1 6 ·0	7.54	47.1	52 9
		(d) Raising of farm stock	97 7	59.2	66.6	39.4
		(e) Raising of small animals	0.4	0 24	50.8	
Orde	r 2.	Fishing and hunting	57.3	26.63	465	53.2
SHR _* CI		IIExploitation of minerals	2.2	0.98	45.3	54:7
		Mines	0.4	0.13		
,,		Quarries of hard rocks	1.4	0.66	47.3	52 7
,,		Salt, etc	0.4	0.19	45 5	54 5
Olaga P	_т	Propagation and supply of material sub-	1		!	
stance		reparation and supply of material sub-	1,893.6	849:17	44.8	55.2
		•				1
		III.—Industry	1,224.6	<i>518</i> 64	46.1	53.9
		Textiles	263.3	124.21	47.2	52.8
"	7.	Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	16:3	7·1	43 6	56 4
	8.	Wood	118.5	48 99	41.3	38·7
31		Metals	40 6	15.1	37.1	62 9
,,	10.	Ceramics	53·0 ·	25.2	47 5	52.5
,,	11.	Chemical products properly so called and		4.0	1	
	10	analogous	11.1	4.9	44.2	
;;		Food industries	$\begin{array}{c} 127.5 \\ 256.6 \end{array}$	54 6 133 4	42.8 52.0	57.2 48.0
**		Industries of diess and the toilet Farniture industries	() 6	0.20	346	
**		Building industries	133.3	65.1	49.1	50.9
"		Construction of means of transport	1.4	0.44	34.7	65 3
,,	17.	Production and transmission of physical forces		2.00		
	• •	(heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.)	0.6	0.22	37 4	62.6
17	18.	Other miscellaneous and undefixed industries.	101.8	38.85	38.2	61.8
8св-С	ASS	IV —Transport	126.4	48.73	38·6	61.4
		Transport by air			•••	•••
,		Transport by water	11.3	44	39.2	60.8
79		Transport by road	74.1	29.65	40.0	
"	22.	Transport by rail	34·1 : 6·9	$\begin{array}{c} 1238 \\ 23 \end{array}$	36·4 33·1	63 6
,	20.	Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services.	•	2.9	931	00 9
		VTrade	642.6	281.8	43'8	56.2
		insurance	27.1	10 1	37.4	62 6
,,		Brokerage, commission and export	4.9	1.7	33.9	66 1
••		Trade in textiles	24 1 12·1	10.7 4.2	. 44.3	5 5 ·7
17		Trade in skins, leather and furs	9.7	3.8	35.0 39.0	65 () 61:0
19		Trade in metals	25	0.8	35.8	64 2
"		Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	5.1	2.8	54 6	45.4
,,		Trade in chemical products	4.9	22	44.0	
"	32.	Hotels, cafes and restaurants, etc.	33 4	14.4	43 i	56.8
"		Other trade in food-stuffs	271 2	122.5	45.2	54 ·5
**		Trade in clothing and toilet articles	25·4 8·9	10.2	40.1	59 9
٠,		Trade in furniture	6 _' 3 5 0	2·3 2·3	36.6 45.5	63.4
,,		Trade in hears of transport	= 0	2· 7	449	54 5 55 1
••		Trace in fuel	17.6	96	54.5	45·5
9; 19		Trade in articles of luxury and those pertain.	:			***************************************
••		ing to letters and the arts and sciences	20.0	8.1	40 5	59 5
••	40.	Trade of other sorts	167: 4	734	43 9	56·1

1.—General distribution by occupation—concluded.

	Number per total pop			in each class, nd order of
Class, Sub-class and order.	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependants.
	-\ z '	3	4	5
Class C.—Public administration and liberal arts	252.0	95.00	37.7	62.3
SUB-CLASS VI.—Public force	38.8	14:5	37:3	62.7
Order 41. Army	27	1.2	42.2	57.8
., 42. Navy			57.1	42.9
, 43. Air force				•••
" 44. Police	36 1	13.3	36 9	63.1
SUB-CLASS VII.—Public administration	75·3	28·1	37.4	62.6
Order 45. Public administration	753	28.1	37.4	62 6
SUB-CLASS VIII Professions and liberal arts	137.9	52:4	38.0	620
O. J. Ast. D. Mark	15.0		36.3	
AP T	10.7	34	31.8	68.2
10 31 11.1	21.4	8.1	37.9	62.1
40 T -4	20.0	120	39.8	60 2
,, 49. Instruction	30.4	12.5	41.1	589
,,				
Class D.—Miscellaneous	602.0	314 [.] 7	52.3	47.7
SUB-CLASS IX -Persons living on their income	<i>16</i> ·2	6.5	40.0	60.0
Order 51. Persons living principally on their income	16 2	6.2	400	60.0
Sub-Class X.—Domestic service	44.8	22:3	49.8	50.2
Order 52. Domestic service	448	22.3	498	50 2
Stb-Class XI.—Insufficiently described occupations Order 53. General terms which do not indicate a	493 1	255:4	51.8	48.2
definite occupation	493 1	255 4	51 8	48.2
Sub-Class XII Unproductive	47:9	30.5	63.8	36.2
Order 54. Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses		27	87 0	
., 55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes		27.8	62.2	
, 56. Other unclassified non-productive industries			42.0	
,,			<u> </u>	

2.—Distribution by occupation in natural divisions.

Class A.—Production of raw materials 8,207 7,465 7,614 7,195 7,084	7 6,662 6,659 6,246 192 32 36 153 3
Class A.—Production of raw materials 8,207 7,465 7,614 7,195 7,084 SUB-Class I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation 8,207 7,461 7,611 7,194 7,084 1. (a) Ordinary cultivation 8,042 7,241 7,455 6,999 6,897 (b) Cultivation of special products and market gardening 4 5 5 46 48 2. Raising of farm stock and small animals 143 133 114 97 78 3. Others 15 13 31 15 7 4. Fishing and hunting 3 69 6 37 54 Sub-Class III.—Exploitation of minerals 4 3 1 Class B.—Preparation and supply of material substances <	6,659 6,246 192 32 36 153
SUB-CLASS I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation 8,207 7,461 7,611 7,194 7,084 1. (a) Ordinary cultivation 8,042 7,241 7,455 6,999 6,897 (b) Cultivation of special products and market gardening 4 5 5 46 48 2. Raising of farm stock and small animals 143 133 114 97 78 3. Others 15 13 31 15 7 4. Fishing and hunting 3 69 6 37 54 SUB-CLASS II.—Exploitation of minerals 4 3 1 Class B.—Preparation and supply of material substances 665 1,745 1,701 1,798 2,062 SUB-CLASS III.—Industry 354 1,051 1,074 1,064 1,248 1. Textiles 133 228 290 274 263 2. Wood industry 26 117 68 87 119	6,659 6,246 192 32 36 153
1. (a) Ordinary cultivation 8,042 7,241 7,455 6,999 6,897 (b) Cultivation of special products and market gardening 8,042 7,241 7,455 6,999 6,897 2. Raising of farm stock and small animule 143 133 114 97 78 3. Others 15 13 31 15 7 4. Fishing and hunting 3 69 6 37 54 Sub-Class II.—Exploitation of minerals 4 3 1 1 Class B.—Preparation and supply of material substances 665 1,745 1,701 1,798 2,062 Sub-Class III.—Industry 354 1,051 1,074 1,064 1,248 1. Textiles 133 228 290 274 263 2. Wood industry 26 117 68 87 119	6,246 192 32 36 153
(b) Cultivation of special products and market gardening 4 5 5 46 48 2. Raising of farm stock and small animale 143 133 114 97 78 3. Others 15 13 31 15 7 4. Fishing and hunting 3 69 6 37 54 Sub-Class II.—Exploitation of minerals 4 3 1 Class B.—Preparation and supply of material substances 665 1,745 1,701 1,798 2,062 Sub-Class III.—Industry 354 1,051 1,074 1,064 1,248 1. Textiles 133 228 290 274 263 2. Wood industry 26 117 68 87 119	192 32 36 153
gardening 4 5 5 46 48 2. Raising of farm stock and small animals 143 133 114 97 78 3. Others 15 13 31 15 7 4. Fishing and hunting 3 69 6 37 54 SUB-CLASS II.—Exploitation of minerals 4 3 1 Class B.—Preparation and supply of material substances 665 1,745 1,701 1,798 2,062 SUB-CLASS III.—Industry 354 1,051 1,074 1,064 1,248 1. Textiles 133 228 290 274 263 2. Wood industry 26 117 68 87 119	32 36 153
3. Others 15 13 31 15 7 4. Fishing and hunting 3 69 6 37 54 Sub-Class III.—Exploitation of minerals 4 3 1 Class B.—Preparation and supply of material substances 665 1,745 1,701 1,798 2,062 Sub-Class III.—Industry 354 1,051 1,074 1,064 1,248 1. Textiles 26 117 68 87 119	36 153 3
4. Fishing and hunting	153 3
Sub-Class II.—Exploitation of minerals 4 3 1 Class B.—Preparation and supply of stances 665 1,745 1,701 1,798 2,062 Sub-Class III.—Industry 354 1,051 1,074 1,064 1,248 1. Textiles 26 117 68 87 119	3
Class B.—Preparation and supply of material substances 665 1,745 1,701 1,798 2,062 Sub-Class III.—Industry 354 1,051 1,074 1,064 1,248 1. Textiles 26 117 68 87 119	
SUB-CLASS III.—Industry 665 1,745 1,701 1,798 2,062 SUB-CLASS III.—Industry 354 1,051 1,074 1,064 1,248 1. Textiles 26 117 68 87 119	2,691
SUB-CLASS III.—Industry 665 1,745 1,701 1,798 2,062 SUB-CLASS III.—Industry 354 1,051 1,074 1,064 1,248 1. Textiles 26 117 68 87 119	2, 69 I
1. Textiles	
2. Wood industry 26 117 68 87 119	1,478
2. Wood industry 26 117 68 87 119	345
	279
0: -: -: -: -: -: -: -: -: -: -: -: -: -:	70
4. Ceramics 35 38 59 54 57	78
5. Food industry 17 59 41 104 196	305
6. Industries of dress and the toilet 44 383 385 199 216	166
7. Building industries 16 93 140 139 201	92
8. Other industries	143
Sub-Class IV.—Transport 14 82 89 135 140	249
Sub-Class V.—Trade 297 612 538 599 674	964
1. Foodstuffs 61 284 172 276 320	586
2. Textiles	44
3. Others 225 301 334 302 339	334
Class C.—Public administration and liberal arts 86 202 226 258 284	359
SUB-CLASS VI.—Public force 19 39 52 44 33	34
,, VII.—Public administration	79
, VIII.—Professions and liberal arts 27 99 78 137 170	246
Class D.—Miscellaneous 1,042 588 459 749 569	288
SUB-CLASS IX — Persons living on their income	18
" X - Domestic service 37 39 29 46 42	77
XI.—Insufficiently described occupations 988 467 319 639 433	166
", XII Unproductive 17 72 102 34 33	27
	ĺ

Determination of the noricultural, industrial, commercial and professional population in natural divisions and districts.

Principle Prin			A	Agriculture	•		Indu	Industry (including mines) and transport.	ing mines) port.			Commerce	9 0			Professions.	ns.	
Province 20203 16 1	District and natural division.	potroqqu	ea.	-ndod rate	Percentag agriculta	ge on trad		ation per	Percenta, industr populati	ge on ial on of		arion per	Porcenta commer populati	ge on cial on of		lation per	Percent profess populat	tage sior s rion
Province 300,293,665 708 49 51,532,507 126 45 57 18 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11		e noiteluqoq	uduorings vd	L'000 of dist	Workers.	Dependants.		luqoq lsint sib to 000,1		Dependants.		fuqoq Isio 1,000 of		Dependants.		nqoq Isnois sib to 000, I		Dependants.
Province 30393165 7768 49 51 5382967 125 45 55 2749890 64 44 56 1078225 25 2749800 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1		m	; •	1	9	t-	×		=	= : :	2 2		14			
1. 1.	Province	30,29	3,165	208	49	51	5,362,967	126	45	22	2,749,890	64	44	26	1,078,255	52	90 L	
Section 1. 1544-280 781 191 191 192 195-227 191 191 191 191 191 191 191 191 191 19	icy	1,20	3,906	804	25	84	55,510	37	20	20	44,469	30	26	4	12,844	S	45	_
The control of the co	Coast North	28'2	3,217	725	49	51	1,236,224	114	49	. 51	117 203	19	49	51	219,446	22 22	%	
Triangle 1,127,433 777 44 56 14,277 66 44 56 14,277 66 44 56 14,277 66 44 56 14,277 66 44 56 14,277 66 44 56 14,277 66 44 56 14,277 66 44 56 14,277 66 44 56 14,477 46 67 72 47 51 14,670 47 67 47 51 14,670 47 67 47 67 47 67 47 67 47 67 47 67 47 67 47 <td>njam za espatam</td> <td>1.43</td> <td>4,280 1,653</td> <td>69 169</td> <td>57.</td> <td>2.4</td> <td>243,994</td> <td>109</td> <td>56 56</td> <td>2 4</td> <td>117,486</td> <td>23</td> <td><u>.</u></td> <td>- 68 8</td> <td>28,203</td> <td>2 2</td> <td>98</td> <td></td>	njam za espatam	1.43	4,280 1,653	69 169	57.	2. 4	243,994	109	56 56	2 4	117,486	23	<u>.</u>	- 68 8	28,203	2 2	98	
1,448,548	dūvari	1,12	7,433	292	84.		164,056	215	44	56	81,277	- 92 00	44 4 63 6	00 G	30,969	22.5	4. 24	_
Part Part	stna ntůr	1,43	5,653 6,218	673 777	44 40	 9 ∯ 10	215,439	119	40	- 65 	88,549	64 64 64	40.	- 00 00	30,681	17	8 6 4 4	
application 2727 524 746 52 48 437781 116 51 49 417,4781 54 52 48 437702 23 qualsh 1 1 1 1 45,971 1 55 1 777 2 1 2 3 1 45,971 1 2 55 45 1 2 2 3 1 2 1 2 2 3 1 2 1 2 3 1 4 2 1 2 4	llora		7,980	670	47	 	204,473	148	- 6†	41	116,006	*	- 74	 	85,293	22	4.	
apple G55,158 742 742 742 742 742 742 742 742 742 742 742 742 742 742 742 744 <th< td=""><td>an</td><td>2,73</td><td>7,524</td><td>746</td><td>25</td><td>48</td><td>427,781</td><td>911</td><td>51</td><td>6 1</td><td>197,421</td><td>25</td><td>52</td><td>48</td><td>83,002</td><td>23.5</td><td>4 04</td><td></td></th<>	an	2,73	7,524	746	25	48	427,781	911	51	6 1	197,421	25	52	48	83,002	23.5	4 04	
regingle 192 749 122 479 122 479 122 479 122 479 122 479 123 3216 88 82 18 48 476 18 476 440 776 54 446 776 54 446 776 54 446 776 54 476 18 88 82 18 82 18 88 18 18 88 18 88 18 18 88 18 18 88 18 18 88 18 18 88 18 18 88 18 18 88 18 18 88 18 88 18 18 88 18 18 18 88 18 88 18 18 88 18 88 88 18 88 88 18 88 88 88 18 88 88 18 88 88 88 88	ddapah	65	7,158	740	225	2 4	122,009	130	5 60 5 60	7.4	669°24	2 22	± ₹.	 	20,551	23 23	20	
Table 1	nganajalle	: :	0,124	61.0	54		4,479	122	67	- 85 -	3,216	88 1	% i	ž.	281	ж <u>г</u>	5.5	
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obst Central 8,451,376 704 47 53 1,440,319 120 45 55 717,684 60 43 57 310,129 26 as 20,284 39 46 18,382 195 49 66 43 57 30,129 124 56 46,346 10 18,342 10 48 56 46,346 10 48 56 48 66,346 56 56 46,346 10 48 56 48 56 48 56 56 56 48 66 48 56	antapur	02	3,584	136	53	47	113,888	119	. 22	2 4	41,134	÷	20	 G	18,734	03	46	
as 20,284 3.9 59 61 193,285 190 570 48 61 103,325 190 570 48 61 190,284 370 48 61 47 180,483 70 48 62,373 49 51 46,084 180 70 48 62,373 49 51 46,085 190 66 58,426 190 66 58,426 190 67 44 66 46,084 67 44 66 41,738 20 100 68 48,206 50 50 20,204 48 62,373 49 51 46,084 46 66 51 20,084 48 62,373 49 44 66 40,345 60 50 20,284 48 62,373 49 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44	Coast Central	8,45	1,376	704	47	53	1,440,319	120	45	55	717,694	09	43	22	310,129	98	99 c	
September 1, 1964, 183 760 55 45 15 158,726 125 52 48 62,373 49 51 49 18,976 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	dras	2, 20	0,284	39 718	25. 46.	10 14 14	186,761	370	დ 4 დ 4		84.230	181	% 4	0 0 0 0 0 0	45,084	98	37	
1,512,892 786 50 26,955 101 43 57 132,926 65 40 69,425 15 n abore 1,481,335 771 44 56 27,108 107 45 56 120,066 57 44 56 41,738 20 batore 1,604,514 521 47 67 47 67 47 67 44 56 49 57 44 56 44 </td <td>ittoor</td> <td>96</td> <td>4,893</td> <td>200</td> <td>55</td> <td>47</td> <td>158,726</td> <td>125</td> <td>22</td> <td>89</td> <td>62,373</td> <td>49</td> <td>51</td> <td>64</td> <td>18,976</td> <td>La</td> <td>88</td> <td></td>	ittoor	96	4,893	200	55	47	158,726	125	22	89	62,373	49	51	64	18,976	La	88	
1,604,514 1,202, 1004,514 1,202,616 1,203,614 1,203,614 1,202,199 1,204,614 1,202,199 1,204,614 1,202,199 1,204,614 1,202,199 1,204,614 1,202,199	rth Arcot	1,51	2,692	736	20	50 5	206,955	101	24 25 74	557 7.27	132,926	3 69 24	40	92	89,425 41,138	20	40	
Are the control of the contr	lem	1,43	353	707	+ 4 4 7	53	273,593	123		3.0	136,452	62	 19	. 40 - 40	50,344	83	42	
Oast South 7,143,735 695 £0 7,443,735 695 £0 1,28,501 139 44 £6 693,616 67 41 £9 292,199 28 nre 1,624,203 698 49 51 283,704 122 40 60 147,864 64 42 58 10,038 45 ninovoly 1,350,351 710 56 45 266,501 140 44 56 147,864 64 42 58 10,038 45 46 60 147,864 64 42 58 10,038 45 46 60 147,864 64 42 58 10,038 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 47 47 48 56 118,772 49 48 55 118,772 49 44 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 47 47 47 47<	uth Arcot	1,80	4,514	521	43	29	192,046		40	609	78,319	34	4-4	26	49.216	21	38	
nre 1,624,203 698 49 51 283,704 122 44 56 109,058 57 45 56 47,886 25 ninovoly 1,320,351 710 55 45 286,501 144 44 56 109,058 57 45 56 47,886 25 ninovoly 1,228,528 747 74 44 50 267,034 188 45 65 47,886 25 nra 1,228,528 714 44 56 189,724 81 86 64 32,871 19 evelly 1,116,539 587 47 53 385,637 208 46 65 146,601 77 48 67 49,904 26 coast	t Coast South	7,14	13,735	695	£0	20	1,428,501	_	4	26	919'69	29	77	6.3	292,199	28	89 84 84	
Rkottei	njore	1,62	74,203 0,851	698 710 7	4 70 5 70	945	266,501			20 20 20	109.058	57	4 4		47.386	22	40	
17a 17a 45 50 50 182,398 106 44 56 118,792 59 43 57 41,516 21 nād 1,228,528 714 44 50 182,398 106 44 56 189,724 81 86 64 32,871 19 evelly 1,116,539 587 47 53 396,637 208 45 65 146,601 77 43 57 49,904 26 Coast 1,116,539 644 45 55 775,032 173 41 59 431,650 96 36 46,816 64 46,816 60 36 Fish <th< td=""><td>dukkôttei</td><td>328</td><td>1,776</td><td>761</td><td>61</td><td>36</td><td>83,227</td><td></td><td>48</td><td>22</td><td>81,577</td><td>7.4</td><td>37</td><td>63</td><td>15,484</td><td>36</td><td>800</td><td></td></th<>	dukkôttei	328	1,776	761	61	36	83,227		48	22	81,577	7.4	37	63	15,484	36	800	
nād 1,228,528 714 44 55 385,637 208 45 65 146,601 77 43 57 49,804 26 Coast 2,883,407 6,44 45 55 775,032 173 41 59 431,650 96 36 64 160,635 36 Dar 1,005,182 6,15 39 61 597,061 198 40 60 817,719 102 33 67 120,018 39 Dar 1,004 180 33 67 162,207 130 45 55 106,043 85 45 55 32,723 26	dura	1,48	9,338	747	20	50	267,034		34 -	5 55	118,792	99	4. e. 8. a. —	52	41,516	18 C	40 13.1	
Coast 2,883,407 644 45 55 775,032 173 41 59 431,650 96 36 64 160,635 36 17,680 90 114 61 49 6,816 54 46 54 7,680 90 118 1,005,182 615 58 61 687,061 198 44 56 1,072 181 48 57 120,018 39 64 169,000 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	mnad	1,22	6,539 6,539	587	47		395,037		45	 	146,601	122	- 84 -	52	49,904	26	43	
ris 1,005,182 615 65 45 14,380 114 51 49 6,816 54 46 54 7,580 60 60 817,719 102 33 67 120,018 39 61 6,000 60 817,719 102 33 67 120,018 39 61 6,000 60 81,719 102 81 43 57 120,018 81 44 56 106,043 81 67 120,018 81 64 56 106,043 81 67 120,018 81 64 60 81,719 102 81 64 60 81 64 60 81 64 60 81 64 60 81 64 60 81 64 60 81 64 60 81 64 60 81 64 60 81 64 60 81 64 60 81 64 60 81 64 60 81 64 60 81 64 60 81 64 60 81 64 60 81 64 60 81 64 60 81 64 61 81 64 61 81 64 61 81 64 61 81 64 61 81 64 61 81 64 61 81 64 61 81 64 61 81 64 61 81 64 61 81 64 61 81 64 61 81 64 61 81 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61	t Coast	2,86	13,407	644	45	22	775,032		41	29	431,650	96	98	64	160,635	98	35	
npo 1,004 180 83 67 1,384 24 56 1,072 181 43 57 319 54 1	giris		5,675	597		54.5	14,380	114		9 4 0	817.718	102	 9 83 83	54 67	7,580	2 8	34 34	
1 Kanara 801,1000 120 00 121 100 100 100 1	njengo		1,064	180	ලෙසු ලෙසු ලෙසු	- 65 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	1,384	234	44.4	556	1,072	181	84 34	55	39 793	54 26	31 85	
	ntn Kanara	:	090,1,	07/	3	·	1071701		2	3	1000		? ;	} ;	2111	. !	. ?	

4.—Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the subsidiary occupation).

	Num	ber per n	aille of act agri	ual work colturists	ers who a a.	re partial	ly
Occupation.	Province.	Agenoy.	East Const North.	Decoan.	Eust Coast Central.	East Coast South.	West Cosst.
1	3 ,	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total actual workers	7.5	0.6	8.8	10.6	3·2 '	11.6	<i>5</i> [.] 7
Class A.—Production of raw materials	04	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.2	0 :5	0.4
SUB-CLASS I Exploitation of animals and	1	1					
vegetation	05	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4
1. (a) Ordinary cultivation	•••	•••		•••		•••	0.1
(b) Cultivation of special products and					;	1	
market gardening	5.1		32 4	5 6	22	6.4	5.1
2. Raising of farm stock and small animals	16.8	3.0	17.1	29.8	6.2	30.1	$2 \cdot 2$
	9.5	,, 0 1	9 9	917	18.6	5.0	3.9
3. Fishing and hunting		47.2	39 1	13 1	42	13.7	12.2
4. Others	16.2	412	99 1	10 t	T-2	10,	
SUB-CLASS II.—Exploitation of minerals	6.9	1	21		33.7	1	3.6
SUB-OHASS II. Deprotection of milecture		i				ì	
Class B. Duana ration and annuly of material		i				1	
Class B—Preparation and supply of material	20:4	6.2	40'7	48·0	12.9	41.3	17:3
substances	30.4	02	40 7	400	12 3	41.5	
						07.0	16.0
SUB-CLASS IIIIndustry	31.2	10.6	45.3	554	147	35.0	16.9
1. Textiles	26.6	5.8	32.0	108.1	7.7	21.7	3 9
2. Wood industry	23.8	6.0	24.4	29.2	28.5	17'5	16.2
3. Metal industry	256	8.4	38.1	38.7	23.0	247	27.4
	27.9	654	28.5	45.6	12.5	414	84
	18.9	1.4	28.7	52.8	7.3	16.8	23.7
5. Food industry			67.9	36.1	28.2	24.9	25.8
6. Industries of dress and the toilet	44.4	***				76.0	4.4
7. Building industries	37.3	1.6	192	22 7	92	· -	
8. Other industries	23.4	•••	39 S 📒	43.6	11 1	201	28· 3
SUB-CLASS IV.—Transport	16.8		14.8	5 3·2	5 7	25.0	10.5
		10	95.4	20.0	11.1	5 6 ·9	19.8
SUB-CLASS V.—Trade	31.3	1.9	35.4	32 9	11.1		17.8
1. Trade in food-stuffs	29.2	4.9	33.6	37.0	9.6	50.9	
2. ,, textiles	24 5	••	18.7	56.5	10 9	43 3	21.2
3. Other trades	34.0	12	38.4	291	127	64.4	23.0
Class C. Dublic administration and liberal						,	
Class C.—Public administration and liberal	415	2.6	426	46 1	220	650	<i>3</i> 3·8
alus	1 1		1 1				
SUB-CLASS VI.—Public Force	28.9	5 ·8	23.2	17.9	21.5	58.7	6.0
	4	12	41.2	53.4	19.9	85.5	57.2
" VIIPublic administration		2.7	49.3	56·5	23.5	57.0	30 7
, VIIIProfessions and liberal arts	41.7	- 4	400	000	200	1 3.0	
Class D.—Miscellaneous	14.7	0.1	10.2	20 8	4.3	39.3	6.9
~ A	30.2		40.4	56.8	13.2	70.5	8.1
SUB-CLASS IX Persons living on their income	00.0		1				4.4
X.—Domestic service	36.2	0.6	148	107.1	26	124.2	4.4
", XIInsufficiently described occu-	•	1	1 _ 1				0.0
pations	12.8	0.1	7.8	135	4.3	35.2	
" XIIUnproductive	11.4	13	19.4	16.8	1.2	2.0	2.0

5.—Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the principal occupation).

Rent receivers —Landov	vners	Rent receivers—Tenan	nts.	Cultivators (landowne	rs and ter	ıants).	Farm servants and fie labourers.	eld
Subsidiary occupation.	Number per 10,000 who follow it.	Subsidiary occupation.	Number per 10,000 who follow it.	Subsidiary occupation	Number per 10,000 who follow it among land-owners.	Number per 10,000 who follow it among tenants.	Subsidiary occupation.	Number yer 10,000 who follow it
1	- 4	1	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	6528	Total	7190	Total .	486.5	<i>462</i> 8	Total	226 9
Agriculture Traders (other than money-lenders) grain and pulse dealers Religion grain and pulse dealers Artisans Washermen Wiscellaneous labourers. Public service Textile industries School-masters Cart-owners drivers. etc Business unspecified Medical practitioners Lawyers Cattle-breeders Growers of fruit, flowers, etc Chier occupations	173 3 158 7 40 3 36 6 34 6 31 9 31 12 8 3 15 6 14 3 12 6 7 3 61 1 5 0 3 7	Agriculture	177	ing village watch- men Money-lenders, grain	74·1 41·9 36·1 16·6 16·2 13·9 13·0 12·0 95 8·2 78 6·5 5·5 4·1 3·8 3·3	79.0 39.5 24.3 11.5 9.1 5.1 7.2 9.1 9.6 9.6 9.6 9.8 8.8 3.0 4.4 1.8 3.6 60.4	Toddy-drawers Milkmen Building industries Rice pounders Washermen Fishermen and boatmen Other occupations	69-64-69-68-68-68-68-68-68-68-68-68-68-68-68-68-

6.—Occupation of females by sub-classes and selected orders and groups.

Num	ber of	Occupation.	Number of action 19		Number of per 1,000	
Order.	Group.	. Occupation.	Males.	Females.	1921.	1911.
i	1 2	3	₁			- 7
		Grand Total	12,926,818	7,565,555	<i>5</i> 85	648
		Sub-Class I.—Exploitation of animals		,		
	į.	and vegetation	9,305,729	5, 79 5,153	623	69 2
1		Pasture and agriculture	9,216,500	5,770,410	626	697
1 (a)		Pasture and agricultureordinary cultivation!	8,925.780	5,675,255	636	718
	1 (a) (b)	5	463,778	254,463	549	504
	2 (a)	Ordinary cultivators : owners	257,192 3,786,308	150,60 <u>4</u> 1,77 4, 466	586 - 469	424 551
	3 (b)	Do. tenants	2,092,048	1,188,219	568	554
	ં ક	Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters) clerks, rent collectors, etc.	10,283	1 100	100	C O
	4	Farm servants	961,911	1,109 6 3 0, 055	108 655	,69
- (1)	5	Field labourers	1,354,260	1,676,359	1,238	1.187
1 (b)		Pasture and agriculture—growers of special products and market gardening	70,344	29,039	413	346
	6	Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations	27,140	17,347	639	580
	7	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arecanut, etc.,	•			
1 (c)	1	Pasture and agriculture—forestry	43,204 24,632	11,692	271	240
- (9)	9	Wood-cutters, firewood, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors		7,652	311	433
1 (1)	•	and charcoal burners	19,612	7,652	390	617
1 (d)	11	Pasture and agriculture—raising of farm stock	195,098 40,423	5 8,043 10,165	298 251	165 183
	12	Sheep, goat and pig breeders	37.632	12,639	336	221
1 ()	14	Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds	116,562	34,894	299	146
1 (e) 2	İ	Pasture and agriculture—raising of small animals Fishing and hunting	646 89,22 9	421 24,743	652 277	
-	17	Fishing	87,630	24,363	278	193
	18	Hunting	1,599	380	238	•••
		Sub-Class II —Exploitation of minerals	2,111	2,097	993	370
3		Mines	481	93	193	
4	22	Quarries of hard rocks	1,115	1,738	1,559	•••
5		Salt	515	266	517	•••
i	î ‡	Sub-Class III.—Industry	1,541,036	678,441	440	<i>500</i>
6	:	Textiles	335,604	195,954	584	639
•	. 2 5 26	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	$\begin{array}{c c} 5,753 \\ 23,128 \end{array}$	5,700	987	624
!	27 (a)	Cotton sizing	1,231	18,028 658	779) 535 >	503
	(b)	Cotton weaving	192,105	83,907	437	000
į	28 29	Jute spinning, pressing and weaving Rope, twine and string	1,074 2,541	489	455 ,	
,	30 (a)	Coconut fibre work	4,329	5,548 30,938	2,183 $7,147 + 7$	6,536
i	(b)		1,493	545	365	5.258
	32 33	Weaving of woollen blankets	3,381 1,947	3.145	930	997
i	34	Silk spinners	1,016	753 1,385	3 87 ∫ 1,363 }	
	35	Silk weavers	10,495	4.987	475	722
	37 (a) 38 (b)	Dyeing and bleaching of yarn	$\frac{8,741}{1,035}$	3,971 + 1,944 +	454	•••
	(c)	~	1.660	1,609	1, 87 8 +	•••
_	(d)	Weavers unspecified	75,60 ₆	31.833	421	•••
7	39	Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and leather dyera	27,380 ∂,409 ⊥	3,017	110	95
	40	Makers of leather articles, such as trunk, water bags,	0,408	766	120	•••
		wood wow	20,838	2,232	107	104
8	44	Wood	161,953 109,323	47,633	294	415
1	45	Basket makers and other industries of woody material including leaves and thatchers and builders, working	100,040	4,321	40	54
		with bamboo reeds or similar materials	38,732	42,827	1,106	1,271
9	48	Metals	59,901	4,656	78	95
	30	tools principally or exclusively of iron	44,460	3,808	86	164
		Oeramio	77,346	30,424	393	104 566
10		Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers	65 890	26,079	397	593
10	55 56	70 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	65.680 ;			000
10	56	Brick and tile makers	11.366	4 230	372	•••
i ;	56	Brick and tile makers				398

6.—Occupation of females by sub-classes and selected orders and groups—continued.

Num	ber of		Number of act		Number of per 1,000	
-		Occupation.				
Order.	Group.		Males.	Females.	1921.	1911.
	<u>ا</u>					
ì	2	3	•		"	•
	Ì	0.1.01				
		Sub-Class III.—Industry—concluded		1		
12		Food industries	157,273	76,348	485	894
	65	Rice pounders, huskers and flour grinders	18,964	56,622	$^{2.986}$ 1,222	6 028
	6ა 67	Bakers and biscuit makers	2 ,491 1 ,191	3.043 596	500	
	68	Butchers	8,891	843	95	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	71	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur	7,129	6,424	901	
	72 74	Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc. Toddy-drawers	1,575 10 6,19 1	2,550 1,9 3 0	1,619 18	
	75	Manufacture of tobacco, opium and ganja	10,368	3,526	340	
13		Industries of dress and the toilet	378,329	192,576	509	500
	77	Tailors, milliners, dress-makers, darners and embroiders of linen	22,477	7,368	328	468
	78	Shoe, boot and saddle makers	101,068	19,252	190	148
	80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	171,528	160,125	934	94::
,-	81	Barbers hair-dressers and wig makers Building industries	82,302 178,811	4,189 101,141	51 566	43 422
15	85	Lime burners and cement workers	5,494	2,730	497	422
	86	Excavators and well sinkers	59,193	49,994	845	732
	87	Stone cutters and dressers	28,430	7,803	274	} 184
	88	Bricklayers and masons	72,109	37,321	518	J
		material), painters, decorators of houses, tilers,		į		
	i	plumbers, etc	13,585	8,293	242	5 01
18	98	Other miscellaneous and undefined industries Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers.	145,210	21,073	145	70
	;	imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc		6,954	616	62
	99	Makers of tangles or beads or necklaces of other		1		
		material than glass and makers of spangles, rosaries.		1.100	415	1 442
	103	Sweepers, scavengers, etc	2,727 14,263	1,132 12,194	415 855	441
		G 1 40 TTT ITT	i .			
	İ	Sub-Class IV.—Transport	190,977	17,566	92	90
20		Transport by water	17,966	933	52	27
	108	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the main-				
		tenance of harbours, docks, streams, rivers and canals		010	0.70	
21		(including construction)	1,237 113,503	313 13,322	253 117	25 127
	111	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the con-		. 10,000		12.
	1 110	struction and maintenance of roads and bridges	-,	310	257	506
	112	Labourers employed on roads and bridges Owners, managers and employers (excluding personal	10,282	3,119	3 03)
	1	servants) connected with other vehicles .	75,158	3,701	49	45
	117	Porters and messengers	23,347	5,993	257	221
22	119	Transport by rail	49,856	3,165	63	41
	113	maintenance and coolies and porters employed on		ŀ		İ
	1	railway premises	1×,692	3,044	163	13
		Sub-Class V.—Trade	812 047	200 500	400	COL
	1	Sab Glass V. Flaud	813,247	392,562	483	591
24	121	Pank managers, money-lenders, exchange and insurarce				
		agents, woney changers and brokers and their	l .	10.000		
26	123		32,632	10,657	327	502
		textiles	33 335	12,402	372	185
27	124	Trade in skins, leathers, furs, feathers, horn, etc., and articles made from these	1			
28	125	Trade in wood (not firewood), cork, bark, bamboo	15,080	3,096	205	123
		thatch, etc	10,458	5,784	553	648
29	128	The do in weathers betalan and teles	3,144	645		
30 31	127 128	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petro-	5,706	6,178	1,083	807
٥.	120	leum, explosives, etc)		2,478	367	490
32		Hotels, cafes, restaurants	44,193	17,471	395	485
	129 130		22,184	7,308	329	502
	190	Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, sarais, etc and their employees		10,163	400	
33	1	Other trade in food-stuffs		200,355	462 619	685
	131 132		38 971	39,069	1,003	1
	132	condiments		41 700		
		Calliana C and a state of the s	101,413	41,792	390	4.6
	133	Selters of milk, butter, ghi. poultry, eggs, etc.	22,370			1

6.—Occupation of femules by sub-classes and selected orders and groups—concluded.

33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40	134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 143 146 147	Sub-Class V.—Trade—concluded. Other trade in food-stuffs—concluded. Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses	Males. 24,364 52,341 42,991 19,781 7 583 8,078 37,726 3,355 6,680 10,022 8,558	5 27,527 30.995 19,>24 4,335 1,227 10,140 5,907 691 3,105 1,364	1921. 6 1,130 592 461 219 1-2 1,255 157 206	1911. 7 1,693 760 522 217 261 2,471
34 35 36 37 38 39	134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 143 146 147	Other trade in food-stuffs—concluded. Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses	24,364 52,341 42,991 19,781 7583 8,078 37,726 3,355 6,680 10,022	27,527 30.995 19,>24 4,335 1,227 10,140 5,907 691	1,130 592 461 219 1-2 1,255 157 206	1,693 760 522 217 261 2,471
34 35 36 37 38 39	135 136 137 138 139 140 141 143 144 147	Other trade in food-stuffs—concluded. Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses	52,341 42,991 19,781 7 583 8,078 37,726 3,355 6,680 10,022	30.995 19,>24 4,335 1,227 10,140 5,907 691	592 461 219 1-2 1,255	760 522 217 261 2,471
34 35 36 37 38 39	135 136 137 138 139 140 141 143 144 147	Other trade in food-stuffs—concluded. Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses	52,341 42,991 19,781 7 583 8,078 37,726 3,355 6,680 10,022	30.995 19,>24 4,335 1,227 10,140 5,907 691	592 461 219 1-2 1,255	760 522 217 261 2,471
34 35 36 37 38 39	135 136 137 138 139 140 141 143 144 147	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses	52,341 42,991 19,781 7 583 8,078 37,726 3,355 6,680 10,022	30.995 19,>24 4,335 1,227 10,140 5,907 691	592 461 219 1-2 1,255	760 522 217 261 2,471
35 36 37 38 39	135 136 137 138 139 140 141 143 144 147	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetable, fruits and arecanut sellers	52,341 42,991 19,781 7 583 8,078 37,726 3,355 6,680 10,022	30.995 19,>24 4,335 1,227 10,140 5,907 691	592 461 219 1-2 1,255	760 522 217 261 2,471
35 36 37 38 39	137 138 139 140 141 143 146 147	Grain and pulse dealers Tobacco, opium. ganja, etc., sellers Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs Dealers in hay, grass and fodger Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes) Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles, woody materials (stones, plasters, cement, sand, thatch, etc) Trade in means of transport Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc. Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.	42,991 19,781 7 583 8,078 37,726 3,355 6,680 10,022	19, > 24 4,335 1,227 10,140 5,907 691	461 219 1-2 1,255 157 206	522 217 261 2,471 221
35 36 37 38 39	137 138 139 140 141 143 146 147	Tobacco, opium. ganja, etc., sellers Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs Dealers in hay, grass and foder Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes) Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles, woody materials (stones, plasters, cement, sand, thatch, etc) Trade in means of transport Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc. Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.	19,781 7 583 8,078 37,726 3,355 6,680 10,022	4,335 1,227 10,140 5,907 691	157 206	217 261 2,471 221
35 36 37 38 39	138 139 140 141 143 146 147	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs Dealers in hay, grass and fodder Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes) Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles, woody materials (stones, plasters, cement, sand, thatch, etc) Trade in means of transport Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc. Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.	7 583 8,078 37,726 3,355 6,680 10,022	1,227 10,140 5,907 691	157 206	261 2,471 221
35 36 37 38 39	140 141 143 146 147	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes) Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles, woody materials (stones, plasters, cement, sand, thatch, etc) Trade in means of transport Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc	8,078 37,726 3,355 6,680 10,022	10,140 5,907 691 3,105	1,255 157 206 465	2,471
35 36 37 38 39	141 143 146 147	and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes)	6,680 10,022	691 3,105	206	221
36 37 38 39	143 146 147	shoes, perfumes) Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles, woody materials (stones, plasters, cement, sand, thatch, etc) Trade in means of transport Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc	6,680 10,022	691 3,105	206	221
36 37 38 39	143 146 147	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles, woody materials (stones, plasters, cement, sand, thatch, etc) Trade in means of transport Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc	6,680 10,022	691 3,105	206	
38 39	146 147 148	woody materials (stones, plasters, cement, sand, thatch, etc)	10,022			Ü
38 39	147 148	thatch, etc)	10,022			1
38 39	147 148	Trade in means of transport	10,022			
39	147 148	asses, mules, etc	8 558	· 1	190	***
39	148	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc	8 5 5 8			
39	148		20,211	1,167 20 ,771	136 1, 028	1,351
			20,211	20,771	1,020	1,301
10		letters and arts and sciences	26,033	8,622	331	360
40		Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation),	0 005	e o o	100	;
40	149	clocks, optical instruments, etc	6,665	822	123	•••
40	110	articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	17,263	7,701	446	476
40		Trade of other sorts	222,105	92,113	415	270
į	152(a)	General store and sundry bazaar-keepers	139,708 79,134	59,799 31,667	428 400	282
	(p)	Shop-Reepers otherwise unspecified	10,134	01,007	400	, .
		Sub-Class VIIPublic administration and liberal				
40		arts	186,786	37,532	201	<i>178</i>
46	165	Religion	6 4,595 22,759	5,418 1,086	84 48	136 74
	167	Priests, ministers, etc Catechists, readers, church and mission service	2,398	614	256	871
}	168	Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim	00.000	0.510		•
48		conductors, circumoisers	38,06 3 25,405	3,512 9, 409	92 870	144 294
30	171	Medicine	30,200	5,200	0.0	
1		oculists and veterinary surgeons	21,627	4,188	194	140
į	172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs,	3,778	5.221	1,382	1.691
49		etc	43,587	7,896	181	142
	173	Professors and teachers of all kinds	40,701	7,554	186	142
5 0	180	Letters and arts and sciences	38,613	14,809	384	289
	178	Music composers and masters, players of all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and				
		dancers	20,979	13,062	523	452
l	179	Conjurors, acrobats, fortune-tellers, reciters, exhibitors of	9.074	895	211	
}		curiosities and wild animals	2,874	000	311	•••
		Sub-Class IX —Persons living on their income	1			
51	180	Proprietors (other than agricultural land) fund and	19,478	8,161	419	449
Ì		scholarship-holders and pensioners	,			
		Sub-Class X.—Domestic service	54,660	40,741	-,-	754
52		Domestic service	32,000	40,7 41	745	750
	181	Cooks, water-carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other	47,900	40,3 30	842	843
İ		in-door servants	47,800	20,3 00	042	090
	1	Sub-Class XI.—Insufficiently described occupations	550,474	542,499	986	1,231
53		General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation) 550,511			-,
-	185	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in the unspecified offices, ware-houses and				
		shops	58,108	2,164	373	61
1	187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	476,581	539,813	1,133	1,453
ļ	į (Sub-Class XII.—Unproductive	80,444	50,287	625	707
		Sub-Class All.—Unproductive		-5,204	0.50	
54	188	Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	10,703	872	81	,,,
55	100	Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes Beggars, vagrants, witches, wixards, etc	69,724 69,569	49,411 46,335	709 666	792
ļ	189 190	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wwards, etc Procurers and prostitutes	155	3,076	19,845	792
56	191	Other unclassified non-productive industries	17	4	235	•••:

7—Selected occupations (1921, 1911 and 1901).

N	umber	of	Occupation.	Popu	lation support	ed in	-	Percen varia		
Sub- class.	Order.	Group.	•	1921.	1911.	1901.	192	1–1911	191	1–190
-1 -	1 2	3	4	5	6	7	Ī	8	İ	9
			Grand Total	42,794 ,155	41,870,160	38,633,340	+	2.2	+	84
1			Exploitation of animals and vegeta-	31,026,751	29,825,70 2	27,675,819	+	40	+	7.8
	1	j .	Pasture and agriculture	30,781,678	29.586,737	27,482,122	+	4.0	+	7.
	(a)	1 (a)	Ordinary cultivation Income from rent of agricultural land:	30,094 ,335	28,621,449	26,488,155	+	5.1	+.	8 :1
		1 (b)	Owned	1,675,110	960,194	796,842	+	74.5	+	20
		2 (a)	Leased	947,467 11,960 104	163,396 13,168,009	42,621 13,509,901	+	479·9 9·2	+	283· 2·
		2 (4)	Do. do. tenants	7,228,873	6,423,909	4,394,658	+	12.5	+	46
		3	Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc	31,636	74,508	103,359	_	57.5	_	27
		4 5	Farm servants	2,927.459	7,831.433	7,640,774	+	5.4	+	2
	(b)	ð	Field labourers Growers of special products and market	5,323,686	,					
		6	gardening Tea, coffee, cinchona rubber and indigo	198,830	158,261	171,134	+	27.2	-	8.
3		7	plantations	71,905	37,379	51,376	+	92.4	-	27
			arecanut, etc., growers	126,925	118,882	119,758	+	6.8	-	0.
	(c)	9	Forestry	68,514	70,638	92,046	-	3.0	-	23
	(3		etc., collectors and charcoal burners	55,092	51,177	77,428 536,978	+	7·6 16·3	_	33· 7·
	(d	11	Raising of farm stock Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	417,897 89,148	4 99,09 7 74,64 7	80,313	+	19.4	-	7.
		12 13		90,277	102,622	110,411	-	12.0	-	7.
			camels, asses, etc.)	1,642	2,684	2,888	-	38.8	-	7
	(11)	14	Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc Raising of small animals	236.830 2,102	319,144 327	343,366 112	+	25.8 542.8	+	7· 192·0
	2	17	Fishing and hunting	245,073 240,169	235,955 234,080	193,697 $188,153$	++	2·6 2·6	++	23· 24·
		18	Hunting	4,904	4,885	5,544	+	0.4	-	100
Ħ			Exploitation of minerals	9,288	18,336	16,814	-	49.3	+	9.0
1	3 4		Mines Quarries of hard rocks	1,542 6,030	10,051 5,536	8,002 4,588	+	84 7 8 9	++	25.0 20.7
!	5		Salt, etc	1,716	2,749	4,22+	-	37.6	-	34.9
11			Industry	4,812,771	5,591,058	5,312,321	-	<i>13</i> ·9	+	5.2
	45	25	Textiles	1,127,114 20,844	1,406,286 59,253	1,394,060 43,478	=	19· 9 6 4 8	+	36.5 9.6
1	!	26 27 (a)	Cotton spinning Cotton sizing	84,938 4,392	1,118,628	1,169,876	-	3 8·6	_	4.3
1		27 (b) 28	Cotton weaving	597,753 3,210	5 564	855	_	42.3	+	550.8
i		29	Rope, twine and string	14,444	74,294	60,851	-	80.6	+	22'1
ì	į	31 32	Wool carding and spinning Weaving of woollen blankets	$\begin{array}{c} $	37,415	21,554	-	53.2	+	73 ·6
1	1	33 34	Weaving of woollen carpets	5,202 5,043	1					
	1	35	Silk weavers	29,941	74,773	55,126	~	53.2	+	35.6
		36 37 (a)	Hair, camel and horse hair Dyeing and bleaching of yarn	28,527	1,359	1,057	_	95.3	+	28.6
1	}	(b & c)	Printing and preparation and sponging of	85	17,096	23,061	+	67.4	-	25.0
		38 (c)	Spinners unspecified	6,645		•••				•••
ļ	7	38 (c)	Weavers unspecified Hides, skins and hard materials from the	224,818		•••	•		•	•••
	į	39 ;	animal kingdom	69,797	132,232	163,896		47 2	-	19.3
		!	leather dyers, etc	15,886	32,331	25,323 207	} -	50.9	+	26 .6
ì		40	Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, saddlery or harness, etc.,				-			
	i	41	excluding articles of dress Furriers and persons occupied with feathers	53,648	99,369	132,000	-	46.0	-	24.8
}			and bristles (brush makers)	57	59	6,300	} _	94.6	{-	99·0
į	,	42	Bone, ivory horn, shell, etc., workers (except button)	206	533 533	723 366	ر 	61.4	+	45.6
i	8 ;		Wood	507,299 39,5 3 2	638,284 2.703	529,003 2,635	_	20.5	,	20·7 2·6
İ	í	43	Sawyers					13.5	f +	

7.—Selected occupations (1921, 1911 and 1901)—continued.

N	umber e	of		Popu	lation supported	l in		tage of tion.
Sub- class.	Order.	Group.	Occupation.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921–1911.	1911-1901.
1	ž	3	4	_ 5	· G	7	8	9
cont.			Industry—concluded.		1			
		45	Basket makers and other industries of woody material, including leaves, and					
-			thatchers and builders working with		202.001	010 151	04.0	. 0.0
	9		hamboo, reeds, or similar materials Metals	145,319 173,804	222,301 218,594	216,171 210,727	- 34·6 - 20·5	+ 2·8 + 8·7
		46	Forging and rolling of iron and others	822 1 94		***		
		47 48	Makers of arms, guns, etc Other workers in iron and makers of imple-	184		•••		
			ments and tools, principally or exclusively of iron	133,556	158,072	152,359	- 15·5	+ 37.5
		49	Workers in brass, copper and bell-metal	26,381	41,871	41,118	- 87.0	+ 1.8
	10	55	Ceramics Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers	226,753 192,780	249,413 224,053	190,235 167,769	- 9·1 - 14·0	+ 33.6
	11		Chemical products properly so called and		1	92,335	- 22.4	- 33.8
	1	61	analogous	47,444 3 9,979	61,162	58,386	- 248	- 8.7
	10	62	Do. do. of minerial cils	130 545,517	619,298	625,535	- 11.9	- 1.0
	12	65	Food industries Rice pounders and huskers and flour		1			ļ.
	1	66	grinders	139,691 14,155	204,922 12,995	256,830 6,601	- 31·8 + 8·9	+ 96.9
		67	Grain parchers, etc	3,380	5,906	26,153	- 42.8	- 70.7
	!	68 69	Butchers Fish curers	24,8 85 760	25,865 4,114	28,573 3,317	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 37 \\ - & 81.5 \end{vmatrix}$	-9.5
		71	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur	27,146	25,093	23,651	+ 8.2	+ 6.1
		72	Sweetmeat makers and preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	7,359	19,889	7,867	- 63 0	+ 152.8
)	73	Brewers and distillers	520	4.335	710 263,052		+ 5106
	13	74	Toddy drawers Industries of dress and the foilet	293,575 1,098,146	303,420 1,255,134	1,136,065	- 3·2 - 11·1	+ 15·3 + 8·7
	10	77	Tailors, millirers, dress-makers, darners and			71,660	- 17:3	+ 16.9
		78	embroiderers on linen Shoe, boot and randal makers	69 ,255 256,857	277,702	270,319	- 7.5	+ 27
		80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	553,116		5 56,359 233,527		
	14	81	Barbers, hair-dressers and wig-makers Furniture industries	214,384 $2,512$	4 866	1,825	- 48.4	+ 166.6
	15		Building industries	570,321 210,296	606,841 229,592	607,116 303,428		
	}	86	Executors and well-sinkers Stone-cutters and dressers	82,595	322 824	283,414	1	
	1	88	Brick-h yers and masons	225,556 5,90±		2,635		-
	16		Construction of means of transport Production and transmission of physical	0,001	5,510	_,000	' 00'	
		Ì	forces (heat, light, electricity motive power, etc.)	2,596	1,166	167	+ 122.6	+ 598.2
	18	İ	Other miscellaneous and undefined indus-	435,564	369,364	319,976	5.9	+ 15°4
	1	98	Workers in precious stones and metals,	٠, دا	44,802	38,746	J	\
			enameliers, imitation jewellery makers,	294 606	330,566	289,161	+ 1.2	+ 14.7
	1	99	gilders, etc	334,608	330,300	203,101	7 12	1 7 197
	1		other material than glass and makers of					;
	1		sprangles, losaries, lingams and sacred	8,950	9.839	9 ,04 8	- 9.0	+ 8.7
	i	102	Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust,	320		00 = 44		
		103	etc Sweepers, scavengers, etc	51,215		38,74 6	+ 15.0	+ 15.6
IV		1	Transport	540,908	568,701	597,357	- 4.5	_ 4 ′8
• •		}		48,185		84,132	{	- 10.8
	20	107	Transport by water Shipowners and their employees, ship-		74,900	(*±11.02	. - 50 /	- 108
		i	brokers, ships' officers, engineers, mariners	9,008	15,912	10,043	- 43	+ 58.4
	!	108	and firemen Persons (other than labourers) employed on	1)	10,00	-5,0 10		. 001
			the maintenance of streams, rivers, and canals (including construction)	3,271		2,060	+ 312.9	- 13.7
	i	109	Labourers employed on the construction and	4,071	1,776	-,,-		
	1	110	maintenance of streams, rivers and canals.	28,18-	51,983	71,208	3 - 51	3 - 27.0
	21	L	Transport by road	317,260		382,74		
	,	111				i		
	1	·	and bridges	4,05		36,66	6 + 1.	8 - 134
	1	112	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	28,15	ر ا ه		i	

7.—Selected occupations (1921, 1911 and 1901)—continued.

N	amber o	ť		Popul	ation supporte	d in	Percentage of variation.				
ab-	Order.	Group.	Occupation. —	1921	1911.	1901.	1921	-1911.	1911	-19	
1	2	3		2	6	7	1	8 .	<u>'</u>	9	
7—			Transport—concluded.	1	1		1				
ont.	,		O	,	1		1				
		113	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with	1	ļ		1		í		
			personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles	6,503	1		1		ĺ		
		114	Owners, managers and employees (excluding		215.475	166,528	· _	2.0	+	29	
	l		personal servants) connected with other	1	210.410	100,020	1		١.		
	i	ì	vehicles	204,653	0.057	4,883	+	46.0	<u> </u>	4	
	!	115	Palki, etc., bearers and owners	4,170	2,857	4,000	*	200		•	
	i l	116	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers	137	1,060	5,555	-	87.1	-	8	
	1	117	Porters and messengers	69,583	91,646	169,110		24.1	-	4	
	22		Transport by rail	145,851	118,511	100,822	+	25.2	+	1	
		118	Railway employees of all kinds other than	90 60 0	201 504	83,431	1_	11.7	+	2	
	.	110	Labourers employed on railway construction.	89,620 56,231	101,504 15,007	17,391	+	274.7	-	î	
	23	119 120	Post office, telegraph and telephone	00,201	10,000						
		120	services	29,612	34,548	29,661	-	14.3	+	1	
					0.505.050	2,588,075		0-6	١.		
7	:		Trade	2,749,890	2,767,356	4,000,U/5	-	<i>-</i> 0	+		
		121	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange	1	-		1		!		
	24	121	and insurance	115,818	114,562	102,852	+	1.1	+		
	25	122	Brokerage, commission and export	21,088	19,872	29,482		6.1	-		
	26	123	Trade in textiles	103,217	98,575	130,047		4·7 3·7	-	3	
	27	124	Trade in skins, leather and furs	51.920	50,055 33,423	39 189 32,498		24.5	++		
	28	125	Trade in wood	41,612 10,590	3,852	1,175		174.9	+	2	
	29 3 0	126 127	Trade in metals Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	21,760	23,621	41,471		7.9	-		
	31	128	Trade in chemical products	20,994	18,136	7,418		15.8	+	1	
	82		Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc	143,137	137,597	1 13,55 0	+	4.0	+		
	'	129	Vendors of wine liquors, aerated water and	87 057	109,072	95,434	1_	37.8	+		
		100	Ompore and managers of hotels, each shops	67,857	108,072	20,209	! -	57 0	"		
	'	130	Owners and managers of hotels, cook shops, sarais, etc. (and their employees)	75,280	28,525	18,116	+	163.9	+	i	
	33		Other trade in foodstuffs	1,160,220	1,830,411	1,718,221		1.7	+		
		131	Fish dealers	177,191	220,740	203,190	-	19.7	+		
	'	132		329,004	853,756	698,607	i _	61.5	+	:	
		133	other (condiments) Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs,	320,004	000,700	000,000		02 0		•	
		100	etc	92,391	81,407	87,586	+	13.5	-		
		134	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and		100.004	101 050	İ	12.1	١.		
			molasses	111,805	128,694	121,279	-	13.1	+		
		135	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers	186,596	226,513	252,678	_	17.6	-		
		136	Grain and pulse dealers	15 5,223	200,859	219,572	1 -	22.7	-		
		137	Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers	57,017	66,291	61,634		14.0	+		
		138	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs	18,525	28,717	30,896		35·5 38·6			
	0.4	139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	32,476 108,847	23,434 90,079	47,779 16,907		20.8	+	4	
	34 35	140	Trade in furniture	26,983	28,983	32,059		6.9	-		
	30	142				,	}				
			crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for	3500	27.000	90.053	í	00.0			
		7.40	gardening, etc	15,307 21,516	21,263 25,808	29,351 25,644		28.0 16.6	1 -		
	3ઇ ડ 7	143	Trade in building materials Trade in means of transport	25,366	27,999	30,124		9.5	-		
	31	144		- 5,000		,					
		1	motors, cycles, etc	785	[]		}		Ì		
		145		0.000	97 000	20.30	.	9.2			
		146	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels,	3,023	27,999	30,124	' -	8.0	-		
	1	130	horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc	21,558	i j						
	38	147		75,189	86,234	135,203	s -	12.8	-		
	39		Trade in articles of luxury and those per-	0.001.450.4	20.772	00.40		0.1	1		
	,	140	taining to letters and the arts and sciences.	85,474	88,179	88,490	' -	3.1	-		
		148	Dealers in precious stones and jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instru-								
			ments, etc	19,485	22,602	29,13		13.8	-		
		149	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces,	•		·					
			fans, small articles, toys, hunting and	70 10 :	50.000	E # 004))	1.0	. .		
	j	}	fishing tackle, flowers, etc	59,124	59,839 f 440	55,039	17	1.2	1		
	40		Trade of other sorts	716,151	89,530	43,74	5 } -	+ 6 96·0	+	1	
	j	151		704	440		+	60.0	1	••	
		152	General store and sundry bazaar-keepers	456,871				***		•	
	1	152		248,564	71,688	23,25	3 +	246.7	1 +	2	
	1	154	Aplie and manhata	7,091	5,489	6,18	ـ ا و	29.2	ـ ا ي		
	:	1	tolls and markets)	1,001	0,400	0,10	- -	20 2	1 -		

7.—Selected occupations (1921, 1911 and 1901)—concluded.

N	umber	of	Occupation.	Popu	lation supporte	din	}			
nb- 888.	Order.	Group.	Occupation.	1921	1911.	1901.	1921		1911	-190
1	2	3	Ţ	3	6	7		8		9
VΙ		1	Public force	166,180	208,805	247,136	-	20.4	-	15
i	Éŧ	155	Army	11,762 11,339	16,083 15,1 54	25,773 25,186	_	26·9 25·2	_	37·6
		156	Army (Indian states)	423	929	587	-	54.5	+	58:
	42	,	Navy	35	192,722	23 221,340	_	 19·9	_	 12·
	44	169	Police	154,383 90,827	100,995	101,392	_	10.1	_	0.
		160	Village watchman	63,556	91,727	119,948	-	3 0·7	_	28
II			Public administration	322,237	353,164	396,610	-	8.8	_	11.
	45	<u> </u>	Public administration	322,237	353,164	396,610	-	8.8	_	11
		161	Service of the State*	141,662	160,087	160,723	_	11·5 82·7	-	0
	}	162 163	Service of Indian and Foreign States* Municipal and other local (not village)	2,309	13,380	11,163	-	82.1	7	
		!!	service*	26,773	33,768	33,859	-	20 7	-	0
		164	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	151,493	145,929	190,865	+	3.8	-	23
ш			Professions and liberal arts	589,838	680,896	595,5 94	-	134	+	14
	46)	Religion	192,812	256,639	221,646	_	249	+	15
	40	165 166	Priests, ministers, etc. Religious mendicants, inmates of monas-	70,999	53,783	65,738	-	15.3	+	27
		167	teries, etc	3 ,3 61	6,424	4,975	-	47.7	+	28
		168	service Temple, burial or burning ground service,	8,039	13,329	13,960	-	39.7	-	4
	47	169	pilgrim conductors, circumoisers Law Lawyers of all kinds, including kazis, law	110,413 45,878	152,103 48,580	1 3 6,973 36,368	-	27 9 5 6	++	33
		109	agents and mukhtiars	22,350	20,723	20,569	+	7.9	+	(
	48	170	Lawyer's clerks, petition writers, etc Medicine	23,528 91,739	27,857 89,738	15,799 8 4, 937	+	15·5 2·2	++	7
		171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons.	72,161	75,295	68,571	-	4.2	+	:
		172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc	19,575	14,443	16,366	+	35 5	-	1
	49	173	Instruction Professors and teachers of all kinds	129,285 121,359	146,746	123,745	-	11.9	+	1
		174	Clerks and servants connected with educa-	T 400	146,746	123,745	-	11.9	+	1
	50		tion	7,926 130,124	139,193	128,898	-	6.2	+	1
		177(a) (b)		990 4,43 2	28,400	24,971	_	17.9	+	1
		(c) 178	Science: astronomers, meteorologists, etc. Music composers and masters, players on	17,908)				1	Ī
			all kinds of musical instruments (not military) singers, actors and dancers	76,053	81,809	84,779	-	7.0	-	;
IX	51	180	Persons living on their income Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund and scholarship holders and pensioners	69,163	87,308	123,409	-	20'8	-	2:
X	52		Domestic service	191,715	206,095	250,004	-	70	-	ľ
	j	181	Cooks, water-carriers, door-keepers, watch- men and other indoor servants	173,636	186,959	222,457	1 -	7.1	_	1
	İ	182 183	Private grooms, coachmen, dog-boys, etc Private motor drivers and cleaners	11,941 6,138	19,136	27,547	-	37·6 	-	
XI	53		Insufficiently described occupations	2,110,530	1,527,876	679,417	+	38·1	+	12
		184	Manufacturers businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks	27,310	14,784	15,447	+	85.0	-	
		185	and other employees in unspecified offices,	163,541	162,653	1 5 1,935	+	0.2	+	
	ļ	187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspeci- fied	1,902,735	i l	509,169				16
	.	1				ĺ			İ	
XII	1	100	Unproductive	204,884 13,310		344,48 1 11,438		25·2 0·8		2
	55 55		Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	191,524		333,048		26 5		2
	00	189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc	184,764	260 404	333,043	- (26.5	1	2
	1	190	Procurers and prostitutes	6,760	100,203	,	1	_, ,	1	•

[•] Not assigned to any specific head.

8.—Occupations by caste.

Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occu- pation.		Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occu- pation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.
1	2	3	1	2	3
Ambattan		302	Brāhman (Tamil)—concluded.	1	
Barbers	458	7	Landowners and tenants	213	327
Cultivators: owners and tenants	0870	611	Religion	71	34
Agricultural labourers	66	1,181	Public administration Insufficiently described occupa-	60	•••
Medical practitioners and mid			tions (other than labourers).	39	73
wives Labourers (unspecified)	43	1,214 1,153	Professors and teachers of all kinds	200	
Players on musical instrument	1	1,100	Owners of hotels and their	37	48
(not military)	. 34	198	employees	21	139
Landowners and tenants Others		489 1,076	Lawyers, etc	20 16	•••
Others	.	1,070	Bankers and their employees Railway employees	15	4
Badaga		340	Others	140	2 21
Agricultural labourers Tea, coffee, etc., plantation	,	206			
employees		986	Brāhman (Kanarese)		570
Excavators, stone cutters	·)		Cultivators: owners and	1	
piasons and labourers (un specified)	1 330	518	tenants Landowners and tenants	643 114	729
Cultivators: Owners and		1	Religion	34	699 103
tenants		1,053	Public administration	80	•••
Others	79	83	Trade in food stuffs Professors and teachers	24 15	81 214
Balija. Kavarai		616	Others	140	367
Cultivators: owners and	100	671			
tenants	1	1,014	Brāhman (Oriyā)		137
Trade of all sorts (except fis	3		Cuitivators: owners and		13/
dealers)	. 104	453 274	tenants	524	142
Landowners and tenants Fishing and fish selling		970	Landowners and tenants Religion	196 51	110 25
Labourers (unspecified)	. 40	1,313	Agricultural labourers	49	370
Raising of tarm stock	1	2,948	Medical practitioners and mid- wives	10	_
Railway employees (other that coolies) and public adminis			Others	48 132	5 196
tration and police	. 18				
Textiles	04.	214	Brāhman (Malayālam) Landowners and tenants	412	, 79
		883	Religion	125	128
Billava Cultivators: owners and	- 1	363	Hotel managers and their	00	
tenants		879	servants Cultivators: owners and	92	22
Agricultural labourers Toddy drawers and sellers		1,204 45	tenants	90	138
Landowners and tenants	. 11	1,077	Cooks, water-carriers and other	50	
Rice pounders, huskers an			indoor servants Public administration	52 39	158
flour grinders	1	8,282 1,220	Instruction	31	•••
_		666	Law Others	22 137	
Bōya Cultivators: owners and	i		Others	107	47
tenants		375	Chakkiliyan	****	5 97
Agricultural labourers Porters and messengers and	377	1,308	Agricultural labourers Leather workers and traders	408	805
labourers (unspecified) .	. 67	820	in leather and shoes, etc	221	187
Landowners and tenants	_ (473	Miscellaneous labourers	152	915
Raising of farm stock and grass selling	1 20	704	Cultivators: owners and tenants	129	903
Fishing and fish selling	. 14	183	Landowners and tenants	25	341
Others	61	426	Scavengers	14	1,163
Brāhman (Telugu)		386	Others	51	219
Cultivators: owners and	1	i	Chenchu		480
tenants Landowners and tenants	20.5	459 489	Miscellaneous labourers Wood cutters and sellers	239 276	406 294
Religion	1	71	Agricultural labourers	114	294 576
Public administration			Cultivators: owners and		
Professors and teachers	1	79 230	tenants	104 95	562 582
(/(HO10 ••• w	108	200	Basket makers and other	دی	362
Brāhman (Tamil)	. 1	276	workers on woody materials.	34	•••
Cultivators: owners and tenants	368	522	Hunters Others	5 1 3 3	1,152
	1			109	1,102

Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occu- pation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males,	Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occu- pation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.
1	2	3	1	2	3
(Ib own		995	71 im. D-1		
Cheruman	912	1,070	Idaiyan, Yādava—cont. Cow, sheep and buffalo	1	
Basket makers and other		,,,,	breeders and herdsmen.	1 !	
workers on woody materials		1,370	shepherds, etc	79	160
Cultivators: owners and	1	90.5	Landowners and tenants	93	808
tenants	1	225 18 6	Agricultural labourers Milk, etc., sellers and sheep,	91	1,055
	1	100	etc., sellers	43	1,775
Chetti		413	Miscellaneous la bourers	33	1,202
Cultivators: owners and tenants		883	Others	80	293
Landowners and tenants		662	Idiga- Arya Hihida, Setti		
Traders of all kinds	5-0	188	Balija		926
Agricultural labourers		920	Cultivators: owners and tenants	456	040
Money lenders	1 00	381	Agricultural labourers	296	643 4,288
Textile industries Others	3.0	214 380	Toddy drawers and sellers	144	95
··· ··· ···	1	300	Landowners and tenants	31	170
Dēvānga		562	Others	73	1,632
Cotton weavers		573	Iluvan		8 9 5
Cotton spinners and dyers Cultivators: owners and	. 1	413	Agricultural labourers Cultivators: owners and	593	1,570
tenants	1	572	tenants	201	193
Agricultural labourers		1,139	Toddy drawers and sellers	86	14
Landowners and tenants		5 30	Rice pounders, etc	27	659,500
Traders in textiles and ready- made clothing and sundry			Others	93	1,118
shop-keepers		376	Iralan		402
Silk weavers		525	Agricultural labourers	402	496
Others	106	424	Cultivators: owners and		
Dombō		290	Rice pounders, etc	318	217
Cultivators: owners and			Masons and miscellaneous	82	92 2
tenants	_	115	labourers	35	653
Miscellaneous labourers Cetton weavers		1,278	Firewood cutters and sellers .	32	63 3
Agricultural labourers		1,186	Landowners and tenants Cattle and sheep breeders and	27	703
Cattle breeders and herdsmen		35	herdsmen, shepherds, etc	22	141
Others	99	475	Others	82	252
Gadabā		688	Jains		
Cultivators: owners and		0.00	Cultivators: owners and		250
tenants		783	tenants	759	214
Agricultural labourers Firewood sellers	135 25	840 1,126	Landowners and tenants	41	559
Landowners and tenants	1	395	General storekeepers and shopkeepers (unspecified)	45	
Basket makers and other			Traders in textiles, piece-goods	41	81
workers on woody materials			and clothing	29	39
Others	79	174	Money lenders Religion	22	31
Golla		673	Others	19 79	
Cultivators owners and			77.111	19	602
tenants		513	gunda Kshatriya		426
Agricultural labourers Cattle breeders and herdsmen		1,224	Textile workers	480	426 362
and shepherds		229	Cultivators: owners and		502
Landowners and tenants		754	Agricultural labourers	247	419
Milk, etc., sellers and sheep and cattle traders		701	Landowners and tenants	71 45	718 487
others	1	1,181	Miscellaneous labourers	40	1,523
	1		Traders in textiles, piece-goods and clothing		
Holeya		1,018	Others	27	102
Agricultural labourers Cultivators : owners and	•	1.183	Kallan	90	358
tenntas	1 _	1 012	Cultivators: owners and		691
Basket makers and other	1		tenants	607	635
workers on woody materials.	25	195	Landowners and tenants	197	700
Stone cutters and masons, etc. Landowners and tenants	11 8	1,000	Agricultural labourers Miscellaneous labourers	98	1,242
Others		684	Rice pounders, etc.	23 6	964 5 590
			Cart owners, drivers, etc.	6	5,582 68
Idaiyan, Yādava	- 1	603	Domestic servants	8	869
Cultivators: owners and tenants	1	580	Shepherds, etc Others	7	130
	1 00,	1	Ophers	48	512

Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occu- pation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.	Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occu- pation.	Number of fewale workers per 1,000 males.
<u>i</u>	<u>. </u>	3	1	2	3
Kamma		37 5	Konda Dora-concluded.		
Cultivators: owners and	757	351	Agricultural labourers	142	606
Agricultural labourers	147	405	Landowners and tenants Village watchmen	16 12	274
Landowners and tenants	49	546	Firewood sellers	11	1,212
Miscellaneous labourers Others	9 38	1, 5 92 40 3	Others	32	140
Kammālan, Kamsala, Pānchāla,			Kshatriya		351
Visva Brāhman, Visva Karma			Cultivators: owners and tenants	586	900
(Tamil) Caltivators: owners and	•••	283	Agricultural labourers	94	237 1,082
tenants	221	557	Landowners and tenants	72	280
Wood industries	213	38	Fighing and selling fish Sundry storekeepers and shop-	53	1,874
Goldsmiths, silversmiths, etc. Metal industries	181 126	27 34	keepers (unspecified)	17	758
Agricutural labourers	73	1.942	Miscellaneous labourers	14	1,136
Landowners and tenants	33	1,037	Tailors Army, police and public	11	532
Miscellaneous labourers Masons and housebuilders	22 19	1,t37 82	Army, police and public administration	12	
Masons and housebuilders Religion	8	02	Money-lenders	8	504
Others	104	744	Cashiers, accountants, etc Raising of farm stock	7	42
Kammālan, Kamsala, Pān-			Boatmen	10 5	258
chāla. Visva Brāhman, Visva			Goldsmiths and silversmiths	5	49
Karma (Telugu) Goldsmiths, silversmiths, etc	333	235 84	Traders in clothing and toilet	5	07.0
Carpenters	321	101	Others	101	215 32]
Cultivators: owners and	100	407	7	1 1	_
Landowners and tenants	133 48	491 659	Kuravan Agricultural labourers	273	675
Agricultural labourers	41	3,161	Landowners and tenants	276	670 707
Blacksmiths, coppersmiths, etc.	33	102	Basket workers and sellers of	161	627
Others	91	708	bark, leaves, etc. Clay workers and miscellaneous	109	788
	•••	529	la bourers.	100	700
tenants	789	475	Cattle and pig breeders	30	619
Agricultural labourers	120	1,156	Scavengers Landowners and tenants	18 15	788 944
Miscellaneous labourers	17 35	180 84 7	Weavers of woollen blankets	10	47,429
Sundry shopkeepers	3	193	Tatooers	16	9,740
Cattle, etc., breeders and shep-		148	Others	97	257
herds Others	33	145 345	Kuruba	i I	557
Chond		932	Cultivators: owners and tenants	700	400
Cultivators: owners and			Agricultural labourers	560 153	429 1,190
tenants	688	646	Landowners and tenants	108	655
Miscellaneous labourers Agricultural labourers	106 154	2,213 2,352	Sheep, etc., breeders and sellers. Weavers of woollen blankets	35	234
Landowners and tenants	34	2,532	Miscellaneous labourers	33 13	624 572
Sundry shopkeepers	4	1.055	Sundry shopkeepers	10	403
Basket, etc., makers Firewood sellers	3	1,957 6,621	Basket, etc., makers Extractors of vegetable oils	7 6	8 80
Sellers of bark, etc	2	110	Others	75	204 846
Others	5	485		1	
Komati, Arya Vaisya		497	Kurumban Cultivators: owners and		7 55
Sundry storekeepers and mis- cellaneous shopkeepers	38 0	388	tenants	347	577
Cultivators: owners and		500	Agricultural labourers	309	918
tenants	207	753	Sheep, etc., breeders and sellers. Miscellaneous labourers	113 78	424
Trade in foodstuffs	113 88	481 621	Landowners and tenants	48	2, 914 91 6
Agricultural labourers	41	1,173	Weavers of woollen blankets	32	1,02
Money-lenders	27	262	Sellers of milk, poultry, etc	23	297
Traders in piece-goods Hotel-keepers, etc	19 18	213 283	Others	5 47	712 62
Trade in articles of clothing and	13	200		[[
toilet	12	96	Rusavan Potters and sellers of pottery		54
Others	95	471	Cultivators: owners and	403	270
Konda Dora'		1,011	tenants	243	711
			Agricultural labourers	138	3.862
Cultivators: owners and tenants	619	1,131	Masons and bricklayers	74	23

Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occu- pation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.	Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occu- pation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.
			1	<u> </u>	3
Kusavan-concluded.	1		Nāyar	•••	481
Miscellaneous labourers			Cultivators owners and		
Cotton weavers	15	896 430	tenants	504 172	3 03
Others		4.00	Agricultural labourers Landowners and tenants	56	1,575 575
Lambādi		698	Rice pounders, etc	35	64,169
Agricultural labourers	368	798	Domestic servants	33	1,057
Cullivators: cwners and tenants	362	458	Public administration	25 14	31
Beggars			Teachers, etc Police	11	
Landowners and tenants	40	623	Agents to landed proprietors .	9 (42
Firewood cutters and sellers	011		Hotel keepers and servants	7	123
Miscellaneous labourers Raising of farm stock	23	1,627 1,031	Cthers	131	272
Cartowners, drivers, etc.		686	Odde	· i	776
Others	89	879	Earthwork labourers	291	868
M.s. dies			Cultivators: owners and		
Mādiga Agrīcultural labourers	473	690 1,009	tenants	209 - 183	000
Leather workers and sellers of		. 1,009	Agricultural labourers Miscellaneous labourers	94	1,2 72 1,223
sandals, etc	191	229	Stone cutters, masons and		-,0
Cultivators: owners and			house builders	149	
tenants	165	418	Landowners and tenants	15 6	761
Landowners and tenants		_,	Scavengers	53	
Beggars	- 0				010
Sellers of bark, etc		55,255	Pallan		719
Others	, 53	1,183	Agricultural labourers	437	~-0
Māla		887	Cultivators: owners and tenants, Earthwork coolies, porters	1	780
Agricultural labourers	609	1,079	and messengers, unspecified		
Cultivators: owners and		,	coolies	7.10	519
tenants		548	Landowners and tenants	1 -0	330
Landowners and tenants		1,287 508	Shepherds Rice pounders	1	2,619
Cotton weavers		, 729	Preparers of sugar, gur, etc		′ 592,333 • 7 09
Raising of farm stock		247	Others		197
Others	45	508	D 11: 77. 100 77. 10 177. 1		
Mangala		400	Palli, Vanniya, Vanniya Kshat- riya, Vannikula Kshatriya,		1
Barbers	388	59	Agnikula Kshatriya		546
Cu'tivators: owners and			Cultivators owners and		0.10
Agricultural labourers	303 156	,	tenants		474
Landowners and tenants		2,479 346	Agricultural labourers Landowners and tenants	204 43	812
Players on musical instruments	1	010	Accountants, cashiers, unspeci-		767
and actors, etc		108	fied and miscellaneous labour-		
Others	74	703	ers	33	90 2
Maravan		752	Masons and bricklayers Weavers	10	$\frac{228}{324}$
Cultivators: owners and	L	,	Cartowners, drivers, etc.	7	13
tenants	1	654	Sundry bazaar keepers	7	141
Agricultural labourers Landowners and tenants	1	1,302 831	Others	94	482
Miscellaneous labourers	1		Panisavan	•••	601
Carpenters and workers on			Cultivators: cwners and tenants	550	848
woody materials		·	Agricultural labourers Landowners and tenants	$\frac{125}{44}$	1,125
Others	41	300	Government servants	66	1,015
NT = d =		399	Textile workers	. 33	138
N ādār	1	'	Cartowners, drivers, etc		15
Cultivators: owners and		357	Masons and bricklayers Players on musical instruments,	21	5
Cultivators: owners and tenants			actors, etc.	15	14
Cultivators: owners and tenants	217	57 1 546			322
Cultivators: owners and tenants	217 130	1.546	Others	124	
Cultivators: owners and tenants Toddy drawers and sellers Agricultural labourers Landowners and tenants Miscellaneous labourers	217 130 47 38	1.546 1.685 1,739	Others Paraiyan, Panchama		638
Cultivators: owners and tenants Toddy drawers and sellers Agricultural labourers Landowners and tenants Miscellaneous labourers Fishing	217 130 47 38 25	1.546 1.685 1,739 57	Paraiyan, Panchama Agricultural labourers	 5 65	
Cultivators: owners and tenants	217 130 47 38 25 23	1.546 1.685 1,739 57 593	Paraiyan, Panchama Agricultural labourers Cultivators: owners and tenants.	 5 65 271	751 478
Cultivators: owners and tenants	217 130 47 38 25 23 23	1.546 1.685 1,739 57 593	Paraiyan, Panchama Agricultural labourers Cultivators: owners and tenants. Miscellaneous labourers	 5 65	751 478
Cultivators: owners and tenants Toddy drawers and sellers Agricultural labourers Landowners and tenants Miscellaneous labourers Fishing Rice pounders, etc Masons and bricklayers Makers of sugar, gur and molasses	217 130 47 38 25 23 23	1.546 1.685 1,739 57 590 140	Paraiyan, Panchama Agricultural labourers Cultivators: owners and tenants.	565 271 52	751 478 1,071
Cultivators: owners and tenants Toddy drawers and sellers Agricultural labourers Landowners and tenants Miscellaneous labourers Fishing Rice pounders, etc. Masons and bricklayers Nakers of sugar, gur and molasses Cotton spinners	217 130 47 38 25 23 23	1.546 1.685 1,739 57 593 140 1,378 70	Paraiyan, Panchama Agricultural labourers Cultivators: owners and tenants. Miscellaneous labourers Masons, bricklayers and house- building coolies Landowners and tenants	565 271 52 12	751 478 1,071 1,157
Cultivators: owners and tenants Toddy drawers and sellers Agricultural labourers Landowners and tenants Miscellaneous labourers Fishing Rice pounders, etc Masons and bricklayers Makers of sugar, gur and molasses	217 130 47 38 25 23 23 15 18	1.546 1.685 1,739 57 593 140	Paraiyan, Panchama	565 271 52 12 15	638 751 478 1,071 1,157 756

Paraiyan, Panchama—concluded Cattle, etc., breeders and herds, men Village watchmen and village servants Others	12 7 53	132	Tiyan	2	3
Village watchmen and village servants	12 7	132			
Village watchmen and village servants	12 7	132		1	
Village watchmen and village servants	12 7	132		444	664
Village watchmen and village servants	7	102	Agricultural labourers Cultivators : owners and tenants	209	1,300 217
servants			Toddy drawers	70	
Berrie	53		Workers in coconut fibre and		
	1	332	sellers of textiles	85	10,637
		545	Sawyers	20	
Pattanavan Fishing and selling fish	6 3 0		laneous labourers	18	27
Boatmen, ship's employees and			Porters, messengers and domes-	1	
harnour coolies	124	6	tic servants	16	37
Cultivators: owners and tenants	99		Gardeners, firewood, etc, collec-	17	
Miscellaneous labourers	34 12	2 3 2	tors and sellers of vegetables. Grain sellers and sundry shop-	17	6
Gardeners and firewood sellers Cotton weavers	8	25	keepers	12	7
Others	93	459	Brick and tile makers and	1	
(/,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			masons		5
Sāle	471	605 545	Hotel keepers, etc	93	,
Cutton spinners and weavers Cultivators owners and tenants.	172	3 +3 487	Others	90	22
Agricultural labourers	122	. 8n6	l	!	
Landowners and tenants	71		Tsākala		84
Maccellaneous labourers	65	2,491	Washermen	793	95
Traders in piece-goods and ready	28	113	Cultivators: owners and tenants Agricultural labourers	121 37	60
made clothing	71		· Landowners and tenants	0.4	21
911112	1		Miscellaneous labourers	14	20
Saurāshtra, Saurāshtra Brāh-		1	Others	24	34
man		361	37 . 1 . :	1	!
Cotton spinners and weavers	169	274 369	Valaiyan Cultivators : owners and tenants	463	74
Silk spinners and weavers Dvers and bleachers	71	1,295	Landowners and tenants	200	1,63
Sellers of piece-goods and ready		,	Agricultural labourers	152	1,0
made clothing	98	30			38
Cultivators: owners and tenants	38 18	222	0.1		1,97
Cashiers, accountants, etc Landowners and tenants		198		1	3.
Dancers, actors, etc	18		Vāniyan, Vaniga Vaisya		4
Agricultural labourers			Extracting and selling vegeta-		
Religion		3	ble oils	3 7 9 215	6
Police and public administra-			Agricultural labourers		3
tion	1 100				4
Others	Ì		Landowners and tenants	48	2
			Other traders in food stuffs		
Savara · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		633 393		. 81 . 118	3
Cultivators: owners and tenants Agricultural labourers		620		110	,
Landowners and tenants	165				7
Miscellaneous labourers				733	
Firewood sellers	1 17				
Others	.	9.71	Miscellaneous labourers	. 19	
Sembadavan		384			
Fishing and selling fish	450				
Coltivators: owners and tenants.	. ' 166			i	
Agricultural labourers Landowners and tenants	. 1 13 . 39			. 49	8
Rope, etc., makers	0=				8
Miscellaneous labourers				1	
Fish carers	1 ~ (3 72 9 39 8	1 36 33		
Others	. 159	398	Landowners and tenants	. 45	
			Others		
	. ,	461		3.	
Cultivators: owners and tenants	623	3		•	. 4
Agricultural labourers	. 153				;
Title introduction	. i 49			158 124	
Landowners and tenants Sundry bazaar keepers					1
Police		7	labourers	. 49	
Sellers of vegetables Others		7 980 7 3 91		1	

Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occu- pation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.	Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occu- pation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.
1	2	3	1	·	- 3
**	i		1		,
Vellāla—concluded	_	0.50	Māppilla-concluded.		
Weavers Cashiers, accountants, unspeci-	7.	35 9	Coffee, tea. etc., plantation		
fied	6	11	employees	12	22 9
Money-lenders	4	861	Hotel keepers and servants	12 (10)	231
Others	73	289	Religion	13	212 47
	·		Others	103	131
Yanadi Agricultural labourers	467	676	a		-01
Agricultural labourers Caltivators: owners and tenants	45 7 175 i	1,037 299	Sheik		<i>329</i>
Herdsmen, shepherds and	110	200	Cultivators: owners and tenants	309	450
cattle breeders	58 -	67	Agricultural labourers	201	452 530
Miscellaneous labourers	14	1.269	Miscellaneous latourers	45	491
Scavengers Woodcutters and sellers of	23 '	698	Landowners and tenants	77	297
firewood, etc	36	5 96	Sundry bazaar keepers		91
Basket makers and other	90	950	Textile industries Cart-owners, drivers, etc	30 15	581
workers on woody materials.	22	475	Beggais	15	21 564
Rice pounders	21	830	Tailors	10	132
Fishing and selling fish	31	494	Trade in piece-goods and		102
Domestic servants	$\frac{17}{12}$	1,627	ready-made clothing	19	71
Village watchmen	11	398	Traders in food stuffs	46	176
Others	93	704	Traders in skins, etc Goldsmiths and silver workers.	9 9	33
	1		Clerks, unspecified	9	17 29
Yerukala	,	687	Police	8	
Basket makers and other workers and sellers of bark,	:		Government servants	9	•••
leaves, etc	298	72 2	Carpenters and workers on		
Cultivators: owners and	200	122	woody materials Gardeners	13	482
tenants	233	52 6	Butchers	7	366 58
Agricultural labourers	207	935	Others	126	119
Miscellaneous labourers Beggars	47	781	 	1	
Landowners and tenants	39 54	635 710	Europeans		238
Firewood cutters and sellers.	27 !	338	Army	187 125	
Others	95	638	Professors and teachers, etc	67	619 2,639
T.LL.			Income from investments	61	667
Labbai Cultivators: owners and	1	37 2	Ship's officers, etc	53	
tenants	207	138	Medical men Government officers	58	2,247
Landowners and tenants	144	166	Railway officers	43 41	9
Fishing and selling fish	61	2,631	Planters	34	4 53
Agricultural labourers	64	274	Police officers	34	
Miscellaneous labourers Betel vine growers and sellers	46	631	Architects and engineers	32	***
of betel leaves	71	623	Cashiers and accountants	30	82
Traders in skins, etc	38	16	Postal and Telegraph officers Shopkeepers, unspecified	25 21	32
Workers on woody materials	34	7,904	Others	194	19 174
Weavers and sellers of ready-	-				71.3
made clothing Grocers and sellers of grains,	53	378	Anglo-Indians		301
tobacco and sundry shop-		i	Railway employees Unspecified clerks and mecha-	186	73
keepers	98	168	nics mecna-	119	1771
Butchers and sellers of sheep,	1		Income from investments	112	1 7 1 43 1
etc	20	16	Teachers and professors	55	3,059
Cart-owners, drivers, etc Others	14 150	101	Medical practitioners and mid-		,
ounces	150	191	wives, nurses, etc Postal officials	64	2,404
			Domestic servants and private	41	•••
Mappilla		328	motor drivers	33	976
Cultivators: owners and	004		Tailors, milliners	24	2,481
tenants Agricultural labourers	334 239	214 838	Government officials	18	91
Fishing and selling fish	60 -	42	Architects, engineers Police officers	16	17
Other trade in food stuffs	62	184	Port and harbour employees!	15	•••
Sundry bazaar keepers	49	81	and ship's employees	15	20
Workers in coconut fibre and			Others	302	39 173
makers of rope, etc., and	00	,	T 1: 00		110
dealers in textiles Porters and messengers and	3 6 ,	4,767	Indian Christians (Roman	l	
miscellaneous labourers	34	89	Catholics) Cultivators: owners and		633
Cart-owners, drivers, etc	18	8	tenants	436	597
Landowners and tenants	18	361	Agricultural labourers		

8.—Occupations by caste-concluded.

Caste and occupation,	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occu- pation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.	Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occu- pation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.
1	2	- 3	1 -	2	3
Indian Christians (Roman Catholics)—concluded.	:		Indian Christians (Syrians)—		
Landowners and tenants Miscellaneous labourers	48 39	633 805	Agricultural labourers Sundry bazaar-keepers and	47	4,547
Fishing	19	68	shop-keepers, unspecified	28	86
Domestic servants	14	549	Teachers, etc	22	369
Railway employees	10 '	31	Miscellaneous mechanics and		000
Washermen	9 -	538	labourers	45	52
Teachers, professors, etc	8 !	516	Others	334	247
Toddy drawers	8			501	211
Carpenters	6	10	Indian Christians (Others)		<i>566</i>
Shop-keepers, unspecified	11	665	Agricultural labourers	326	1.071
Tailors	5 '	533	Cultivators: owners and	320	1,0,1
Gardeners and sellers of			tenants	301	335
vegetables	13	896	Porters and messengers and	001	000
Clerks, etc., unspecified	4	20	miscellaneous labourers	62	894
Leather workers	5		Landowners and tenants	36	414
Others	112	142	Fishing and selling fish	12	27
	i		Weavers	31	265
Indian Christians (Syrians)	'	328	Shoe-makers	30	68
Cultivators: owners and	ı		Government servants	8	
tenants	316	77	Teachers	21	598
Rope, etc., makers and workers			Domestic servants	17	527
on coconut fibre	91	807	Traders in skin, etc	8	64
Rice pounders	48	42,571	Railway employees	6	
Grocers and sellers of veget-			Workers on woody materials	4	1,282
able s	69	455	Others	138	500

9.—Number of persons employed in 1911 and 1921 on Railways and in the Irrigation, Post Office and Telegraph Departments.

Class of persons employed.				European Anglo-Inc		India	ns.	Remarks.	
Class of pers	ons emp	pioyea	•	_	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	nemarks.
	i	-	-			- 3 1		_5 - 1	6
					RAILV	VAYS.			
TOTAL I	PERSONS	EMPL	OYED	ı	2,974	2,825	69,44 8	59,035 `)
Persons dire	ectl u e	mnlor	har		2,970	2,817	61,515	49,440	
Officers		ii pio y	Cu		156	142	23	6	
Subordinates drawing			Rs. 75	per	1,618	961	1,457	303	These figures exclude employees on the
mensem Subordinates drawing	g from]	Rs. 20		75.	1,067	1,483	22,601	7,292	Railways in French
Subordinates drawin	g under	Rs. 20	0		129 +	231	37,431	41,839	territory and in the States of Tra-
Dannan - in din	41 0					8	7,933	9,595	vancore and Cochin.
Persons indire	есиу е	mproy	/ea	•••	4		1		1
Contractors Contractor's regular	 emplor		•••	•••	1 3	7 [†] 1	$rac{176}{793} +$	976	Į
Coolies	епърюу		••		1		6,964	7,603	}
				IRRIG	ATION I	EPARTM	ENT.		
TOTAL	PERSON	s EMPI			28 .	66	28,090	45,857	All figures are reported
Persons dir	ectly e	mplo	yed		28	66	8,174	9,810	by the P.W.D. to be only approximate;
Officers	•••				19	33	82	22	they are for British territory only.
Upper subordinates			•••		3 :	18	229	249	• •
Lower subordinates Clerks		•••	•••		3	3	332 681*,	261 596	* Includes tracers
Peons and other serv		•••	•••		3†	9	5,361	5,591	† Dam superintendent
Coolies	•••	•••	•••	-		3	1,489		sluice superinten- dent, and launch
									driver.
Persons indi	rectly e	mplo	yed	•••	'	•••	19,916	36,047	
Contractors			•••		•••	•••	$\frac{1,097}{2,635}$	1,49 4 1,260	
Contractor's regular Coolies	empio	/ees				•••	16,184		I
				POS	TAL DE	PARTMEN	T. ‡		
Total	PERSON	S EMP	LOYED	···· ,	69	84 .	13,339	13,496	These figures exclude persons employed in
			TOTAL	'	69	78	12,014	12,310	
Supervising officers					6	11	75	70 1	core and Cochin and
Postmasters Miscellaneous agen	···		 nolmasi	···	23	22	1,034	711	in French territory.
					ì	1		!	
etc	**		•••			1	1,979	2,259	
Clerks		 	···	•••	40	42	1.645	1,406	
		 		•••		1			
Clerks Postmen Skilled labour Unskilled labour		 	 		40	42	1.645 3,442 213 377	1,406 4,878 	
Clerks Postmen Skilled labour Unskilled labour Road establishment			 	•••	40	42 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1.645 3,442 213 377 3,249	1,406 4,878 2,986	
Clerks Postmen Skilled labour Unskilled labour			•••	•••	40	42	1.645 3,442 213 377	1,406 4,878 	
Clerks Postmen Skilled labour Unskilled labour Road establishment Railway I Supervising officers	 Mail Se		•••	•••	40 	42 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1.645 3,442 213 377 3,249 753	1,406 4,878 2,986	i
Clerks Postmen Skilled labour Unskilled labour Road establishment Railway I Supervising officers Clerks	 Mail Se	 er vice			40	42 1: 	1.645 3,442 213 377 3,249 753 14 26	1,406 4,878 2,986	
Clerks Postmen Skilled labour Unskilled labour Road establishment Railway I Supervising officers	 Wail Se				40	42 1: 	1.645 3,442 213 377 3,249 753	1,406 4,878 2,986 628	
Clerks Postmen Skilled labour Unskilled labour Road establishment Railway I Supervising officers Clerks Sorters	 Mail Se	 er vice 				42 1 : 1 4 4	1.645 3,442 213 377 3,249 753 14 26 449	1,406 4,878 2,986 628 10 423	
Clerks Postmen Skilled labour Unskilled labour Road establishment Railway I Supervising officers Clerks Sorters Mail guards, etc. Combine	 Mail Se	 er vice 				42 1 : 1 4 4	1.645 3,442 213 377 3,249 753 14 26 449 2n4	1,406 +,878 2,986 628 10 423 195	
Clerks	 Mail Se	 er vice 				42 1: 1 4 2	1.645 3,442 213 377 3,249 753 14 26 449 264 449	1,406 4,878 2,986 628 10 423 195 558	
Clerks Postmen Skilled labour Unskilled labour Road establishment Railway I Supervising officers Clerks Sorters Mail guards, etc. Combine Signallers	 Mail Se	 er vice 				42 1: 1 4 2	1.645 3,442 213 377 3,249 753 14 26 449 264 49 264 419	1,406 4,878 2,986 628 10 423 195 558 142	
Clerks Postmen Skilled labour Unskilled labour Road establishment Railway I Supervising officers Clerks Sorters Mail guards, etc. Combine Signallers Messengers, etc.	 Mail Se	ervice		TEL		42 1 : 1	1.645 3,442 213 377 3,249 753 14 26 449 264 49 264 419	1,406 4,878 2,986 628 10 423 195 558 142	
Clerks	Mail Se	ervice		TEL	40	1 42 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1.645 3,442 213 377 3,249 753 14 26 449 264 49 264 460 MENT. ‡	1,406 4,878 2,986 628 10 423 195 558 142 416	
Clerks	Mail Se	ervice		TEL	40 .	1 42 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1.645 3,442 213 377 3,249 753 14 26 449 2n4 572 112 460 MENT. ‡ 1,247	1,406 4,878 2,986 628 10 423 195 558 142 416 1,405 2 238 2	:
Clerks Postmen Skilled labour Unskilled labour Road establishment Railway I Supervising officers Clerks Sorters Mail guards, etc. Combine Signallers Messengers, etc. Total Supervising officers Signalling establish Clerks	Mail Se	ervice	 	TEI		1 42 1 1 4 4 2 2 DEPART 227 211 208 5	1.645 3,442 213 377 3,249 753 14 26 449 244 572 112 460 MENT. ‡ 1,247	1,406 4,878 2,986 628 10 423 195 558 142 416 1,405 2 238 103	
Clerks Postmer Skilled labour Unskilled labour Road establishment Railway I Supervising officers Clerks Sorters Mail guards, etc. Combine Signallers Messengers, etc. Total Supervising officers Signalling establish	Mail Se	ces	PLOYET	TEL	40 .	1 42 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1.645 3,442 213 377 3,249 753 14 26 449 2n4 572 112 460 MENT. ‡ 1,247	1,406 4,878 2,986 628 10 423 195 558 142 416 1,405 2 238 2	

THE INDUSTRIAL SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

10.—Distribution of industries and persons employed.

(a) Main heads only.

			Gene	ral dist	tributio	n of	industr	ies a	and pers	ons em	ployed	—-			employed per	Bexes om-
Industrial establishment	ents.		<u>'</u>			amploy										
	blishm	1					super vi s leri ca l.	sion			Uni	skilled	laboure	1	امعا	of both lults.
	er of esta	Districts where chiefly located	Tota		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		India	ns.	Skilled workmen.		Adults.		Chile	dren.	adult fer	children r 1,000 ad
	trial establishment Districts where chiefly located	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Number of adult f	Number of children of l ployed per 1,000 adults.	
1	1 2	3	J	5 ,	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		17
Total Establishments	2,105	·	136,270	41,269	1,358	31	9,845	101	43,053	2,156	75,661	33,619	6,353	5,362	302	i
I. Growing of special products II. Mines	1000	 . (Gōdāvari)	22,748 4,132	12,826 2,433	435	2	567 174	1 2	9 32 190	107 	19,059 3,407		1,755 325	1,597 236	562 611	
III Quarries of hard rocks		Kistna Nellore Chingleput	964	270	4		5 3	3	180	1	639	247	88	19	307	101
IV. Textile and connected industries V. Leather, etc , industries	. 441	Gōdāvari)	33,871 4,411			10	2.112 482	5 0 8	13,512 904			10,008	2,115 293	1,894 44	408	125 89
VI. Wood industries	. 47	Madras Tinnevelly	2,051	33	42	1	210	2	700	13	1,029	17	70		19	44
VII. Metal industries	1	Presidency.	25,65 6	124	195	3	1,227	3	12,941		11,089	81	204	37	4	10
VIII Glass and earthenware industries: brick, tile, etc., tactories IX Industries connected with	} 75	Malabar South Kanara		1,305	20		256	٠	689	9	4,963	1,172	220	124	209	50
chemical products . X Food industries	170	(Madras)	_ ′	710 9,060				4 24						15 1,372	148 571	
XI Industries of dress	14		930	45	19	3	44	1	629	37	217	4	21		56	166
XII. Furniture industries XIII Industries connected wit buildings		Madras	336 . 246	1	,		1		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	. 1	65	1	1		53	224
XIV Construction of means o transport and com	of n-			!			24		33	1	185	1		! 2	1	
munication XV Production, application and transmission of	on of	1	. 2,9 5 3	1			240	••	1,677	•••	938		53	19	:	30
physical forces XVI. Industries of luxury	. ' 9 169	Madras	917 8,432			5	143 1,010		234 4,909		492 3 2,093				110 4	

${\it 10.--Distribution\ of\ industries\ and\ persons\ employed---concluded.}$

(b) Special industries.

	1		Gene	ral dis	tribut	ion o	of indu	strie	s and per	'sons en	nployed.					
	is.	- i	Number of persons employed.													
Industrial establishment.	ishmen			į		ervi	ction, sion an	ıd		1		illed la	bourers	•		
	ber of establ	Districts where chiefly located.	Total.		Euro peans and Anglo- Indians		Indians.		Skilled workmen.		Adults.		Children.			
			Mules.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Mal· s.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Malcs.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2		4	ō	в <u>г</u>	7	8	9	10	11	, 12	13	14	15		
I. Growing of special products— Tea plantations and factories	126	Coimbatore Nilgiris Malabar	15,460	8,922	264		32	1	7 95	101	12,958	7,715	1.123	1,105		
Coffee plantations and factories.	104	Salem Nilgris Malabar	5,613	3,565		··· ,	***	•••			, •-					
II. Mines— Mica mines and mica splitting works Manganese mines	80 5	Nellore Vizagapatam.		1,671 651			130		77 28		1,948 984	1,453 644	252 29	219 10		
IV. Textile and connected industries— Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills	228	Deccan Divn. Coimbatore Rāmnād Tinnevelly	6,787	5,075	68		940	2	1,235	40	4.484	4,916	60	117		
Cotton spinning, weaving and other mills	115	Madras Coimbatore Madura Tinnevelly Malabat South Kanara.	23,439	6,167	117	4	893	42	11,320	1,319	9,271	3,263	1,834	1,543		
V. Leather industries—		Chingleput	2										1			
Tanneries	81 {	North Arcot.	4,307	2 61	26 !	•••	466	. 8	893	5	2,629	204	293	44		
VII. Metal industries Machinery and engineering, in- cluding railway, workshops.	53	Throughout the Presidency.	21,507	18	155	3	961	3	10,980	1	9,386	12	45	•••		
IX. Industries connected with chemical products—		Godāvari	,)			!			}							
Oil mills	112-{	Guntur Kistna Cuddapah Salem .		11	2	 ì	375		175	17	1,458	394	104	3		
Manure and fish oil works .	20	Malabar .	909	9:	5 10		63	•••	! ! 14 9	7	678	 88	9			
X. Food industries— Flour and rice mills	354	Throughout the Presidency.	; 7,369	3,44	2 8		1,686	3	1,169		4,347	3.248	177	173		
Coffee curing and powdering works	് ചെട്	Coimbatore Malabar South Kanara	1,101	3.66	2 26		117		50		, 831	2 676	77	986		
Fishcuring works Sugar factories, breweries and distilleries	ı	Malabar In various dis	1,025		7 3 8 26			· .	,		782	1				
Tobacco, cigarette, snuff and condiment factories	1	tricts. Madras North Arcot. Trichinopoly. Tinnevelly Malabar	. []	į	, 3 _, 41	:		3 3	1	:	3 288		3 315			
XVI. Industries of luxury— Printing presses	. 140	Throughout the Presi dency.	7,295	5' 1	4 50	, 4	856	3 : 1	4,261		1,867	,	7 261	. 2		

11.—Particulars of establishments employing 20 or more persons in 1911 and 1921.

•								Ind	ast ries .								
		I ,	11.	111.	(v. v	7. V	ı ¦	VII. V	/III.¦	1X. ;	x. :	xi j	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	xv.	XVI.
Establishments employing 20 or more persons.	Ę ¦,	of Special	ž	-	extile and con- nerted industries.	Leather industrics.	Wood industries.		Ware industries.	ith du	Food industries.	Jo	Furniture indus- tries.	4. 6	Construction of means of transport and com-	roduction, applica- tion and transmis- sion of physical forces.	Industries of luxury.
	All i	Growing Produc	Mines.	Quar	Textile nerted	Leat		Meta	Glass war	a ia					O	ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	Indr
ı	2	3	1	5	6	7	7	9 - ;	10] 	1.,	1.;	14	15	16	17	18
A. Iutai Es zonz	1.384	225	67	13	302	66	30	85	68	73	325	5	7	2	21	5	90
tablish- { ments. (1911)	867	203	48		109	70	21	34	50	56	149	19	4	5	40	4	55
1, Directed by [1921 Govern- ment or { hocal au- }	62	4		1	1:	2	1	7	2	4	30	1	;	1	4	i	4
thorities. (1911	56	3					2	8	1 7	9	28 33	2 i 1 i	1	1	4		3
2. Directed by [1921 registered]	353 393	103 S4		1 '	71 70	30	5 9	$\begin{bmatrix} 52 \\ 13 \end{bmatrix}$	20	21	43	13	2	. 5	35	;	30
companies. (1911 3. Owned by private persons—	330	,															!
(a) European (1921 and Auglo- {	202	123	i	1	25	3	12	4	5		8	3	2	· · · ·		2	
Indian. (1911	120	96		'	8	1	4	2	2	1	•••			'			2
(b) Indian $\begin{cases} 1921 \\ 1911 \end{cases}$ B. Number of (1921)	909 2 8 8	37 16	30	10 1,093	217 22 45 578	39	12 6 1.847	37 11 25,566	56 28 7,342	62 30 4,959	259 79 22,457	8 4 808	320	2 301	2,437		20
persons { employed. 1911					27,936		ļ	4,690	!	5,992	11,691	1,781	319	. 622	15,596	383	i
(a) Direction, (1921	9,627	88	1 177	45	2,144	485	218	1,400	268	544	2,087	44	30	22	226	183	873
supervi- sion and clerical 1911	6.668	94	s 173		1,162	341	177	423	163	4 89	995	128	15	74	930) 20	630
(b) Skilled 1921 workmen. 1911	43,412 41,141	1.98	$\frac{1}{5}$ 184		14.684 12.459	830 1,871	643 675	12,871 2,506	668 455	896 1,008	3,854 2.292	625 1,3 2 2	183 217				
(c) Unskilled (1921		32,89	6 5,841	910	28.750 14,315		986 916	11,2 9 5 1,761	6,406 4,635	3,513 4,495	16,516 8,404	175 331	107 87		(.,		
For Unskilled la- bourers only—										!				!			
1. Adult wo- [1921 men per]	445	59 	4 651	405	624	78	4	7	İ		8 58		238	!	234	78	8 16
1,000 adult \\ men. \ \ 1911	456	78	628		379				193	•	544			1		_	
2. Children of both sexes per 1,000	114	i							98	43	301		1,958	ĺ			7 131 4 289
adults. (1911	18 0	15	55 123	3	394	340	220	100		1		1	-,	0			200

12.—Organization of establishments.

					Nu	uber	of in	dustria	l establ	ish m en	ts in ea	ch cl	a82.				
Type of organization.	Total establish- ments.	I	11	111	IV	v	VI	VII	; ; VIII	IX	x	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	xv	XVI
1	2	3	4	5	6 -	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Total	2,105	276	91	23	441	84	47	100	75	170	566	14	9	4	27	9	169
1. Under the Local Government or local authority		4		1	1	2	1	7	2	4	37	2		1	5		5
2. Registered companies	386	114	30	1	82	2	8	52	7	13	35	1	1	1	14	5	20
(a) With European or Anglo-Indian directors (b) With Indian directors	300	110	20		5 0	1	4	49	6	10	22	1	1		10	5	11
tors	74	4	7	1	27	1	4	2	1	2	12			1	3		9
(c) With directors of different races	12		3		5			1		1	1			•••	1		
3. Privately owned	1,647	158	61	21	358	80	38	41	66	153	494	11	8	2	8	4	144
(a) By Europeans or Anglo-Indians	187	109		1	26	2	12	4	5		7	3	2		•••	2	14
(b) By Indians	1,428	47	61	19	322	76	26	37	58	150	477	8	6	2	8	2	129
(c) By joint owners of different races	32	2		1	10	2	٠.		3	3	16				•••		1

13.—Place of origin of skilled employees.

1			Ŋ	Vamp	er of p	ersons e	mplog	ed in ee	ich clas	s of ind	lustrial	estal	olishme	nt.			
Birth-place.	Total number of work- men.	I	11	111	ıv	v	٧I	AII	VIII	ıx	x	ХI	XII	XIII	XIV	xv	XVI
1	2	3	4	5	в	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. In the Province or State	44,754	1.030	185	181	15,153	908	694	12,749	69 7	1,021	4,464	663	184	33	, 1,669	226	4,897
(1) District of employment	32,600	383	123	175	10,45 2	606	533	9,170	675	591	3,670	631	144	30	1,243	169	4,005
(2) Other districts.	12,154	647	62	6	4,701	302	161	3,579	22	430	794	32	40	3	426	57	· 892
(a) Contiguous districts	7.5 5 9	517	25	5	3,310	157	119	2,041	8	299	325	1	36		-202	22	492
(b) Non-contiguous districts.	4,5 95	130	37	1	1,391	145	42	1,538	14	131	469	31	4	3	224	35	400
2. Outside the Province	305		3		129		18	114	1	7	7	1	•••		5	, 7	13
3. Outside India	150	9	2		18	1	1	78		28	2	2			3	' 1	5

14.—Place of origin of unskilled labour.

											-						
				Nnn	ber of	pe rs ons	emplo	yed in o	each cla	ss of in	dustria	l esta	blishm	ent.			
Birth-place.	Total number of work- men.	I	II	111	ΙV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	х	ХI	XII	XIII	XIV	xv	xvi
1	2	3	4	š	6	7	8	. 9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. In the Province or State	120,570	33, 5 20	6,153	9-1	29,704	3,244	1,114	11,333	6 ,479	4,487	18,683	241	130	266	1,22	561	2,445
(1) District of employment	94,829	20,986	5,94 9	783	24,526	2,1 6 5	878	8,920	6,245	3,680	16,955	16)	108	236	982	362	1,894
(2) Other districts.	25,741	12,534	204	183	5,178	1,079	236	2 418	234	807	1,733	81	22	30	247	199	551
(a) Contiguous districts	17,9 2 7	9 ,978	129	151	3,188	606	155	1,455	208	572	 866 	48	13	6	171	74	309
(b) Non-contigu- ous districts.	7,812	2,556	7 5	37	1.990	473	81	963	26	235	867	33	Ą	24	76	125	242
2. Outside the Province	360	8	10	22	180	2	1	54		21	31	7		••	2	12	16
3. Outside India	65	2	,		22	·	1	19		4	8				3	3	3

15.—Distribution of certain races in certain industrial establishments.

Number employed in each class of industrial establishment.

XVI	Eemalea.		3			-	n	•
	aelsM 😤		931	51		30	13	80
XV	E Females		7	: :		:	7	:
-	.≊alala ≊		69	7		3.1	01	26
XIV	Eemsles.		~	:		:	31	
×	E Males.		691	2		30	œ	124
XIII	g Remales.			:		:	 :	:
×	is Males		4	วเ 		-	-	: :
XII	Eemsles.		7	:		~	:	:
-	selsk 😤		9	ಣ		71		:
X	Females.		6	-		.9		37
~ —-	aelald 🚉				;	7	21	
×	Females			:		: <		<u>:</u>
	% Males		077	7 		⊋ ; 	4. 3.	9
×		;		:		•	- -	
	E Females	;		-	-	§ .	c -	99
V I I I	Eemalea		:				:	:
	E Lemsjes				-			:
V11				:	æ		_	:
-	 Malen ≡		3 17)	<u>x</u>	•	i	306
1.3	eəlaməl 😓		•		:	-	,	÷
	səley =	43	1		23	າ • −		-
>	E Females	;	:		:	:		:
	. Males	32	G		<u>_</u>			
lV	= Eemsles	 15	 31			າລ		1
٦ ,	≘ Жяј6е	264	69		1.37			25
	e fjemsjes	;			:			:
=	Malen	4	21		8	:		:
<u> </u>	Females		:	-		:		
_	æ Males	46	16		6.			10
_	e Remales.	C/I	গ		:			:
	səlsK ++	73 462	216	- .	- 18	35		27
Eal,	w Females.		θ		2	17		×
Total,	Males.	2,597	488		169	175		1,213
Race or caste.	Total Europeans	Indians—Num- ber employed.	(a) Managers	(h) Supervi.	techni- cal staff	(c) Olerical staff	(4) Skilled Work-	

16.—Proportional distribution of adult women and of children of each see in different industries.

X11	E	27.24 27.35 37.64
ΧX	17	27.74 :
71X	16 17 18	63 85 50 15
XIII	151	81 71 . 6 2
×	=	4.75.5
stry.	E	1300 1300 1300 1300 1300 1300 1300 1300
Number employed in each class of industry.	10 11 12 13 11 15	195 2,152 130 1,610 118 550 12 1,060
olass 1X		195 130 118 12
each .	97	332 266 170 96
nd in	. 8	9 24 60 1145 60 166 39
I.V		
er en		523 232 238 238 240
Namh 	8	3,265 3,880 2,267 1,613
	77	70 83 68 15
7	. ': 	615 433 251 182
	:	3,145 2,587 7,355 7,355
Total number enploy-	ול	10,000 10,000 5,708 4,292
	-	: . : :
1	-	Adult women Children Male Female

17-A.—Distribution of power by establishments.

			Total]	Sumi	er of	indu	strial	estal	olishn	nents	in cl	a 54			
Type of	power use	ed. :	estab- lish-				!						1	. !				! !	
			ments	I	11	III	ΙV	7	VI	VΙΙ	VIII	IX	X	Χſ	ııx	IIIX	XIV	хv	XVI
				1	•		:	;			:					1	!		
	1	1	2	3	4	.5	6	7		9	16	11	12	1.3	11	1.5	16	17	19
	Total		1,174	95	<i>30</i>		2 9 5	11	17	80	47	49	449	4	1	3	25	10	<i>5</i> 8
Steam			561	8	22		170	в	6	30	27		268	2		2	2	4	
Oil		•••	426	32	8	•	102	3	7	37	19	F .	173		1	1	11	2	13
Water Has	••	•••	29	22	•••		1	٠.;		1		2	1		· · ·	j -	2	•••	٠,
Electricia		••	72	31	••		18	1	2	ā	•••	1	4					i	Ð
	erated wit	hin '											ţ		1				
th	e premises		19				2	1		5	1	3	3)	1	1	2
(b) sup		on											1			1			
wi	thout	•••	67	2			2	٠.	2	2		11		2		1	9	2	. 31
		_ '_											i		1	-	ļ		

17-B.—Distribution of power by districts.

		,	•	Establis	nments as	nng stear	n, oil, gas	or water.	Establi elec	ishmeots i tri c po w e	nsing r.
Indust	mes.	i	Number of estab-	De	tails of h	orse-pow	er.	m . 1	Generated on the premises.	Supplie outs	
			lish- ments.	Steam.	Oil.	Ga9.	Water.	Total horse- power.	Power in Kilowatts.	Number of motors installed.	Total horse- power.
1			2 -			5	,'	7	, 8		10
	Total		1,174	35,733	12,430	5, 647	3,519	57, 329	4,031	222	2,416
Ganjām			10	218	22		• • • •	240		i i	•••
Vizagapatam	•••	•••	19 '	924	43	•••		967	•••	•	
Godāvari	• • •	•••		1,235	285	180	· ;	1.700	3	• • • •	•••
Kistna	***		118	2,336	2.020	•••		4.356	. 2	•••	••
Guntur	•••	•••	54	686	552	•••		1.238	••	•••	•••
Nellore	•••	•••	46	478	188		. 15	681	•••		
Cuddapah	•••	•••	30	323	$\frac{59}{131}$		• 1	382	i		•••
Kurnool .	••	• • •		1.062	131 667	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1	1 193		•••	•••
Bellary	***	• •	58 39	1.135 ¹ 876 ¹	321	110	•••	1.912			•
Anantapur	•••	•••	147		700	 77ช		1,197	1		•••
Madras	•••	٠	20	11,6 4 1 219	297	119		13,117	2,804	182	1.522
Chingleput Chittoor	***	••-	3		49		•	6 3 5 49			***
North Arcot	•••	• • • •	33	194	589			783	18	•••	•••
Salem	•••	•••	10	42	100		•••	142		••	••
Coimbatore		•••	91	1.738	2,305	559	32	4.634	4	2	100
South Arcot			· 8	64l	103			744			
Tanjore	•••	•••	118	1.383	1.416	68		2.867			• • •
Trieninopoly	•••		33	604	346	28	••	978	. 520	1 :	6
Madura			22 1	4.259	113	805	100	5,277	50		
Rāmnād			18	850	282	1,160		2,292		· '	••.
l'innevelly			42	1.708	871	268	1,0 5 9	3,897			
Nilgaris	•••		61	443	201	772	2.322	3,738	. 681	37	788
Malabar .	•••	•••	78	2.249	456	802		3,507	10		
South Kanara			42	489	314			803	•		

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX 1.

General summary of main statistics of nutural divisions.

Not the man of the second) Distric	Districts included in the	d in the			e to total '	u ber	to e	uoiteinde	re, number	ie. j		เอมโมยูอ	variatio	Регевитике variation in population.	nlation.	Z	Number in every 10,000 of the population who	every the 1 who
	•	division.		,	ropanation	Percentage populati	ob nsol l Spopulation Mare m	Percentag		istidsdai Oversya enod to	m etrapa	1871 to to 1881	1481 to 1891	, 1891 10 1901	1901 - 1901 - 191	1 1911 to to 1981		were born In the Else	born Blsewhere.
_		71			70	-	٠3	5		ur,		, 5	12	=	; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	-	- ;-	3	<u>.</u>
Madras Presidency		:			42794,155	001	297	12	13		59	13	+ 15.3			 64		0 950	
Agency	Agency Cantian. Vizagannatam. Gadawani Kistno	martann. G	T intragger		1,490,358	3.5	22	-	8		17.		6.61+		-	ىر	4:1	6,964	3.086
raft Coast North	Guntur and Nellore Cuddanah, Kurnool, Bellary, Angelann	ellore	arv. Anan	,	10,866,740	25 4	315	11	13	-	- - - - -	± 6.7	13.6	8.8+	6.6+	-	43.5	6,869	i or
East Court Court	Banganapale and Sandūr States Madras, Chingleput, Chiffoor, North Areat	and Sandū put, Chitte	r States	Areof	3,669,463	9 . 8	139	11	10		29 .	- 20:1	+ 18.1	+ 5.8	+3.8		3.8	9,741	259
Fast Count Central	Sal, m. Coinbatore and South Areat Taniore. Trichinon Iv. Madun. Rimnad	stere and E	South Ared	ot imutaid	11,996,687	58.0	375	14	13			-7.1	6.61+	# 8÷8	6.4+		+3.0	9,819	181
West Coast South	Tinnevelly and Pudukkottai State Nilgivik, Malabar, Anjengo and	Pudukkot	ttai State	South	10,286,231	24.0	442		- 70		 S	+0.3	+13.6	+5.4	+8.4		+3.0	988'6	114
West Coast	Kanus.				4,478,678	10.5	415	э с	,÷		::	3.g +	+ 11.5	+ 6.3	+7.1		 :::	9.868	132
Natural division	Number in 10,000 of the population who belong to each of the main religions.	of of the oblong e main s.	of females.	awobiw to a	of the tion.	of persons daifand his ooo of the tion,	Nun w}	Number in 10,000 of the population who speak each of the principal languages.	0,000 of th each of the languages.	e popula princip	tion al	Numb	Number in 100,060 persons who are	0,000 are	1-1	ercentag	Percentage of population supported by	alation	
!	Hindu. Masal- man.	asimin A	Number 1900, 100	redmn ^X	10,050 10,050 person	iretate	.lim.s.l	eyslaM	.m.sl 	Oriyā.	Hindös- ināt	Insane.	sotom ———— build	Lepers.	Agricul- tural occupa- tions.	Indae- frial occupa- tions.	Commer- cial occupa- tions.	Profes- stons occups- sanort	Other occupa- tions.
	· ·		 Si	~	 31	 ••	77	 	- F	5	51	! <u>=</u>	31 32		34	- -	-' '%	37	
Madras Presidency.	8,866 670 3. 6,862 30 11	323 135 118 2,950	820'1 998	4,408	857	28	4,103	3,772 7	754 351	362	234	. 23		37	1.7	13	9	Ø	œ
East Coast North	9,279 315 29	295 111	1,051	5,322	634	7.2		8,695		892	25.1	21	35 75	-	<u> </u>	4 =	n 6	. 6	21 3
Decean 1	8,622 1,121 24	241 13	. 098	3,187	219	51	88	7,255	2 1,609	· m	916	19	19 87	_=	100	13	. 13	l cl	: ec
East Coast Central 9, 133	350	190 5	266	4,131	870	122	7,027	2,259	11 ; 382	;	251	. 03	- 88	 	70	12	9	1 62	; c
East Coast South	8,972 499 528	88	1,063	4,437	1,120	101	8,677	975	6 198	:	58	17	65 92	25	69	14	7	9 00	
West Coast	6,969 2,597 413		1,048	5,225	1,186	120	337	52 7,159	558		58	33	47 109	36	F 9	17	10	· 44	. ro
					t		-						,		!	- !	-	-	

APPENDIX II.

Variation in population by natural divisions since 1871.

			PERSO	SNO				1	MALES	σġ		
DIVISION.	1921.	1911.	1061	1891.	1881	1871.	1921.	. 1181	1901.	1891.	1881.	1781
	21	**		145	- 19		x.	;	10	11	12	13
Madras Presidency	42,794,155	41,870,160	38,653,558	36,064,408	31,217,428	31,631,922	21,100,158	800'909'03	19,054,012	17,828,047	15,478,383	15,891,564
	1,496,358	1,559,692	1,338,599	1,307,707	1,090,643		7 18,893	782,701	080,211	909,079	564.041	4.15.1035
East Coast North	10,866,740	10,527,518	9,581,090	8 805 921	7.751,167	× 135,401	898,948	6,152,969	4,717,649	4,363,208	3,869,779	, ±,161,500
Decean	3,669,443	3,814,726	3,676,585	3,191,047	2,956,362	3,097,781	1,871,846	1,937,049	1,8,7,401	1,776,028	1,501.776	1,900,714
East Coast Contral	. 11,996,687	11,647,082	196,197,01	9,909,417	8,310,588	8,942,500	6,006,971	5,800,628	5,306,877	4,926,661	4,112,826	4,485,263
East Coust South	10,286,231	929'986'6	9,214,173	8 7 10.532	7,693,125	7,627,067	4,986,227	4,805,766	4,428,094	4,209,356	3,699,751	3,728,812
:	4,478,676	4,334,516	4,048 150	3,509,781	3,415,583	3,229,113	2,186,853	2,126.895	1,993,781	1 882,188	1,697,486	1,621,810
	_		FEMAL	LES.				VARIAT	V URIATION - INCREASE (+) DECKEASF (-).	ВВ (+) DECKE	EASF (-).	ŕ
DIVISION.	1761	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1871	1911 to 1921	1911 to 1921 1901 to 1911, 1891 to 1901, 1881 to 1891, 1871 to 1921.	1891 to 1901.	18F1 to 189J.	1871 to 1881.	1871 to 1921.
i		15	91		<u>s</u>	â	'02	771	÷		72	\$2 2 1
Madras Presidency	21,693 997	21,264,152	19,599,546	18,236,361	15,804,591	15,740,358	+ 923,995	+ 3,216,602	+ 2,589,150 +	+ 4,781,434	- 414,494	+ 11,162,233
Agency	747,465	776,991	658 385	637,101	526,562	1 3.080 5.080	(- 63,341	+ 221093 +	30,892	+ 217,104	1 706 300	
East Coast North	5,507,372	5,874,549	4.863,448	4,442,713	3,881,388	,	222,088 + 1	824,840 +	+ 775,169	775,169 + 1 054,751	100000	100,122,5
1)ессви	1,797,617	1,877,677	1,809,181	910,817,1	1,454,586	790,787,1	- 145,263	+ 135,111 :+	185,538	+ 584,685	- 741,419	- 28,318
East Coast Central	5,989.716	5,846,454	5,428,084	4,982,756	4,197,762	4,457,237	+ 349,605	+ 852,121	+ 885,544	+ 1,598,829	- 631,912	+ 3,054,187
East Coast South	5,300,004	5,180,860	4,786,079	4,531,176	3,993,374	3,898,255	+ 209,605	F 772.153	+ 473,641 +	+ 1,017,407	+ 06,058	+ 2,859,164
West Coast	2,291,823	2,207.621	2.054,369	1,927,596	1,718 097	1 607,303	+ 114,160	+ 286,356 +	+ 238,866 +	+ 394,201	+ 186,470	+ 186,470 + 1,249,563
		_		-	_	-		-	-	-		

APPENDIX III.

General summary of statistics of cities.

	ı	persons 98		er per l			er per les age	1,000		er of fer ,000 m.a at age		Numi work	er per ers of t	1,000 m	nale ac	taal l on	female ors to orkers.
Name of city	,	Number of p	Hindus.	Mussimens.	Christians.	0 15	15 45	45 and over.	0-15	15-45,	45 and over	Agriculture	Industry.	Trade	Professions.	Other occu- pations.	Proportion of femal actual workers to total urthal workers.
1		2 '	3	1	5	6	7 .	٠,	9	10 !	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Madras	•••	815	812	101	54	298	549	162	964	899	837	39	392	188	109	272	146
Madura		685	873	74	53	327	517	156	959	985	982	127	506	138	94	135	268
Trichinopoly	•••	547	734	128	138	340	4 97	163	987	968	1,050	120	3 8 9	223	128	140	159
Calicu		641	554	354	61	352	508	140	914	9 5 0	940	89	386	207	115	203	176
Coimbatore		626	854	63	82	364	189	147	959	963	1,011	347	238	152	70	193	266
Conjeeveram	٠	698	958	37	2	2 39	475	186	952	1,033	993	148	529	157	94	72	212
Kumbakonam		626	929	-14	25	315	508	177	987	1,042	1,180	176	326	237	143	118	265
Tanjore		551	846	62	90	336	479	185	988	1,0 46	1,125	191	305	156	162	186	223
Negapatam		553	703	199	98	312	512	176	999	997	1,091	172	409	155	76	188	123
Mangalore	·•·	639	579	111	308	358	495	147	933	872	984	148	381	197	115	15 9	320
Rajahmundry	•	553	938	41	21	340	516	144	9 59	998	1,176	258	22 8	182	100	232	305
Tinnevelly		413	868	109	23	314	513	173	971	989	1,229	250	300	115	14	291	331
Cocanada	•••	705	921	51	26	343	507	150	999	1,028	1.075	574	112	187	71	386	380
Salem		327	903	80	17	371	467	162	835	1,050	1,096	632	146	153	29	40	322
Cuddalore		539	923	43	31	366	463	. 171	944	1,091	960	379	165	176		199	405
Vellore		677	732	236	31	372	443	185	, 1,003	1,052	958	251	207	231	88	223	216
Bellary		500	626	315	. 52	301	535	164	964	815	980	259	262	153	154	172	314
7				_			-			•					1		i

APPENDIX IV.

(a) Statistics of Madura City.

-		•	persons uses.	Numb of the	er per : populat			er per des age			oer of fe OU male		Num W	ber per orkers	1,000 a employ	male a red ou	ctual	of female orkars to sel workers.
Ward	ոսուհն	·r.	Number of per 100 hou	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Christians	0-15.	15–45.	45 and over	0-15.	15-45.	45 and over,	Agriculture.	Industry.	Commerce.	Profession.	Other occupations.	Proportion actual we total actu
	1	,	2	3	4	5	6	7	ъ	į ti	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Madu	ra City	·	685	873	74	5 3	328	517	155	959	9 57	1,073	142	<i>50</i> 6	138	94	120	268
)		1	687	909	55	36	344	497	159	1,064	973	1.230	205	574	-14	48	79	408
ir		•••	821	880	45	75	343	481	176	991	1.097	944	50	742	124	41	43	108
111	•••		809	537	7	156	3 63	486	151	896	1,003	1.002	64	560	173	80	123	327
IV	•••		768	953	11	36	349	492	159	1,021	967	922	94	425	206	195	٠٥	
Ÿ.		•••	740	839	148	13	346	502 [!]	152	1,003	1,011	080,1	121	582	184	71	42 '	104
VΙ	•••		661	966	23	11	340	492	168	954	1.069	921	161	592	97	69	81	241
VII			674	986	12	2	350	475	175	9H4	1.149	1,079	175	581	97	67	80	320
VIII			631	976	20	-4	316	512	172	966	1,070	1.172	122	297	327	123	131	352
IX			622	620	313	67	320	544	136	959	910	1,244	89	553	113	66	146	240
\mathbf{X}	••		751	737	36	227	305	556	139	983	542	994	202	365	83	117	233	299
$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{I}$			741	873	93 '	34	303	550	147	923	812	1,073	115	492	152	115	126	378
XII	•••		650	970	28 ,	2	318	523	159	920	1,031	1,284	124	414	117	132	213	351
$\mathbf{III}\mathbf{X}$	••	٠.,	575	945	50	5	319	529	152	860	1,024	1,280	282	309	99	109	201	204
xiv		••	652	975	23	2	294	547	159	993	739	1.064	35	343	322	138	262	238
$\mathbf{X}\mathbf{\nabla}$	•••	•••	744	997	3		325	523	152	682	943	1,278	160	449	95	112	184	325
XVI			666	884	92	24	318	526	156	977	929	993	213	199	242	95	251	282
XVII	***		686	693	300		309	567	124	1,042	724	946	266	337 '	199	82	116	
XVIII	•••	•• '	537	824	122	54	32 5	514	161	956	936	1,003	166	422	148	114	150	224

(b) Statistics of Trickinopoly City.

. <u>-</u>	rsons per	Number per 1,000 persons of			Number per 1,000 males aged			Number of females to 1,000 males at age			Number per 1,000 male actual workers of those employed on					female ters to orkers
Number of ward	; 9	Hindus	Musulmans	Christians	0-15	15-45	45 and over.	()-15	15-15	45 and over.	Agriculture.	Industry	Trado	Professions	Other occipations	Proportion of actual work total actual w
1	2	3	1	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1::	14 (15	16	17
Trichinopoly City	. 547	734	128	138	340	497	163	987	968	1,050	138	389	223	128	122	159
	. 800	636	61	303	281	598	121	984	663	893	173	373	50	270	134	160
1	£ 4.1	576	164	260	362	470	168	1,086	1,156	997	152	320	213	125	190	138
II ••	529	687	235	78	372	457	171	955	1,031	1,013	30	412	268 +	157	133	161
***	509	797	28	175	373	451	146	788	1.171	1,168	151 .	301	190	250	78	100
77	598	839	90	71	315	184	171	1,083	1,142	1,133	45	501	300	88	66	87
77.5	516	919	66	15	361	4:14	175	1,043	1,041	1,077	132	653	89	76	14	288
TIT	541	779	43	178	283	578	139	818	572	893	92	374	207	164	163	226
NOTE TO	347	908	12	78	317	515	168	¥73	940	1.054	43.11	415	202	160	154	288
7 👽	600	994	1	5	313	512	145	850	792	1,334	23	623	128	173	53	82
X	548	749	166	85	327	511	162	814	895	$1,197^{-1}$	131	446	220	145	58	133
VI	. 651	456	536	8	320	519	161	953	596	932	83	594	333	109	81	109
VII	. 642	838	116	46	345	490	165	1.047	189	1,025	187	222	371	124	98	57
XIII	592	863	132	5	343	478	179	1,041	1,073	1,014	53	489	345	หือ	42	172
XIV .	549	801	182	17	-365	462	169	874	1,149	1,005	199	108	93	163	437	174
V7 (.7	472	466	384	150	336	503	161	+1.023	940		371	167 .	242	64	156	191
57.17T	574	533	46	421	360	473	167	1,017	1,055		403	228	156	78	135	125
37 17 1 1	493	594	62	344	355	474		$\{1,013$		1,037	52	423	357	73	95	215
37.177.11	488	730	33	234	346	485	169	1,035	1,049	1,097	139	420	298	39	104	206

APPENDIX V.

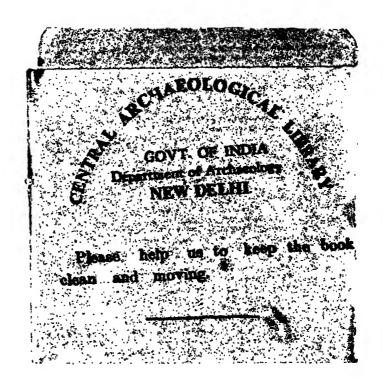
Statement showing the proportion of Animists in certain tribes.

								1921.		Percentage of Animists to		
		Nam	e of tr	ibe.			Total stre ng th	Number of Animists.	Percentage to total population.	1911.	1901	
			1				2	.3	4	5	G	
Andi			•••				70,270	36	0.1			
Badaga		•••	•••	•••			40,329	10		;	··· 0·2	
Bagata	•••			•••			34,291	5,976	17:4	19.6	3.3	
Banda			•••				2,502	34	l ·4	}		
Bondili		•••	•••			•••	11,064	5		1	**,	
Bottada							65,686	369	0.6	1	•••	
Badaba	dukala		•••				2,045	172	8.4	•••	•••	
Chenchu	٠						6,281	1,394	22.2	20.2	20.	
Dombó					••		70,316	155	0.5	3.7	32 4	
Domna	ra.						19,957	238	1.2	0.7	3.2	
Gadahā			•••	•••			53,77 0	25,508	47.4		0.7	
Gaudo		•••	**.			•••	95,988	1,189	l·2	R.O	476	
Indra			•••				68,675	9		***	•••	
Irula		•••	٠.		•••		99,874	885	··· 1	•••	•••	
Jātāpu							81,844	900	0.9	5.3	0.3	
Jõgi				•••			16,675		1•1	32.3	50.3	
Kāttu-M			•••			•••	1,211	54		0.4	••	
Khond		•••			•••	•••	329,569	8	0.7	•••	•••	
Konda D		•••		•••	•••	••		272,676	82 7	75· 1	95.9	
Kōyi					7 * 1	•••	65,166	1,525	23	15.7	33.4	
Kumbhip		•••		•••		•••	74,084	8,857	1 2·0	33.6	16.8	
Kuravan				•••	•••		58	58	10 0	•••	•••	
Kurumba			••	•••	•••	•••	132,365	46	•••	0.5	•••	
Lambādi			•••	••	•••	•••	150,827	200	0.1	0 5	1.6	
Mādiga	•••	·		••	•••	• •	53,980	3.191	0.2	6.8	14.5	
Mondi			•••	•••	••	••	737,427	5	•••	•••	•••	
Muchchi	••	••	••	••	••	•	2,152	83	3 9			
Mūli	•••	•••	••	••		•••	3,741	4	0.1	6.1	0.1	
Odde	•••	•••	•	•••	••	••	1,937	376	7.6	11.0	•••	
Pichchaga	···	•••	••	••	•••	•	537,322	10	•••	. 1	•••	
Porojā.	Hivit	•••	***				7,874	7	•••	0.4	05	
Relli	•	•••	***	•••	•••	• • • •	87,019	59,900	688	24.1	28.8	
	•••	•••		•••		••	21,812	58	0.3	2.4	0.2	
Rona	•••	•••	•	•••	***	••• }	26,780	2 ,		17.2		
Sāma n tiy	:1	••	•••	••	•••	•	17,277	62	04			
Savara	•••	•	•••	•••	•••	•••	210,511	124,100	59 0	70 ·0	86.7	
Toda Vallada	•	•••		••	•••	••	640	62	10.0	94 0	99•4	
Yānādi Versleri	•••	••	•••		•••	!	138,426	64,769	46.8	64.7	11.8	
Yernkala U		••			•••		88 ,63 1	5,158	5.8	5.1	108	
Unspecifie	41		••					1		- 1		



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